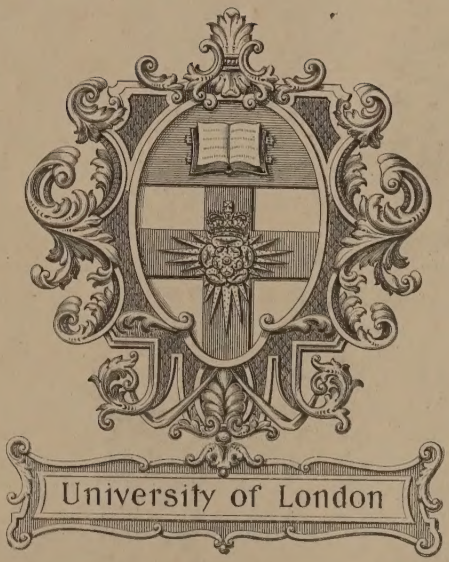
University of London

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

—(12.)—

PRISONS (IRELAND).

Session

7 February——*6 July* 1865.

VOL. XXIV.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

WITH

APPENDIX VOLUMES.

—(19)—

PRISONS (IRELAND).

Session

1 February ——— 9 July 1863.

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TWELFTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

PRISONS (IRELAND):

2.] FORTY-THIRD REPORT of the INSPECTORS GENERAL on the General State of the PRISONS of *Ireland*, 1864, with APPENDICES - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

REFORM CLUB

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1864;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL FOR { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE.
SOUTH DISTRICT, J. CORRY CONNELLAN.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General*
John Lentaigne, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable
Sir Robert Peel, Bart., m.p.,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Forty-third Report.

HAVING taken as a basis for the calculation of criminal statistics the end of the year 1851; a period, which has been generally accepted to define the discontinuance of the exciting, and disturbing elements generated by the famine, the Inspectors-General, during a whole decade, were enabled, in each successive year, to note in the language of encouragement, and hopefulness the indications, more or less marked, of a diminution in offenders; but in 1862 and 1863 this decline appeared to be interrupted, and arrested, to such an extent as to lay probable grounds for the apprehension that progressive improvement was, for a time at least, suspended. In 1864, however, we are happy to record a resumption of the downward tendency, as evidenced by the annexed summaries, which are compared with those furnished in the preceding year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Decrease in numbers *confined*,	846	530	1,376	
Decrease in *committals* (exclusive of debtors),	584	486	1,070	
Decrease in *debtors*,	229	21	250	
Decrease in the *average daily* numbers of inmates,	136	50	186	
Decrease in *individuals*,	960	636	1,596	
Decrease in *committals*,				3 per cent.
Decrease in *individuals*,				6 per cent.

JUVENILES, *i.e.*, Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age :—

Decrease in *committals*,	129	84	213	
Decrease in *individuals*,	135	81	216	
Decrease in *committals*,				16 per cent.
Decrease in *individuals*,				17¼ per cent.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS (of all Classes).

On 1st January, 1851,	10,084	On 1st January, 1859,	2,844
Do. do. 1852,	8,803	Do. do. 1860,	2,535
Do. do. 1853,	7,604	Do. do. 1861,	2,488
Do. do. 1854,	5,755	Do. do. 1862,	2,916
Do. do. 1855,	5,080	Do. do. 1863,	3,055
Do. do. 1856,	3,561	Do. do. 1864,	3,023
Do. do. 1857,	3,419	Do. do. 1865,	2,747
Do. do. 1858,	3,265		

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Month.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
January,	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,080	3,561	3,419	3,265	2,844	2,535	2,488	2,916	3,055	3,023
February,	11,632	9,187	8,151	6,186	5,273	3,896	3,559	3,323	2,928	2,610	2,636	2,985	3,209	3,038
March,	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788	4,022	3,477	3,193	2,847	2,623	2,769	3,182	3,348	2,962
April,	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768	3,665	3,298	2,908	2,799	2,532	2,508	2,993	3,308	2,979
May,	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,560	3,595	3,252	2,932	2,502	2,550	2,705	3,059	3,090	3,035
June,	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837	3,686	3,432	3,047	2,606	2,736	2,905	3,149	3,313	3,072
July,	12,223	8,854	7,084	5,816	4,582	3,492	3,373	2,867	2,740	2,742	3,058	3,298	3,415	3,066
August,	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285	3,599	3,354	2,910	2,699	2,686	2,899	3,025	3,099	3,018
September,	9,405	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148	3,495	3,272	2,933	2,621	2,474	2,714	3,049	3,081	3,013
October,	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753	3,337	3,224	2,779	2,534	2,439	2,789	3,032	2,950	2,979
November,	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747	3,454	3,323	2,787	2,666	2,498	2,835	3,064	3,018	2,829
December,	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844	3,516	3,295	2,760	2,585	2,508	2,843	3,051	3,107	2,795

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers Confined, and the Number

County and Borough Gaols.	Number of Committals.								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol at Lockings on 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1863.		1864.		1863.		1864.		1863.		1864.		1863.		1864.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,352	1,266	1,880	1,379	138	10	97	7	142	63	133	48	1,632	1,339	2,110	1,434
Armagh,	404	235	353	257	53	3	45	2	41	30	61	27	498	268	459	286
Carlow,	198	117	172	62	15	.	5	.	15	8	22	9	228	125	199	71
Cavan,	364	165	298	115	19	1	23	.	43	18	59	24	426	184	380	139
Clare,	275	152	202	87	22	1	15	2	29	13	23	15	326	166	240	104
Cork County,	851	402	826	411	61	5	59	8	155	33	162	46	1,067	440	1,047	465
,, City,	622	808	725	943	109	9	98	9	60	40	55	56	801	857	878	1,008
Donegal,	440	123	445	125	13	2	18	3	91	23	77	15	544	148	540	143
Down,	362	249	320	208	45	9	35	3	76	33	72	34	483	291	427	245
Dublin County,	667	472	652	467	60	5	51	7	69	28	62	32	796	505	765	506
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.	3,710	.	3,629	.	.	.	.	.	258	.	245	.	3,968	.	3,874	.
Grangegorman P.	.	5,325	.	5,179	.	.	.	.	.	205	.	208	.	5,530	.	5,387
Fermanagh,	304	103	272	105	31	2	20	.	48	11	39	5	383	116	331	110
Galway County,	349	149	325	157	28	.	20	2	55	20	72	8	432	169	417	167
,, Town,	302	227	210	195	12	4	11	2	18	4	17	6	332	235	238	203
Kerry,	491	216	337	148	25	.	23	1	61	14	60	20	577	230	420	169
Kildare,	283	560	318	672	6	3	11	1	49	18	51	40	338	581	380	713
Kilkenny County,	231	79	191	60	5	2	7	.	25	15	38	14	261	96	236	74
,, City,	162	159	88	107	6	.	1	.	8	3	8	5	176	162	97	112
King's,	268	88	203	99	15	.	11	1	33	11	46	8	316	99	260	108
Leitrim,	246	89	197	66	32	3	18	.	30	6	36	8	308	98	251	74
Limerick County,	426	131	387	127	18	2	9	.	58	24	42	10	502	157	438	137
,, City,	814	504	683	337	27	1	23	.	23	22	22	10	864	527	728	347
Londonderry,	395	306	340	278	47	3	40	1	59	23	46	22	501	332	426	301
Longford,	305	120	219	98	38	.	9	.	51	10	53	16	394	130	281	114
Louth,	211	196	194	215	9	.	7	1	17	15	13	10	237	211	214	226
Drogheda Town,	154	128	131	80	9	1	13	.	11	6	14	10	174	135	158	90
Mayo,	656	260	504	215	18	.	12	3	69	47	79	19	743	307	595	237
Meath,	208	122	199	87	6	3	11	.	16	12	15	17	230	137	225	104
Monaghan,	280	104	223	133	27	5	12	2	49	16	27	13	356	125	262	148
Queen's,	404	139	472	142	16	2	12	.	37	14	29	13	457	155	513	155
Roscommon,	292	104	201	96	15	1	13	1	22	15	42	13	329	120	256	110
Sligo,	364	94	350	64	13	1	14	1	39	7	25	4	416	102	389	69
Tipperary, N. Rid.	411	178	465	164	29	.	17	2	56	27	46	18	496	205	528	184
,, S. Rid.	671	370	784	376	12	2	14	1	69	30	78	32	752	402	876	409
Tyrone,	459	222	379	187	66	4	54	4	42	30	41	28	567	256	474	219
Waterford County,	141	68	148	86	13	1	5	1	37	27	49	31	494	407	629	422
,, City,	297	311	421	301	6	.	6	.								
Westmeath,	359	164	300	143	14	1	8	.	42	9	21	13	415	174	329	156
Wexford,	226	103	222	122	14	.	19	1	66	21	56	20	306	124	297	143
Wicklow,	312	56	427	85	12	1	9	.	24	8	24	6	348	65	460	91
Total Males,	19,276	.	18,692	.	1,104	.	875	.	2,093	.	2,060	.	22,473	.	21,627	.
Total Females,	.	14,664	.	14,178	.	87	.	66	.	959	.	936	.	15,710	.	15,180
Total M. & F.	33,940		32,870		1,191		941		3,052		2,996		38,183		36,807	

of Deaths in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, in 1863 and 1864.

Exclusive of Debtors.																			
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Deaths.			
1863.		1864.		1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.		1864.		1863.		1864.		1863.		1864.	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
121·5	63	156·5	66·5	241	354	148	152	157	276	87	96	92	102	43	41	2	2	2	2
48·14	28·31	52·83	29·27	96	97	54	65	62	72	41	46	33	35	12	17	1	1	2	.
13·83	8·09	9·83	4·6	33	27	10	7	20	19	15	10	8	7	1	.	.	.	2	.
56·6	22	51	21	110	98	. 53	44	81	73	30	33	39	28	14	14	2	.	2	.
35	12	26	12	57	51	19	25	41	40	23	19	10	19	7	6	2	1	.	.
134	47	139	46	201	198	148	131	146	163	68	74	117	108	28	21	2	.	3	.
59·5	45·5	48·25	48	127	126	64	75	60	63	76	73	34	36	26	33	1	1	1	1
84	21·68	90	18·95	135	147	76	87	111	124	33	31	56	74	10	13	1	.	1	.
78·75	34·25	61·41	30·83	133	122	95	72	98	76	47	48	62	47	23	18	5	.	1	3
63·14	32·19	53·28	30·21	114	97	77	66	76	68	43	43	49	42	23	19	4	.	1	1
277	.	240	.	391	286	213	205	391	286	.	.	213	205	.	.	15	.	9	.
.	225	.	213	285	284	182	175	.	.	285	284	.	.	182	175	.	3	.	9
27	11	26	10	55	48	26	21	40	37	22	18	18	13	3	3	.	.	.	.
61	19	59	21	111	96	71	65	84	75	34	32	52	43	8	8	4	.	2	1
22·42	10·34	15·5	10·2	71	52	22	17	46	30	25	23	15	9	4	4	.	.	.	.
59·83	16	42·9	16·4	104	80	56	43	81	65	31	24	42	26	9	8	1	.	1	.
49·72	25·68	55·56	34·13	96	108	52	76	61	68	45	50	38	45	13	21	2	1	1	.
29	13·75	26	10	53	51	34	18	39	39	19	15	22	12	8	2	.	1	.	.
12	5	4·33	8	31	20	8	4	22	10	17	15	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
33	9	31	9	64	60	33	28	51	46	15	19	28	22	4	3	1	.	1	.
37·17	5·88	24·48	5·41	76	50	24	10	67	42	11	10	19	8	1	2	.	.	.	.
39·2	10·8	37·3	13·8	74	61	26	36	61	49	24	22	22	24	4	6	2	.	.	1
26·5	19·75	33	16	69	86	20	23	43	66	36	30	9	14	6	7	.	1	.	.
42·05	19·63	45·82	18·77	83	82	39	49	58	59	29	38	29	33	9	10	.	.	.	.
39·02	12·48	26·63	11·67	62	70	37	17	53	52	18	25	24	13	7	2	1	.	.	.
16·78	11	17·07	12·2	40	43	18	17	28	28	20	23	10	10	5	4	2	.	.	.
8·41	6	6·54	5·57	24	26	5	5	17	14	12	13	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
78·81	41·78	63	28	164	121	85	73	111	95	59	39	60	47	19	17	5	3	4	1
16·01	14·67	17·29	9·5	48	35	19	18	29	27	24	16	9	10	7	2	2	.	.	.
39	16	32	19	72	68	40	39	50	46	20	27	21	23	9	13	1	1	1	.
36	16	37·8	11·4	67	64	33	33	48	54	25	20	24	25	9	7	.	1	.	.
33·2	14·78	30·7	14·28	69	62	30	33	51	45	20	20	18	19	9	6	.	.	3	.
26·92	6·74	24·95	5·03	55	52	22	17	43	49	14	11	16	14	1	1	1	.	.	.
51·21	22·24	34·07	16·36	85	73	54	31	69	62	32	24	27	21	13	6	.	.	.	.
69·99	36·63	56·3	26·1	127	118	75	52	84	82	47	43	50	34	19	17	.	.	.	1
40·44	25·79	35·74	17·89	99	77	38	32	64	58	40	27	18	21	18	10	2	.	1	.
{ 24	12·33	26	15	31	64	18	25	31	45	23	24	18	15	5	7	.	.	2	.
{ 10·33	14·66	20	18	46	60	15	23	24	35	22	28	5	10	10	9	.	1	.	.
33·6	13·5	33.5	13	65	68	28	32	52	45	22	24	16	19	9	2	.	1	1	.
68·99	19·17	72·15	22·28	101	107	74	75	82	80	26	28	54	55	11	17	3	.	1	2
26·6	10·46	31	11	51	63	22	28	38	49	17	22	17	19	3	5	.	.	1	.
2029·66	.	1893·73	.	.	.	.	.	2,770	2,712	.	.	1,400	1,309	.	.	62	.	43	.
.	999·08	.	949·35	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,497	1,467	.	.	593	559	.	18	.	22
3028·74		2843·08		4,016	3,852	2,163	2,044	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80		65	

Forty-third Report.

In reviewing generally the whole group of returns, we would call observation to the important fact that a very large decrease both in the "committals" of juveniles, and of "individuals," reaching no less than 16 and 17¼ per cent. respectively, has taken place; on the other hand, we have to remark upon the large preponderance, which continues to exist in the *re*-committals of females (for the most part prostitutes), as contrasted with those of males, amounting as they do to *nine* per cent. of the former against *four and a-half* of the latter; and in directing attention to the figures representing the reduction in the committals of criminal males, viz., 584, we would point out that this *reduction* would have been nearly *doubled*, if the lamentable riots at Belfast, and the social disorganization consequent thereon had not tended to produce in the *single* gaol of Antrim an *excess* over 1863 of 528 *male* committals, for we are not aware of any other cause, to which we could attribute so sudden and abnormal a result, which is further illustrated by a comparative examination of the average of daily inmates of the prison during the five preceding years, viz., 111; while in 1864 it rose to 156·5, an advance of 50 per cent.

We would next advert to a subject which has, during the course of the Assizes just terminated, called forth timely warning on the part of many of the judges, namely, the rapid and extended spread of drunkenness. The schedules, which we submit, it is to be borne in mind, comprise only the cases of those, who have *fulfilled their imprisonment* in the gaols and bridewells, and do not include those, who, upon their arrest, have preferred the alternative penalty of a pecuniary fine; and yet we find in the past year an increase in gaols of 1,584, and in bridewells of 1,469, yielding a per-centage of 14½ and 17 respectively. It is moreover to be taken into consideration that these statistics deal only with drunkenness *positively* and not *relatively*, and, therefore, do not touch the long catalogue of offences, such as riot, assaults, and other acts of violence, which are directly traceable to the prevalent indulgence of this demoralizing propensity. With these few preliminary observations we proceed to analyse the tables severally in detail.

Table 1, p. vii, gives the number of prisoners of all classes in custody on the 1st of January in each year, from 1851 to 1865 inclusive. On the first day of 1865 the aggregate, viz., 2,747, was considerably lower, than at a corresponding date in the three preceding years, which reached an average of 3,000.

Table 2, p. vii, shows the total in custody on the first day of each month in each year from 1851 to 1864. During the last-mentioned year the numbers so returned fell below those of the year immediately preceding, except for the month of October, when they were slightly in excess.

Table 3, pp. viii and ix, presents a comparative return of the numbers "confined" in each county and borough gaol, during the years 1863 and 1864, inclusive of debtors, who are excluded from all the subsequent tables, and calculations, which embrace criminal prisoners solely. From this table we learn that during 1864 there was a decrease of 1,376 (viz., 846 males and 530 females) as compared with 1863. Debtors in 1864 yield a return of but 941

committals (875 males and 66 females) against 1,191 (1,104 males and 87 females) in 1863. The committals of *all other classes* during 1864 were less by 1,070 (584 males and 486 females) than in 1863, when they amounted to 33,940 (19,276 males and 14,664 females). The counties, in which a higher aggregate *number* of criminal committals appears in 1864, as compared with 1863, are —Antrim, 641; Kildare, 147; Wicklow, 144; South Riding of Tipperary, 119; Queen's, 71; Tipperary, North Riding, 40; Waterford county, 25; Wexford, 15; and Donegal, 7. Cork city exhibits an increase of 228 committals over those of 1863, and Waterford city an excess of 114, while in all other jurisdictions a marked decline is observable, the figures standing thus:—In Kerry, 222; in Mayo, 197; in Clare, 138; in Cavan, 116; in Longford, 108; in Tyrone, 115; in Roscommon, 99; in Down, 83; in Carlow, 81; and in Westmeath, 80. In Dublin city there was a reduction of 227 committals, in Limerick city of 298, in Kilkenny city of 126, in Galway town 124, and in Drogheda 71. In nine other localities the reduction ranged from 83 in Londonderry to 16 in Galway county.

Considered with reference to sexes, the committals of males in 1864 were by 584, and of females by 486 below those of 1863. The jurisdictions, in which the greatest numerical diminution in committals of *males* occurred were—Kerry, 154; Mayo, 152; Roscommon, 91; Tyrone, 80; Clare, 73; and Cavan, 66; in Limerick city, 131; in Galway town, 92; and in Dublin city, 81; while on the other hand *Antrim exhibits an increase of no less than* 528, Waterford city of 124, Wicklow county of 115, the South Riding of Tipperary of 113, Cork city of 93, Queen's county of 68, the North Riding of Tipperary of 54, and Kildare of 35 in 1864, as compared with 1863. The committals of *females* in 1864 *decreased*, as contrasted with 1863, in 24, and were in *excess* in 16 jurisdictions; the most noticeable reductions having taken place in the following districts:—Limerick city, 167; Dublin city, 146; Kerry, 68; Clare, 65, and Carlow, 55; but in Cork city there was an advance of 135; in Antrim of 113, and in Kildare of 112.

The daily average of prisoners in 1864 (exclusive of debtors), 2,843·08 was by 186 (136 males and 50 females) below that in 1863. The highest aggregate of prisoners "*at any one time*" shows a decrease of 164, and the lowest aggregate was also smaller by 119, than in the previous year.

No. 4.—COMMITTALS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Nine Years.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1860, .	30,712	2,523·80
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1861, .	30,087	2,631·26
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1862, .	32,159	2,895·92
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1863, .	33,940	3,028·74
1858, .	33,999	2,894·57	1864, .	32,870	2,843·08
1859, .	32,142	2,605·38			

Table 4 records the total of committals in each year, and the daily average of prisoners from 1854 to 1864 (exclusive of debtors). The

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committals in 1864 were by 3 per cent. lower than those of 1863, while those in 1863 were 5½ per cent. higher than in 1862. The daily average of prisoners in 1864 was by 6 per cent. below those in 1863; but between 1862 and 1863 there was an increase of 4·6 per cent. in this item.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.		1863.			1864.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.							
Felons,	At Assizes and	946	499	1,445	823	526	1,349
Misdemeanants,	Quarter Sessions	997	159	1,156	819	143	962
Criminal Lunatics,		14	6	20	16	11	27
Offenders under Larceny Act		1,470	1,330	2,800	1,244	967	2,211
Misdemeanants,	Summary	7,592	5,976	13,568	7,400	6,020	13,420
Dangerous Lunatics,		409	236	645	445	276	721
Under Revenue Laws,		214	37	251	230	64	294
Under Poor Law Acts,		306	250	556	294	101	395
By Courts Martial,		105	.	105	107	.	107
Deserters,		199	.	199	204	.	204
Under Vagrant Acts,		621	757	1,378	456	515	971
Drunkards,		2,359	4,150	7,509	4,168	4,429	8,597
TOTAL,		16,244	13,299	29,543	16,107	13,144	29,251
NOT CONVICTED.							
Felons (Acquitted),		248	147	395	209	113	322
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution),		127	89	216	115	66	181
Misdemeanants (Acquitted),		219	53	272	209	34	243
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution)		146	54	200	141	38	179
For further Examination,		1,967	904	2,871	1,591	670	2,261
TOTAL,		2,706	1,247	3,953	2,265	921	3,186
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,		326	118	444	320	113	433
GENERAL TOTAL,		19,276	14,664	33,940	18,692	14,178	32,870

No. 5 is a comparative table showing the numbers committed for each class of offence in 1863 and 1864, and the result as to conviction, or otherwise.

The number "*convicted*" in 1864, 29,251 (16,107 males and 13,144 females), was by 292 (137 males and 155 females) smaller, than that in 1863, 29,543 (16,244 males and 13,299 females).

The category headed "*not convicted*" for 1864 also exhibits a reduction, compared with 1863, of 767, in which are comprised 441 males and 326 females. On 31st December, 1863, there were in custody for trial 444 prisoners (326 males and 118 females), and on the corresponding day in 1864 this class amounted to 433, viz., 320 males and 113 females.

The total of prisoners committed from Assizes and Quarter Sessions in 1864, 2,329 (1,649 males and 680 females), was considerably less than in the previous year, when it amounted to 2,611, viz., 1,947 males and 664 females. This diminution extends to both "*felons*" and "*misdemeanants*," while "*criminal lunatics*" on the other hand show an increase in the latter year of 2 males

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and 5 females. It is, however, to be remarked that the decline in convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions did not embrace both sexes, the female convictions being in excess of 1863 by 16, or 2 per cent., while that of males fell by 298, or 15 per cent. An analysis of the *summarily convicted* in 1864, proves that the number of "*offenders under the Larceny Act*," 2,211 (1,244 males and 967 females) exhibits a marked reduction, as compared with 1863, when 2,700 convictions took place, including 1,470 males and 1,230 females. "*Misdemeanants*," in 1864, give a nearly equal return to that of 1863, the aggregate in the latter year having been 13,420, and in the former 13,568. The males, in 1864, under this heading (7,400) were somewhat fewer, than in 1863 (7,592), while the females in 1864 (6,020) were in excess of the previous year (5,976). The committals of "*dangerous lunatics*" in 1864 (723) advanced by 80 beyond those in 1863, and extended to both sexes; the males having increased by 37, and the females by 43. Convictions for *breach of the Revenue or Excise Laws*, 294 (230 males and 64 females), also evince an increase in 1864 over 1863, and comprise both sexes; the number in the latter year having been 643, of whom 408 were males and 235 females. Under the "*Poor Law Acts*" there were in 1864 but 395 committals (204 males and 191 females), against 588 in 1863 (338 males and 250 females). *Military offenders* and "*deserters*" represented 311 committals in 1864, and 304 in 1863. The committals of prisoners of both sexes for *vagrancy* in 1864 (971) fell very much below those of 1863 (1,378). The convictions for this offence in 1863 having included 621 males and 757 females, while in 1864 but 456 males and 515 females came into this category. The convictions of "*drunkards*" exhibit a lamentable increase, as contrasted with 1863; the number in the last-mentioned year having been but 7,500 (3,350 males and 4,150 females), while in 1864 they numbered 8,597 (4,168 males and 4,429 females).

COMMITTALS of DRUNKARDS.

GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861,	3,060	3,610	6,670
1862,	3,080	3,788	6,868
1863,	3,350	4,150	7,500
	9,490	11,548	21,038
Average,	3,163	3,849	7,013
1864,	4,168	4,429	8,597
Excess,	1,005	580	1,584

BRIDEWELLS.

1861,	5,691	1,940	7,631
1862,	6,281	2,110	8,391
1863,	5,998	2,111	8,109
	17,970	6,161	24,131
Average,	5,990	2,054	8,044
1864,	7,007	2,506	9,517
Excess,	1,017	452	1,469

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No. 6 (*a.*)—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1864, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times, and upwards, *within* that year.

Committed:	1864.			1863.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	14,765	6,558	21,323	16,044	7,259	23,303
Twice,	1,119	1,047	2,166	916	1,059	1,975
Thrice,	277	452	729	206	451	657
Four times	92	233	325	77	211	288
Five times and upwards,	77	421	498	47	367	414
Total, Males,	16,330	.	.	17,290	.	.
Total, Females,	.	8,711	.	.	9,347	.
Total, M. & F.,	.	.	25,041	.	.	26,637

Table 6 (*a*) furnishes a return of the numbers of *individuals* (as contra-distinguished from *committals*) committed in 1864, and the number of them committed *once, twice, thrice, four times, five times,* and *upwards within* that year. From it we learn that the 32,870 committals of 1864 included but 25.041 persons, viz., 16,330 males and 8,711 females. In 1863 the total of individuals committed was 26,637 (17,290 males and 9,347 females); the reduction in 1864 being 5·5 per cent. in the males, and 6·8 per cent. in the females; and in both sexes collectively a decrease of 6 per cent. The decline in *committals* in the same period was only 3 per cent.; the difference being caused by the greater number of recurrences to gaol within the year 1864, during which period the individuals, who underwent more than one committal, were equal to 15 per cent. of the entire aggregate of individuals against 12·5 per cent. in 1863.

Table No. 6 (*b*) has been compiled to show how many of the individuals comprised in the former table had been in gaol *once, twice, thrice,* &c., from their *first* committal in *any year*, including those undergone in 1864. In this table prisoners "*not exceeding* 16 *years of age*" are distinguished from those of all other age periods.

It appears from this return that 16,926 (12,080 males and 4,846 females) or 68 per cent. of the entire number of individuals committed in 1864, underwent in that year their *first* and *only* imprisonment; 3,140 (1,931 males and 1,209 females) had undergone *two* committals; 1,445 (805 males and 640 females) had been *thrice* sent to prison; 777 (416 males and 361 females) *four* times; 515 (276 males and 239 females) *five* times; 389 (188 males and 201 females) had been committed for the *sixth* time; 1,415 (573 males and 842 females) had undergone from *seven* to *twenty* committals each during their lives; and 61 males and 373 females of those committed during 1864 had undergone *twenty-one* committals, and *upwards*, and the annexed Table supplies in fuller detail the number of committals under the latter category, to which these individuals have been subjected.

NUMBER COMMITTED.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	39	162	81 to 90 times,	–	6	141 to 150 times,	1	2
31 to 40 „	12	81	91 to 100 „	–	6	169 times,	–	1
41 to 50 „	4	46	101 to 110 „	–	2	179 „	–	1
51 to 60 „	1	21	111 to 120 „	1	4	194 „	–	1
61 to 70 „	3	16	121 to 130 „	–	4			
71 to 80 „	–	16	131 to 140 „	–	4	Total,	61	373

No. 6 (*b*).—Number of Individuals committed during 1864; and the number of them who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., &c., in Custody, from their *first* committal in *any* year up to the 31st of December, 1864, inclusive.

Committed.	1864.							1863.						
	Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.			Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	769	142	11,311	4,704	12,080	4,846	16,926	372	218	12,355	5,079	13,227	5,297	18,524
Twice,	76	12	1,855	1,197	1,931	1,209	3,140	91	15	1,780	1,018	1,871	1,033	2,904
Thrice,	22	5	783	635	805	640	1,445	28	4	762	583	790	587	1,377
Four times,	8	.	408	361	416	361	777	13	1	385	479	398	480	878
Five times,	1	.	275	239	276	239	515	6	.	243	279	249	279	528
Six times,	.	.	188	201	188	201	389	1	.	171	329	172	329	501
Seven to eleven times,	.	1	409	501	409	502	911	.	.	353	595	353	595	948
Twelve to sixteen times,	.	.	113	235	113	235	348	.	3	114	228	114	231	345
Seventeen to twenty times,	.	.	51	105	51	105	156	.	.	47	135	47	135	182
Twenty-one times and upwards,	.	.	61	373	61	373	434	.	.	69	381	69	381	450
No. of Individuals, M.	876	.	15,454	.	16,330	.	.	1,011	.	16,279	.	17,290	.	.
F.	.	160	.	8,551	.	8,711	.	.	241	.	9,106	.	9,347	.
M. & F.	1,036		24,005		.	.	25,041	1,252		25,385		.	.	26,637
No. of Committals represented in above, M.	1,024	.	29,438	.	30,462	.	.	1,226	.	29,285	.	30,511	.	.
F.	.	188	.	37,990	.	38,178	.	.	303	.	36,475	.	36,778	.
M. & F.	1,212		67,428		.	.	68,640	1,529		65,760		.	.	67,289

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In former reports the Inspectors-General took occasion to remark on the much larger proportion of females, than of males, who recur to prison, and the returns for 1864 afford further evidence of this preponderance. The number of individual males committed in 1864, who had undergone but *one* committal, rose to 74 per cent., while the females similarily circumstanced amounted to but 56 per cent.; and, if those "*once committed*" be excluded from the calculation, this schedule will prove that the 3,865 females remaining, had undergone on an average nearly *nine* committals *each*, while the males, numbering 4,250 of the same category, had undergone on an average less, than *four and a half* imprisonments. In the year 1863 the aggregate of females, who had been more than once committed, was 4,050, and of males 4,063; and the average of imprisonments undergone by them was *eight* for females, and *four* for males.

No. 7.—Sentences of Death and Penal Servitude of Prisoners of all Ages in 1864 and 1863.

	1864.		1863.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Death,	5	2	4	–
Penal Servitude for Life,	3	–	6	–
,, for above 15 years,	2	–	1	–
,, for 15 years and above 10 years,	6	1	11	2
,, 10 ,, ,, 6 ,,	65	37	79	30
,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,,	73	63	85	38
,, 4 years,	40	19	51	23
,, 3 years and under,	64	38	141	57
Total,	258	160	378	150
	418		528	

Table No. 7 furnishes the number of "*persons sentenced to death and penal servitude*" *in* 1864. Five males and two females were in 1864 sentenced to death (of whom only 2 males were executed); 3 males were sentenced to penal servitude for life; 2 males for terms above 15 years; 6 males and 1 female for terms above 10, to 15 years; and 65 males and 37 females for above 6, and not exceeding 10 years; 73 males, 63 females from 4 to 6 years; 40 males and 19 females for 4 years; and 64 males and38 females for terms of 3 years, and under, giving a total of 253 males, and 158 females sentenced to penal servitude. In 1863 there were sentenced to death 4 males, all of whom were executed; and 524 persons (374 males and 150 females) were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

No. 8.—Sentences of Fine only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and of Sentences respited and not passed in 1864 and 1863.

	1864.		1863.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fine only,	18	2	11	–
Unlimited,	652*	290*	604†	252†
Sentences respited and not passed,	123	22	139	14
Total,	793	314	754	266
	1,107		1,020	

* Includes 461 male and 289 female lunatics, and 179 military prisoners.
† Includes 422 male and 241 female lunatics, and 166 military prisoners.

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Table 8 affords a return of the "*persons sent to gaol for non-payment of fines*" (18 males and 2 females); of those "*committed for unlimited* or *undefined terms of imprisonment*, viz., 652 males and 290 females; and of the number of *persons, who had their sentences respited and not passed*," viz., 123 males and 22 females. These three classes embraced 1,107 persons (793 males and 314 females). In 1863, 1,020 persons were included in these headings, of whom 754 were males and 266 females.

No. 9.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1864 and 1863.

		1864.		1863.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years and above	2 years,	3	–	2	–
2 ,,	18 months,	55	5	56	7
18 months	12 ,,	65	9	50	4
12 ,,	9 ,,	236	88	294	104
9 ,,	6 ,,	100	22	95	21
6 ,,	3 ,,	598	326	608	307
3 ,,	2 ,,	933	635	952	654
2 ,,	1 month,	1,383	686	1,563	668
1 month	14 days,	2,965	1,583	3,253	1,688
14 days	7 ,,	2,449	2,053	2,364	2,577
7 ,,	48 hours,	2,177	2,759	2,261	2,581
48 hours,		2,254	2,067	1,857	1,833
24 ,,		2,065	2,507	1,978	2,526
	Total,	15,283	12,740	15,333	12,970
		28,023		28,303	

Table 9 sets forth the number of "*prisoners sentenced to defined terms of imprisonment*" during 1864, and comprises 28,023 sentences, 15,283 of which were passed on males, and 12,740 on females. The terms fixed by these sentences range from 3 years to 24 hours.

Compared with 1863 this class of sentences exhibits a decrease of 280, those awarded to the males having declined by 50, and those passed on the females by 230. It is however to be remarked that the sentences for "7 *days and above* 48 *hours*," for "48 *hours and for* 24 *hours*" were, in 1864, considerably in excess of those registered under these headings in 1863, owing in a great measure to the committals for drunkenness.

No. 10.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1864.

	Males.	Females.		Maximum Number of days of 24 hours represented. Males.		Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	2,965	1,583	=	83,020	and	44,324
14 days ,, 7 ,,	2,449	2,053	=	34,286	and	28,742
7 ,, ,, 48 hours,	2,177	2,759	=	15,239	and	19,313
48 hours,	2,254	2,067	=	4,508	and	4,134
24 ,,	2,065	2,507	=	2,088	and	2,507
Total, 1864,	11,910	10,969	=	139,141	and	99,020
	22,879			238,161		
Total, 1863,	11,713	11,205	=	145,699	and	107,601
	22,918			253,300		

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Table 10 shows that of the 28,023 "*sentences in* 1864 *to defined terms of confinement in gaols*," 22,879 were for periods of 1 month and under, and which, if calculated at the maximum number of days represented, would yield but an average length of 10 days and 10 hours to each imprisonment. In 1863 the average length of this class of imprisonments was 11 days and 1 hour.

No. 11.—Summary of Ages, Education, and Religious Profession of Prisoners committed in 1864 and 1863.

Ages.

	1864. Males.	1864. Females.		1863. Males.	1863. Females.
Under 10 years, .	45	8	10 years and under,	68	26
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	900	165	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	1,006	231
Above 16 to 21 years,	3,879	2,429	,, 16 ,, 21 ,, .	4,671	2,837
21 to 31 years, .	7,290	7,097	,, 21 ,, 31 ,, .	7,256	6,639
31 to 41 ,, . .	3,236	2,588	,, 31 ,, 41 ,, .	3,070	2,751
41 years and upwards,	3,223	1,866	Exceeding 41 years,	3,019	2,134
Not ascertained, .	119	25	Not ascertained, .	186	46
Total, . .	18,692	14,178	Total, . .	19,276	14,664
	32,870			33,940	

Education on Committal.

	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1863. Males.	1863. Females.
Read and Wrote, . .	7,140	2,544	7,445	2,399
Read imperfectly, . .	3,360	3,702	3,384	3,808
Knew Spelling, . . .	752	427	747	455
Knew Alphabet, . .	641	355	916	429
Wholly illiterate, . .	6,598	7,064	6,558	7,500
Not ascertained, . . .	201	86	226	73
Total, ...	18,692	14,178	19,276	14,664
	32,870		33,940	

Schools.

	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1863. Males.	1863. Females.
Number of individuals who attended School during the year, . .	4,929	2,095	5,386	2,192
Average daily number of Pupils, .	538	221	633	284
Number of Teachers, . . .	47	29	49	31

Religious Profession.

	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1863. Males.	1863. Females.
Established Church, . . .	1,832	1,480	1,817	1,695
Presbyterian, ...	777	317	581	301
Roman Catholic, . . .	15,919	12,347	16,640	12,623
Other Professions, . . .	7	2	–	–
Not ascertained, ...	157	32	238	45
Total, . .	18,692	14,178	19,276	14,664
	32,870		33,940	

In reference to ages it is to be observed that the *age periods* in the returns of 1864 have been altered so as to correspond with those adopted in the General Census of the United Kingdom, which differ slightly from those used formerly in our gaol statistics.

The prisoners 21 *years old and under* in 1864, were fewer by 321 males and 492 females than in 1863, when they numbered

5,745 males and 3,094 females, while the committals of *prisoners above* 21 exceeded those of 1863 by 404 males and 27 females. Male prisoners in 1864, in each of the age periods from "31 *to* 41" and 41 *years old and upwards* exhibit an advance of more than 200, while the increase among the females was confined to those embraced in the period 21 *to* 31 *years of age*, which in 1864 numbered 7,097, against 6,639 in the previous year.

The returns as to the state of education on committal in 1864, indicate nearly similar results to those produced in the three years preceding. The number of males registered as having been *able to read and write*" amounted to 38 per cent. on the committals, a result agreeing exactly with the figures of 1861, 1862, and 1863; while the per-centage of females thus educated was in 1864, 18 per cent. against 16 per cent. in 1863, and 15 per cent. in 1862. In 1864, 35 per cent. of the males, and 50 per cent. of the females were found "*wholly illiterate*." In 1863 the proportions were 34 per cent. of males, and 51 per cent. of females; and in 1862, 35 and 51 per cent. respectively, who were wholly uninstructed as to letters.

The aggregate of *individual prisoners who attended school in* 1864 was smaller than in the year preceding; the males evincing a greater reduction than the females. The daily average in attendance was also much lower, there having been a decline under this heading of 95 males, and 63 females.

The ratio, which the number of prisoners of each religious creed bears to the entire number of committals of 1864, differs little from that of the previous year. Members of the Established Church numbered 3,312, or 10 per cent.; Presbyterians 1,094, or somewhat over 3 per cent.; and Roman Catholics 28,266, or 86 per cent. In 1863 these proportions were respectively 10·35, 2·60, and 86·22 per cent. In 1862 the different religious professions bore the following proportions:—members of the Established Church 10·39 per cent.; Presbyterians 2·61 per cent.; Roman Catholics 86·3 per cent.

In the returns for 1864, 7 males and 2 females were returned as of "other religions;" of these 3 males were Methodists, 2 males and 1 female Quakers, 1 male a Covenanter, 1 male an Independent, and 1 female a Baptist.

Juveniles.

The following tables have been compiled to record the crimes, the sentences, the parentage, the state of education, &c., &c., of the juveniles (*i.e., prisoners not exceeding* 16 *years of age*) committed in the year 1864, as distinguished from the total number of prisoners, with whom they are included in the foregoing tables and analysis.

From table 12 it appears that in 1864 there were 945 males and 173 females, not exceeding 16 years of age, committed to the county and borough gaols, while in 1863 this class of prisoners afforded a return of 1,074 committals of males and 257 of females,

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thus showing a reduction of more than 12 per cent. in the males, and of nearly 33 per cent. in the females committed to prison during 1864, as compared with 1863. In 1863, prisoners "10 *years old and under*" numbered 70 males and 26 females, while in 1864 the number registered "*under* 10 *years old*" include but 45 males and 8 females. Between 1862 and 1863 there occurred a decline of 24 committals of males, and an increase of 14 committals of females, coming into the category of juveniles.

No. 12.—Offences of Juveniles, 1864.

Classes of Offences.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1864.		Total in 1863.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.								
Felons,	1	.	49	15	50	15	47	15
Misdemeanants,	.	.	23	3	23	3	27	2
Summarily Convicted.								
Misdemeanants,	29	1	643	124	677	125	787	163
Vagrants,	7	6	17	3	24	9	33	41
Courts-Martial and Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	37	7	737	145	774	152	894	221
Acquitted and Untried.								
Felons,	2	.	21	7	23	7	23	7
Misdemeanants,	.	.	10	.	10	.	15	2
For further Examination, and Untried,	6	1	132	13	138	14	142	27
Total,	8	1	163	20	171	21	180	36
Total, 1864, Males,	45	.	900	.	945	.		
Total, 1864, Females,	.	8	.	165	.	173		
Total, 1864, M. & F.	53		1,065		1,118			
Total, 1863, Males,	70	.	1,028	.	.	.	1,074	.
Total, 1863, Females,	.	26	.	217	.	.	.	257
Total, 1863, M. & F.	94		1,237		.	.	1,331	

Workhouse Offenders, included in above.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1864.		Total in 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	.	.	45	4	45	4	58	7
On leaving Workhouse,	3	.	12	3	15	3	28	4
Total, 1864, Males,	3	.	57	.	60	.		
Total, 1864, Females,	.	.	.	7	.	7		
Total, 1864, M. & F.	3		64		67			
Total, 1863, Males,	7	.	79	.	.	.	86	.
Total, 1863, Females,	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	11
Total, 1863, M. & F.	7		90		.	.	97	

In 1864 the committals of males amounted to 85 per cent., and those of females to 15 per cent., on the entire number of juvenile

committals, while in 1863 the females stood at 19 per cent., and the males 81 per cent. In 1862 the females were 18 per cent., and in 1861 they reached 25 per cent., or one-fourth of the whole. This continued yearly reduction, amounting to 10 per cent. since 1861, in the ratio of committals of females of these tender years is a most gratifying evidence of the improved moral condition of the people of the country.

The number of juveniles "*convicted at assizes and quarter sessions*" was the same in 1864 as in 1863, viz., 91, but differed slightly as to sexes; the returns of 1864 giving 1 male less and 1 female more than in the previous year. "*Misdemeanants summarily convicted*" yield in 1864 a total of 802 (677 males and 125 females), against 950 in 1863, (787 of whom were males and 163 females). Vagrants fell from 74 in 1863 (33 males and 41 females), to 33 (24 males and 9 females) in 1864.

In 1864 the number of those "*acquitted and untried*" 192 (171 males and 21 females), was also below those returned in 1863, which included in this category 216 prisoners, (viz., 180 males and 36 females).

The number of the foregoing classed in 1864 as "*workhouse offenders*" (45 males and 4 females), and "*offenders on leaving workhouse*" (15 males and 3 females), declined respectively from that of 1863, when the first-named cases comprised 58 males and 7 females, and the latter 28 males and 4 females.

According to Summary No. 13, the 945 committals of males and 173 *committals* of females in 1864, represent only 1,036 individuals, viz., 876 males and 160 females. In 1863, the table "*individual juveniles*" embraced 1,011 males and 241 females, the difference being equal to a decrease of 13 per cent. of males, and of nearly 34 per cent. of females in favour of 1864. In 1864, 46 males and 7 females were *twice*, 7 males and 1 female *thrice*, 3 males *four times*, and 1 female *five times* committed *within* the year. In 1863, 45 males and 14 females were *twice* committed, and 9 males and 1 female were sent *three times* to prison.

No. 13.—Committals of Individual Juveniles in 1864.

Ages.	Committed during 1864.										Total, 1864.		Total, 1863.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, . . .	41	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	8	66	26
10 and not exceeding 16 years, ...	779	143	44	7	7	1	3	.	.	1	833	152	945	215
Total, 1864, Males, .	820	.	46	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	876	.		
Total, 1864, Females,	.	151	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	160		
Total, 1864, M. & F.,	971		53		8		3		1		1,036			
Total, 1863, Males, .	957	.	45	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,011	.
Total, 1863, Females,	.	226	.	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241
Total, 1863, M. & F.	1,183		59		10		.		.		.		1,252	

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No. 14.—Sentences of Juveniles to Penal Servitude in 1864.

	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1863. Males.	1863. Females.
For 10 years and above 6,	1	–	1	–
For 6 years and above 4,	–	–	1	–
,, 4 years,	–	1	–	–
,, 3 years,	–	–	1	–
	1	1	3	–

Total, 1864, 2
Total, 1863, 3

No. 15.—Sentences of Juveniles to Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment in 1864.

	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1863. Males.	1863. Females.
Unlimited,	7	1	4	2
Fine only,	–	–	1	–
Sentence respited and not passed,	3	2	10	–
	10	3	15	2

Total, 1864, 13
Total, 1863, 17

No. 16.—Sentences of Juveniles for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1864.

Terms of Imprisonment.		Under 10 Years of age. M.	Under 10 Years of age. F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. F.	Total, 1864. M.	Total, 1864. F.	Total, 1863. M.	Total, 1863. F.
18 Months and above 12,		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
12 Months and above 9,		.	.	5	.	5	.	2	2
9 Months and above 6,		.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.
6 Months and above 3,		.	.	11	1	11	1	12	3
3 Months and above 2,		1	.	39	10	40	10	48	10
2 Months and above 1,		1	.	51	3	52	3	61	15
1 Month and above 14 days,		4	1	197	30	201	31	239	54
14 Days and above 7,		14	2	221	53	235	55	229	66
7 Days and above 48 hours,		10	2	135	26	145	28	181	48
48 Hours,		1	1	26	12	27	13	51	10
24 Hours,		4	1	42	6	46	7	49	12
Total, 1864,	Males,	35	.	728	.	763	.		
	Females,	.	7	.	141	.	148		
	M. & F.,	42		869		911			
Total, 1863,	Males,	57	.	819	.	.	.	876	.
	Females,	.	24	.	196	.	.	.	220
	M. & F.,	81		1,015		.	.	1,096	

No. 17.—Sentences of Juveniles to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1864.

	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	201	31	232	6,496
14 Days and above 7,	235	55	290	4,060
7 Days and above 48 hours,	145	28	173	1,211
48 Hours,	27	13	40	80
24 Hours,	46	7	53	53
Total, 1864,	654	134	798	11,900
Total, 1863,	749	190	939	14,120

Average in 1864, 14 days 22 hours.
Average in 1863, 15 days 1 hour.

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Summaries Nos. 14, 15, and 16, deal with the sentences of juveniles in 1864, and from them we ascertain that 1 male and 1 female were *sentenced to penal servitude;* 763 males and 148 females to *definite terms of imprisonment* in county and borough gaols; and 7 males and 1 female were sentenced to *unlimited or undefined terms.* These numbers include 4 males and 1 female *not exceeding 16 years of age* committed as *dangerous lunatics,* and 2 males under 10 years of age sentenced "*to be whipped and then discharged.*" In the cases of 3 males and 2 females, their sentences were "respited and not passed."

In 1863, 3 males were sentenced to *penal servitude,* and 876 males and 220 females to *definite terms of imprisonment,* while 17 (15 males and 2 females) *were committed for undefined terms.*

Table 17 shows that of the 911 juveniles *sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment* 798 (or 87 per cent.) were for terms of 1 month and under, giving an average confinement of 14 days and 22 hours each. In 1863 this category included 84 per cent. of the imprisonments for definite periods, with an average of 15 days and 1 hour each.

During 1864, 186 prisoners (148 males and 38 females) were ordered to be transferred to Reformatories, established under the provisions of the Act 21st and 22nd Victoria, chapter 103, and their terms of imprisonment in gaols prior to their transmission to the above institution are included in the summaries just referred to. Of these 186 persons, 138 males and 37 females are stated to have been sent to Reformatories, 5 males were rejected by the authorities for various reasons, 2 males were discharged from gaol by order of the Executive, and 3 males and 1 female were still in custody, their terms of imprisonment in gaol not having expired on the 31st December, 1864.

No. 18.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1864.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1864.		Total, 1863.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,		29	3	463	79	492	82	556	110
Having both parents dead,		3	.	129	16	132	16	180	45
Having father dead,		12	4	186	40	198	44	218	63
Having mother dead,		1	1	100	28	101	29	118	38
Not ascertained,		.	.	22	2	22	2	18	1
Total, 1864,	Males,	45	.	900	.	945	.		
	Females,	.	8	.	165	.	173		
	M. & F.,	53		1,065		1,118			
Total, 1863,	Males,	68	.	1,006	.	.	.	1,074	.
	Females,	.	26	.	231	.	.	.	257
	M. & F.,	94		1,237		.	.	1,331	

Sub-Classification.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	1	.	21	5	22	5	24	4
Having stepmother,	1	.	24	3	25	3	30	7
Abandoned by parents,	3	1	29	5	32	6	35	1
Absconded from parents,	.	.	14	3	14	3	20	10
Illegitimate,	1	.	13	6	14	6	17	4

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Table 18 details the condition as to parentage of the juveniles committed in 1864, 574 (or 51 per cent.) were returned as having *both parents living*; 148 (or 13 per cent.) as having *lost both parents*; 242 (or 22 per cent.) as having *their fathers dead*; and 130 (nearly 12 per cent.) as having *lost their maternal parent*. It further appears that 27 of these prisoners had *stepfathers*, 28 *stepmothers*, 38 had been *abandoned by their parents*, 17 had *absconded from their parents*, and 20 were known as *illegitimate*.

In 1863 the returns set forth that 17 per cent. of the juveniles committed in that year had *lost both parents*, 21 per cent. had *lost their fathers* only, and 11 per cent. *their mothers*; 28 were stated to have had *stepfathers*, 37 *stepmothers*, 36 as *abandoned by parents*, 30 as having *absconded from their parents*, and 21 as of *illegitimate birth*.

No. 19.—Previous Residence of Juveniles in 1864.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1864.		Total, 1863.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,		40	7	784	135	824	142	926	201
Other localities,		5	1	114	30	119	31	145	56
Not ascertained,		.	.	2	.	2	.	3	.
Total, 1864,	Males,	45	.	900	.	945	.		
	Females,	.	8	.	165	.	173		
	M. & F.,	53		1,065		1,118			
Total, 1863,	Males,	70	.	1,006	.	.	.	1,074	.
	Females,	.	26	.	231	.	.	.	257
	M. & F.,	96		1,237		.	.	1,331	

From Table 19 we learn that 150 (or 13 per cent.) of the juvenile prisoners in 1864, were derived from other localities, than those belonging to the gaols, to which they were committed. In 1863 and in 1862, 15 per cent. of the juveniles came into this category.

No. 20.—State of Education on Committal of Juveniles in 1864.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1864.		Total, 1863.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,		5	.	806	22	811	22	865	46
Read imperfectly,		6	1	195	41	201	42	241	61
Knew spelling,		7	2	64	17	71	19	103	24
Knew alphabet,		9	.	97	19	106	19	131	21
Wholly illiterate,		18	5	233	64	251	69	228	105
Not ascertained,		.	.	5	2	5	2	1	.
Total, 1864,	Males,	45	.	900	.	945	.		
	Females,	.	8	.	165	.	173		
	M. & F.,	53		1,065		1,118			
Total, 1863,	Males,	68	.	1,006	.	.	.	1,074	.
	Females,	.	26	.	231	.	.	.	257
	M. & F.,	94		1,237		.	.	1,331	

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According to the returns of 1864, 333 (or 30 per cent.) of the juveniles could "*read and write*" on their committal; 243 (or 22 per cent.) could "*read imperfectly*;" 90 (or 8 per cent.) *knew spelling*, 125 (or 11 per cent.) were stated to have *known the alphabet*, while 320 (or 29 per cent.) were returned "*as wholly illiterate.*" But the returns show a striking difference as to the amount of education existing in the sexes, the males registered as "*able to read and write,*" amounting to nearly *one-third* of the entire number of committals of that sex, whilst of the females but *one-eighth* had attained this grade of proficiency.

The returns for 1863 and 1862 gave nearly similar results as to the amount of education among juvenile prisoners on committal.

No. 21.—Religious Profession of Juveniles in 1864.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1864.		Total, 1863.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Established Church,		6	1	79	13	85	14	93	23
Presbyterian,		.	1	32	3	32	4	29	6
Roman Catholic,		39	6	789	149	828	155	951	228
Not ascertained,		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total, 1864,	Males,	45	.	900	.	945	.		
	Females,	.	8	.	165	.	173		
	M. & F.,	53		1,065		1,118			
Total, 1863,	Males,	68	.	1,006	.	.	.	1,074	.
	Females,	.	26	.	231	.	.	.	257
	M. & F.,	94		1,237		.	.	1,331	

According to the foregoing summary the committals of members of the Established Church stood at 99 (or 9 per cent.) of the whole; those of Presbyterians, 36, slightly exceeded 3 per cent.; while the Roman Catholics afforded a return of 983 (equal to 88 per cent.), proportions corresponding almost exactly with those of the previous year, when they were respectively 9, 2½, and 88 per cent.

Lunatics.

Previously to the year 1845, the inspection of all institutions, in which lunatics were confined, constituted a portion of the duties of the Inspectors-General of Prisons; when, therefore, by an Act passed in June, 1838 (1 Vic., ch. 27), powers were given to Magistrates in Ireland to commit to county and borough gaols lunatics considered "*dangerous*," the latter remained subject to the same inspection, and control, as the inmates of institutions exclusively allocated to the insane. In August, 1845, seven years after the passing of the Act, which authorized such committals of the insane to prisons, a separate department for the management and inspection of lunatic asylums was created under the Act 8 & 9 Vic., ch. 107, the 23rd section of which directs—

"*That the functions of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, so far as they relate to the inspection of lunatic asylums or other establishments for the insane, shall be transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums appointed under the Act, and the Inspectors of Lunatics shall thereon undertake and perform all the duties in respect to such asylums which heretofore have been undertaken and performed by the Inspectors-General of Prisons.*"

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Upwards of nineteen years have now elapsed since the period, when it ceased to be the duty of the Inspectors-General of Prisons to provide for the special treatment of the insane, who are, nevertheless, still committed to the gaols under their inspection, but are, by the operation of this section of the Act, withdrawn from their control. During that interval, the condition of the lunatic poor in district asylums, and institutions immediately under the Inspectors of Lunatics has been immeasurably ameliorated. Large buildings have been erected, surrounded by pleasure grounds and gardens, in which the insane are beneficially employed at occupations and amusements suited to their state. In these asylums they are supplied with a nutritive diet, of which animal food, tea, coffee, beer, and porter form a part, and are placed under the care of skilled attendants, who have been duly trained to deal with their disease; even persons, who have committed murder and other grave crimes, but who have been pronounced insane by the verdict of a jury, and convicted criminals, who after sentence have shown symptoms of insanity, receive a similarly humane treatment. The position, on the contrary, of persons, who have committed no offence, but who, according to the words of the Act 1st Vic., ch. 27, already referred to, "*have been discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind and a purpose of committing some crime for which, if committed, such persons would be liable to be indicted*," and as such are consigned, as "*dangerous*," to the county and borough gaols of Ireland, has in no degree been improved, and they are still, so long as they remain in the gaol, subjected to a treatment in every respect the opposite to that, which all other classes of the insane receive in district and criminal lunatic asylums, and which is now considered by the most experienced authorities on insanity to be indispensable for the proper management and cure of such forms of disease.

Their treatment varies according to the circumstances of the locality—in some they are confined in the cells of prisons strictly adapted to the system of "*individual separation*," there being no other part of the establishments, in which they can be placed—in others they occupy the gloomy, unheated and flagged cells, and day-rooms of old gaols, from which the criminal prisoners have been removed to properly heated, and more suitable new buildings. The medical officers of some gaols order an adequate quantity of animal food for their use, but in others their diet consists of bread, milk, or stirabout only, animal food under no circumstances forming a part of it—this latter dietary—the cells, in which, in many gaols the insane sleep, the flagged or paved yards, in which they take their exercise, and the unavoidable appointment in all county prisons of criminal prisoners as their attendants, are either strangely at variance with their proper treatment, or else the vast sums, which have been expended on the district lunatic asylums might have been saved to the country.

It should also be remembered that in proportion, as penal discipline in the gaols has been made more stringent, these establishments have become more unfitted for the reception of persons suffering under affections of the mind, and likewise, that the number of insane persons, who are thus committed to gaol, and thereby deprived of the curative appliances, which, at a consider-

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able cost, have been provided for the lunatic poor in the various districts, has each year increased; and that at no former period has it reached a higher amount in the county and borough gaols of Ireland, than during the past year, 1864, as will appear from the following table of committals under the Act 1 Vic., ch. 27, during the last five years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Number of Lunatics committed as dangerous during the year,	644	653	653	998	1,076
Daily average number in custody,	–	–	–	353	396
Died in Gaol,	29	39	39	39	43
In custody on 31st December,	267	331	359	361	410

DANGEROUS LUNATICS in Custody in County and Borough Gaols in 1864.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number in Custody during Year.		How DISPOSED OF.										Daily Average Number in Custody.
			Sent to Lunatic Asylums.		Discharged as Cured.		Removed by Friends.		Died.		In Custody on 31st Dec., 1864.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	18	10	2	2	7	6	.	.	1	.	8	2	6·
Armagh,	34	17	6	3	15	7	.	.	2	.	11	7	17·98
Carlow,	3	5	1	1	.	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	1·7
Cavan,	21	11	2	1	8	6	.	.	1*	.	10	4	11·98
Clare,	11	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1·4
Cork County,	25	16	24	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1·6
„ City,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	45	21	3	7	9	8	.	.	1	.	32	6	30·
Down,	55	20	4	1	26	8	.	.	1	1	24	10	34·3
Dublin County,	22	15	8	4	4	1	.	.	1	1	9	9	13·
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	105	.	23	.	28	.	.	.	9	.	45	.	109·
Grangegorman P.,	.	96	.	8	.	24	.	.	.	8	.	56	
Fermanagh,	8	4	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	·34
Galway County,	33	16	4	2	12	6	.	.	1	1	16	7	21·5
„ Town,	8	4	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	5·4
Kerry,	6	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·4
Kildare,	18	11	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	16	4	19·
Kilkenny County,	5	7	5	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	·66
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	7	6	4	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2·4
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	18	13	15	12	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	1·53
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	21	7	1	3	8	4	.	.	.	.	12	.	8·5
Longford,	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	·37
Louth,	10	5	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1·8
Drogheda Town,	3	4	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	·48
Mayo,	31	35	12	21	3	6	.	.	4	1	12	7	17·5
Meath,	18	3	16	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·64
Monaghan,	19	15	1	3	7	4	.	.	1	.	10	8	16·
Queen's,	7	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3·46
Roscommon,	15	11	.	.	4	4	.	1	1	.	10	6	9·68
Sligo,	4	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·2
Tipperary, North Riding,	15	6	13	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	·5
„ South Riding,	8	2	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	·31
Tyrone,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·1
Waterford County,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	9	3	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	43	.	·36
Wexford,	54	12	1	8	9	2	1	.	.	.	6	2	47·88
Wicklow,	14	9	5	2	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	10·
Total, 1864, Males,	679	.	242	.	161	.	2	.	27	.	277	.	.
Total, 1864, Females,	.	397	.	147	.	97	.	4	.	16	.	133	.
Total, 1864, M. & F.,	1,076		389		258		6		43		410		396
Total, 1863, Males,	635	.	221	.	130	.	9	.	32	.	243	.	.
Total, 1863, Females,	.	363	.	135	.	99	.	4	.	7	.	118	.
Total, 1863, M. & F.,	998		356		229		13		39		361		353

* Suicide.

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Many of the above persons were sent to the gaols from union workhouses. They were of all ages, and some, according to the reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums and the medical officers of the gaols, have not shown, since their committal, any evidence of being dangerously insane. The Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, in a minute entered on the books of the County Gaol at Castlebar, states—

"*I cannot but express great surprise, on examining the committals, at the "loose mode in which parties are sent to gaol as dangerous lunatics, "particularly from poorhouses.*" . . . . "*A man aged* 66, *sent from "Claremorris Workhouse, since his admission here has not, as I am informed, "exhibited any symptoms of dangerous insanity, or perhaps of insanity at "all.*" He further adds—"*A child* 10 *years old was transmitted from "Swineford Workhouse, escorted by* 2 *policemen: and again, a weakly, "epileptic girl of* 19, *from Ballina Union.*"

A female aged 70, committed 9th July, 1863, to Mullingar Gaol from the workhouse at Athlone, died in the gaol on the 28th of the month; she was, as stated by the medical officer when committed, "*in a miserably exhausted state from lunacy aggravated by bowel complaint, and continued wasting until she died.*" A man, an inmate of the Bawnboy Workhouse, was sent to the County Gaol at Cavan on the 23rd October, 1863, and died of apoplexy on the day but one afterwards; when admitted he was, according to the evidence of the Governor, "*very stupid and feeble, and suffering from bed sores.*"

We might enumerate many other instances of the grave evils, and abuses arising from the committal of lunatics to gaols, which have come under our notice during the past year; but we have in former reports entered so largely into the subject, and have pointed out so clearly, as we believe, the mischiefs, which result to the sane and insane inmates of the gaols, from the operation of the Act 1st Vic., ch. 27, that we consider it now unnecessary to repeat what has already been fully dwelt on, and we therefore wait until the Legislature shall be moved to amend the law in this regard.*

Dietary for all the Gaols.

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

* After this Report was in type, and while it was passing through press, information was received in our office that B. D., a lunatic, committed as dangerous to the county gaol at Monaghan, on the 24th January, 1865, had strangled himself by means of a sheet taken from his bed, which he had tied round his neck, and then fastened to the peg of a hat-rack. This is the second suicide by a lunatic committed under the Act 1 Vic., ch. 27, which has occurred in the gaols under our inspection within the last nine months, as in July another insane prisoner, committed to Cavan gaol in the previous May from the workhouse at Bawnboy, hanged himself from a hook in the cell of the old prison in which he had been placed by himself for the night. The suicides of both prisoners took place within three months from the date of their committals to gaol.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,			1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

Health.

The gaols have been generally healthy. The deaths in 1864 amounted to 65 (including 2 executions), or 1 in 566; in 1863 the deaths were 80, or 1 in 477; in 1862 they numbered 66, or 1 in 548; in 1861 they were 61, or 1 in 549; in 1860 they were 48, or 1 in 706; in 1859 they amounted to 65, or 1 in 549; in 1858 they were 38, or 1 in 1,000.

We find, however, that of the 65 prisoners who died in 1864, 43 were committed as dangerous lunatics; others, although lunatics, had not been committed as such (see Appendix, Table X., p. 24).

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850,	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851,	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852,	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853,	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854,	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855,	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856,	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857,	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858,	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859,	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860,	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861,	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549
1862,	36,180	2,895·92	66, or 1 in 548
1863,	38,183	3,028·74	80, or 1 in 477
1864,	36,807	2,843·08	65, or 1 in 566

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No. of Persons confined in Bridewells.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899	1858	27,424
1851	85,080	1859	25,298
1852	69,860	1860	22,421
1853	58,563	1861	20,166
1854	48,356	1862	22,064
1855	38,002	1863	21,053
1856	33,534	1864	20,563
1857	31,504		

Total Expenditure of Bridewells.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10					
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11	9
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17	1
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9	6
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853	479	16	7½
1854	6,133	7	1¼	increase,	1854	23	17	2¾
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16	1¼
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16	4½
1857	6,165	12	10¾	decrease,	1857	176	14	5¾
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5	3¾
1859	5,681	18	6¼	decrease,	1859	288	9	0¾
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3	5¼
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19	10½
1862	6,219	15	0¼	increase,	1862	21	13	2¾
1863	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1863	76	16	5½
1864	6,141	6	5¼	decrease,	1864	1	12	2¼

Total Expenditure of Gaols.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849	128,630	12	0					
1850	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1850	25,667	5	1
1851	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1851	7,480	12	9
1852	86,868	6	5	decrease,	1852	8,614	7	9
1853	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1853	202	5	10
1854	89,991	19	2	increase,	1854	3,325	18	7
1855	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1855	7,255	17	11
1856	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856	2,567	13	5
1857	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857	3,112	1	6
1858	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1858	3,222	1	5
1859	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1859	1,667	6	5
1860	75,506	15	8	increase,	1860	3,339	17	2
1861	77,714	15	5	increase,	1861	2,207	19	9
1862	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1862	6,514	5	5½
1863	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1863	1,118	12	9
1864	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1864	2,744	6	0½

Net expenditure in 1863, deducting profit on works,	80,592	13	6½
Do. do. in 1864,	77,962	17	9½
Decrease in 1864,	2,629	15	9
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1863,	25	6	11·75
Do. do. 1864,	26	4	4·29
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1863,	4	2	4·46
Do. do. 1864,	3	17	7·16

The expenses of gaols have decreased during the past year by £2,629 15*s.* 9*d.*; and of bridewells, by £1 12*s.* 2¼*d.*

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The total average cost per annum of each prisoner, in 1864, £26 4*s.* 4¼*d.*, was rather higher, than in the previous year, viz., £25 6*s.* 11¾*d.*, the difference being caused by the decrease in the daily average number confined (viz., 2,973·69 against 3,179·32 in the previous year), which naturally increases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is more in proportion, as the numbers in gaols are less. A striking illustration of this latter principle is afforded by a detailed examination of the local circumstances, and of the expenditure of each gaol separately. Thus we find that the county of Louth, the smallest in Ireland, embracing an area of only 315 square miles, contains *two* prisons, those of Dundalk and Drogheda, with their regular staffs of superior officers, Local Inspectors, Chaplains of the several denominations, Medical Attendants, and Governors, whilst the County Cork, with its area of 2,885 miles, the greatest breadth of which, extending from east to west, comprises a distance nearly equal to that intervening from sea to sea between the metropolis and the town of Galway, contains only the same number of gaols, viz., one for the County and one for the City. We find also that the whole cost of each individual prisoner in the County Gaol of Antrim, at Belfast, has never during any one of the last five years amounted to £15, while at Carlow the *same* item has risen to no less a sum than £76 11*s.* 5*d.*, *one* inmate in the latter thus representing an outlay greater than *five* in the former. Such are the anomalies and inequalities produced by the observance of the arbitrary formation of gaol districts according to counties, irrespective of their area or population.

TABLE showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Treasurers of the undermentioned Counties and Boroughs in Ireland, for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners, for the year 1864.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.			Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Antrim,	460	3	2	Limerick City,	134	15	6
Armagh,	262	14	7	Londonderry,	259	2	7
Carlow,	22	13	4	Longford,	152	2	1
Cavan,	257	1	11	Louth,	96	11	5
Clare,	154	2	1	Drogheda Town,	40	18	10
Cork County,	483	7	5	Mayo,	332	4	0
,, City,	222	9	11	Meath,	66	4	6
Donegal,	238	10	10	Monaghan,	131	0	1
Down,	214	9	11	Queen's,	190	7	8
Dublin County,	268	14	2	Roscommon,	122	10	1
,, City,	1,328	14	9	Sligo,	46	14	5
Fermanagh,	131	15	3	Tipperary, North Riding,	172	8	6
Galway County,	188	19	0	,, South Riding,	337	10	5
,, Town,	38	8	4	Tyrone,	144	5	10
Kerry,	264	6	8	Waterford County,	210	12	8
Kildare,	282	9	3	,, City,	83	15	2
Kilkenny County,	157	19	8	Westmeath,	97	3	6
,, City,	25	6	10	Wexford,	180	0	4
King's,	128	0	1	Wicklow,	105	10	6
Leitrim,	115	2	8				
Limerick County,	155	16	3	Total,	8,305	4	2

Tables showing the Condition of Gaols.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim,	Ample.	Ample.	*Rather small.*	Adequate.
Armagh,	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate.	*No baths.*	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow,	Sufficient: *but no reception room, nor quarter for proper debtors.*	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan,	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare,	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate, *but no baths.*	Sufficient: *but requiring partitions.*
Cork County,	Generally sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	*Defective.*	Improved.
„ City,	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Donegal,	*Bad for debtors.*	*No reception room.*	Adequate: *but no baths.*	*Requiring partitions.*
Down,	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but no separate rooms or fixed baths.*	Adequate.
Dublin County,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Improved.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridewell,	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate, *except for lunatics.*	Adequate.	Adequate: *but unpartitioned.*
Fermanagh,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Galway County,	*Defective.*	*Inadequate.*	Sufficient, *but without water-closets or baths.*	*Very defective.*
„ Town,	*Insufficient.*	*Defective.*	*Inconveniently placed and defective.*	*None.*
Kerry,	*Defective.*	*Defective.*	*Limited.*	Adequate, *but unpartitioned.*
Kildare,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Generally adequate, *except for debtors.*	Sufficient	Adequate.
Kilkenny Co. & City,	Ample	Ample	Good	Adequate
King's,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Sufficient, *but without water-closets*	Partitioned.
Leitrim,	*Defective, for debtors.*	*Imperfect.*	Adequate, *but no water-closets*	*Defective.*
Limerick County,	Adequate, *except for ventilation and debtors' quarters.*	Adequate.	*Very limited. Insufficient.*	*Small and unpartitioned*
„ City,	*Insufficient.*	*Inadequate.*	*Poor.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Londonderry,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Requires partitions.*
Longford,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate, *but no bath.*	*Unpartitioned.*
Louth:				
Dundalk,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate, *but damp.*	Adequate.
Drogheda,	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	Adequate, *but no water-closets or baths.*	Improved.
Mayo,	Ample.	Adequate, *but no reception room, nor debtors' quarter.*	Adequate; *but no warm baths.*	Partitioned.
Meath,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate: *but defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.*
Monaghan,	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate, *but not sufficient water-closets or baths.*	*Small.*
Queen's,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Generally sufficient, *except for debtors.*	Good.	Commodious.
Roscommon,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	*Imperfect.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Sligo,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate, *but without water-closets.*	Adequate, *but not partitioned.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient, *but without water-closets.*	Commodious, *but not partitioned.*
Clonmel,	Sufficient, *except for debtors.*	*Barely sufficient.*	Good, *but without water-closets.*	Sufficient, *but not partitioned.*
Tyrone,	Ample.	Adequate.	*Imperfect.*	*Incomplete.*
Waterford, County and City	Adequate.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Westmeath,	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Limited.*	Adequate.
Wexford,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Good.
Wicklow,	Sufficient, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Imperfect, without water-closets, proper baths, &c.*	Good.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1863.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim,	*Adequate.*	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
Armagh,	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow,	*No separate room*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Clare,	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County,	Improved.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
„ City,	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Donegal,	*Small.*	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Down,	Sufficient.	—	None.	Generally effective.
Dublin County,	Improved.	None.	—	Effective.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	None.	Plan for a new section to carry out "separation."	Effective.
Fermanagh,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Galway County,	*Very defective.*	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
„ Town,	*None.*	*None.*	None.	Good.
Kerry,	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Kildare,	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Improved.
Kilkenny County and City,	Adequate.	—	None.	Effective.
King's	*None.*	None.	Plans for establishing "separation."	Improved.
Leitrim,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County,	*Defective.*	None.	Adaptation of the whole prison to "separation."	Improved.
„ City,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Londonderry,	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Now effective.
Longford,	*Inadequate.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	*Defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Drogheda,	*None.*	None.	—	Improved.
Mayo,	*None.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Meath,	*Bad.*	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan,	*None.*	Prison adapted to "separation."	—	*Indifferent.*
Queen's,	Sufficient.	None.	—	Effective.
Roscommon,	Improved.	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Sligo,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Good.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Sufficient.
Clonmel,	Sufficient.	None.	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
Tyrone,	Improved.	—	—	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	—	—	—
Westmeath,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Wexford,	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Improved.
Wicklow,	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim,	Effective.	Sufficient.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh,	Excellent.	Abundant.	*Some deficiencies.*	Sufficient.
Carlow,	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Cavan,	Good.	Abundant.	Good.	Sufficient.
Clare,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Cork County,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City,	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal,	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Down,	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate, except for lunatics.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient, *except shoes for females.*
Galway County,	Good.	Ample.	*Defective.*	*Deficient.*
„ Town,	Good.	Ample.	*Deficient.*	*Deficient.*
Kerry,	Good.	Ample.	Generally sufficient.	Sufficient, *except shoes.*
Kildare,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County and City,	Fair.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's,	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	In good condition.
Leitrim,	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Limerick County,	Good.	Sufficient.	Fair.	In good condition.
„ City,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Londonderry,	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *except sheets.*	Sufficient.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	Improved.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	*Shoes for females required.*
Drogheda,	Improved.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Slightly defective.
Mayo,	Improved.	Supply improved.	Adequate, *except sheets.*	Now adequate.
Meath,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *except sheets.*	Adequate.
Monaghan,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *except blankets.*	Sufficient.
Roscommon,	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Sligo,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Tyrone,	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County and City,	*Imperfect.*	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Westmeath,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Barely sufficient.
Wexford,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate, but some bed-ticks much worn.	Adequate.
Wicklow,	Good.	Abundant.	*Some bed-ticks required.*	Sufficient.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim,	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Armagh,	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Carlow,	*None.*	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night for males.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	*Imperfect.*
Cork County,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City,	*None.*	*None.*	At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour.	Correct.
Donegal,	*None.*	*None.*	Males work in separate sheds.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Down,	With all crimi	nals under slight m	odifications.	—
Dublin County,	Separation car	ried out with both	sexes under modifications.	—
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	For males und	er modifications.	—	—
Grangegorman P.	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a considerable extent.	Observed.
Fermanagh,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County,	*None.*	For males.	—	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
„ Town,	*None.*	*None.*	—	*Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.*
Kerry,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a limited extent.	*Imperfectly carried out.*
Kildare,	With both sex	es, except lunatics.	—	—
Kilkenny County and City,	With all crimi	nal classes.		—
King's,	*None.*	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	All sleep and take meals in single cells.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Leitrim,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a limited extent.	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	*None.*	—	—	—
„ City,	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*Very imperfect.*
Londonderry,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Longford,	For females.	*None.*	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Drogheda,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Mayo,	*None.*	*None.*	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, except in winter.	*Defective as to females.*
Meath,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Monaghan,	About to be ap	plied to both sexes.	—	—
Queen's,	With both sex	es.	—	—
Roscommon,	*None.*	Carried out imperfectly in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	*Defective as to both sexes.*
Clonmel,	*None.*	*None.*	—	—
Tyrone,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Waterford Co. and City,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Westmeath,	*None.*	Carried out for fem. and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Wicklow,	*None.*	With both sexes.	—	—

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*concluded.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim,	*Unsatisfactory.*	Crank-pump, *now rarely used*, and stone-breaking.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	*None*, except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones.	Actively maintained.
Carlow,	*None.*	Tread-wheel	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Cavan,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel.	Improved.
Clare,	*Defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	*Reduced* from paucity of hands.
Cork County,	Satisfactory for both sexes, *but limited.*	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
,, City,	Fair for both sexes, but *limited.*	Tread-wheel, crank-mill, and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal,	Fair.	Stone-breaking.	*Insufficient for males.*
Down,	Satisfactory for *males.*	Stone-breaking, pumping, shot-drill, and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County,	Fair.	Pumping.	Actively maintained.
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridw.	Good, but limited.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Middling.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh,	*Limited.*	Crank-pump.	*Limited.*
Galway County,	Fair as to males: *as to females none.*	Limited to tread-wheel.	*Limited.*
,, Town,	*Imperfect as to males: as to females none.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Very little for males:* sewing and knitting for females.
Kerry,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel and capstan.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare,	Fair.	Shot-drill and crank-pump for very short periods.	Well maintained.
Kilkenny County and City,	Tolerable.	Stone-breaking and force-wheel pump.	*Almost a nullity.*
King's,	*Limited for females.*	Crank-mill and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Leitrim,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Limerick County,	Satisfactory.	Suspended.	Fairly maintained.
,, City,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Londonderry,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Extra stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Longford,	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Fairly maintained.
Louth:			
Dundalk,	Tolerable.	Crank-pump: breaking stone.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda,	*None for females.*	*Almost a nullity.*	*Very limited.*
Mayo,	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and hand-pump.	*Limited.*
Monaghan,	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	*Limited.*
Queen's,	Fair.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Roscommon,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Sligo,	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Reduced* from paucity of hands, but active.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh,	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County and City,	Satisfactory.	Tread-mill, pumping, stone-breaking, &c.	*Limited as yet.*
Westmeath,	Satisfactorily conducted.	Shot-drill, crank, &c.	Actively maintained.
Wexford	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-mill, stone-breaking, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Limited.*

Improvements in Accommodation and Discipline during the year 1864.

Antrim.—An additional ironing-room has been annexed to the laundry.

Cork County.—The laundry has been considerably improved, and adapted to the system of individual separation; artificial heating, in the female department has been extended from 14 cells to 39 cells.

Donegal.—Eave shoots and down-pipes have been attached to the newer portion of the building.

Down.—A new boiler for supplying the heating apparatus in the female prison has been provided.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—Workshops, and quarters for married officers have been completed. Eighteen cells have been fitted up with gongs, and other appliances for "separation." Gas has been introduced into each cell, and water-closets for the accommodation of the inmates have been provided; a railing has been placed in front of the gaol; new gates have been furnished at the entrance of the eastern, and western ranges, and a wall, which separates the passage leading to the new officers' quarters, has been built.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman*).—An extensive plan for remodelling the building as a "separate" prison has been approved by the proper authorities, and is now in progress of execution; the contract having been taken at the sum of £6,700.

Fermanagh.—The female department has been furnished with a bath; and a probationary ward, to which a bath is attached, has been arranged at the entrance.

Galway County.—Three private doors, with silent locks and a master-key, have been added, in order to enable the Governor to make unexpected circuits of the building. The tread-wheel has been fitted with compartments and steps, the latter forming relief-stalls.

Kildare.—A water-closet has been erected in the male pauper debtors' building, and provision has been made for female debtors. It is contemplated to introduce gas into the cells.

Limerick County.—This prison is undergoing thorough adaptation to the system of cellular separation for the criminals of both sexes.

Limerick City.—Plans are in preparation for remodelling the building, in order to adopt the system of individual separation.

Londonderry.—The north-eastern portion of the boundary wall is about to be raised five feet higher.

Longford.—The drying-room has been improved.

Drogheda.—The waste ground in the front of the building has been enclosed, and planted with shrubs. Gas has been introduced into the halls and passages of the prison, into the hospitals, and into the apartments for the officers, and for the pauper debtors.

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Mayo.—A presentment for £1,200, to be expended in the preparation of thirty-six cells, for the enforcement of "separation," has passed special sessions.

Monaghan.—The adaptation of the whole prison to cellular separation has been completed, and sheds have been erected for stone-breaking.

Queen's County.—A hall in the female prison has been converted into a school-room.

Sligo.—The chapel has been altered.

Tipperary, North Riding (*Nenagh*).—Hot, cold, and shower baths, for both sexes, have been provided.

Tipperary, South Riding (*Clonmel*).—The house of correction and the female prison are undergoing adaptation to the cellular system.

Westmeath.—Ten worksheds have been erected in the stone-yard, and a lavatory in one of the male classes.

Wexford.—Gas has been introduced into the cells.

Material Deficiencies.

Antrim—No adequate provision for the reception of *female* lunatics, and no quarters for *female* debtors; the building having been originally designed for a bridewell and house of correction only, and not for a county prison. School-rooms also are required; the chapel being unsuited for the purpose of teaching.

Armagh.—The hospital is limited, and defective as to baths; the laundry is unpartitioned, as is also the front seat in the chapel, which is used for schooling. Additional stone-sheds required, and a tramway for the conveyance of heavy stones. No proper quarter for female debtors, who are consequently confined in *criminal* cells.

Carlow.—No reception-ward, nor regular drying-room, nor marshalsea for pauper debtors.

Cavan.—The tread-wheel unpartitioned; the hospital and laundry very defective. A drying-room, baths for general use, covered lavatories and stone-sheds, a reception-room for females, and quarters for female debtors of both classes are required, as well as the means of heating the punishment cells.

Clare.—The laundry, the tread-wheel, and the stone-sheds are unpartitioned, the drying-room is not heated, and there are no baths in the hospital.

Cork County.—The hospitals are inconveniently placed, and unprovided with fixed baths, and there is no water-closet on the female side.

Cork City.—Some work-rooms unpartitioned, as are also the laundry (which is inconveniently placed), and the seats for prisoners awaiting their turn on the tread-wheel.

Donegal.—The sewerage is ineffective; the accommodation for the Governor is very limited; the laundry is small and unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; and there are no

covered lavatories, nor a bath in the male hospital. A reception-room for females, and proper quarters for debtors of both sexes are further required, as well as convalescent yards.

Down.—Solitaries not artificially heated; no accommodation for female debtors; hospitals limited, and not furnished with water-closets or fixed baths, and the chapel inconvenient.

Dublin County.—Too great facilities of entrance into the prison; the ironing-room and male school-room require to be stalled; the flagging in the marshalsea very bad. A wringing machine, to be worked by a single prisoner, for the drying-room, is needed.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman*).—See *antea* "Improvements."

Fermanagh.—No chapel; laundry and drying-room defective. Imperfect quarters for male, and none for female debtors.

Galway County.—Reception-rooms, a laundry, a drying-room, and a proper kitchen are all wanting, as well as fixed baths and water-closets in the hospital. There is but one yard common to both classes of male debtors, and none for females, whose department is very unsatisfactory.

Galway Town.—This gaol is wanting in so many of the ordinary statutable requirements specified in the Prisons Act, as to be unfit to be classed with similar institutions elsewhere.

Kerry.—There are no reception wards for either sex; no separate quarters for male debtors of the two denominations; no bath for females, nor marshalsea for debtors of this sex, nor an adequate number of yards for the criminal classes; and the drying-room is almost useless. On the male side there is but one yard for debtors of both classes. The tread-wheel, stone-sheds, and laundry are not partitioned.

Kildare.—Heating apparatus partially imperfect.

Kilkenny, County and City.—Gas required in the cells in winter. A complete separation between the male and female prison much needed.

King's County.—Reception-rooms, a proper laundry and drying-room, and covered lavatories are required. There is but one yard common to both classes of male debtors. No gas in the cells. Plans for remodelling the prison have been approved.

Leitrim.—No proper drying-room; no partitions in the laundry, which is defective; no female school-room; no baths attached to the reception-rooms; the male marshalsea defective; and no yard for debtors, and prisoners in contempt, belonging to the other sex. The chapel is badly arranged, prisoners of both sexes being able to see each other.

Limerick County.—The defects will be obviated by the almost entire reconstruction of the prison.

Limerick City.—Plans have been prepared for adapting the prison to "cellular separation."

Londonderry.—No proper division for female debtors.

Longford.—The laundry small and unpartitioned; no due provision for debtors; a bath required for the female hospital.

Louth, Dundalk.—The punishment cells require to be heated, and the drying-room to be fitted up, the windows of the hospital

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to be furnished with glass louvers, and a wall to be erected between the male stone-sheds, and the female exercising yard. The stalls in the chapel are ill-constructed, and the separation between the criminal classes, and the debtors of both sexes is defective.

Drogheda.—A boiler required for the laundry; the accommodation for debtors still defective.

Mayo.—A drying-room, a reception-room for females, with a bath attached, quarters for debtors of this sex, baths in the hospital, and partitions in the school-rooms are required; the chapel is inconvenient, and the male marshalsea defective. The adaptation of 36 cells to "separation" is in contemplation.

Meath.—The tread-wheel, and laundry unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; no due provision for debtors; no covered lavatories, nor baths attached to the reception-rooms; the hospital inconvenient, the cells too small for adaptation to "separation," and no facilities for supervision.

Monaghan.—The separation of classes in the debtors' department not sufficiently provided for; a drain required from the pit of the heating apparatus, and a tramway in front of the stone-sheds, for the delivery of stones.

Queen's County.—The male marshalsea is inadequate, there being but one building, and one yard common to both master and pauper debtors, and there is no proper provision for female debtors.

Roscommon.—The sewerage is indifferent; there is an inadequate provision for male debtors, and none for females; the chapel is badly constructed; there are no reception-rooms for either sex; the laundry is small, and unpartitioned, as are also the stone-sheds; there are no stalls for the tread-wheel relief men, no covered lavatories, except in the new female prison; in the quarter assigned to the females there is no bath, and the school-room is unsuitable.

Sligo.—The tread-wheel and laundry require to be partitioned; there are no reception wards with baths attached; no drunkards' cells, no covered lavatories, no baths on the male side, and no water-closets in the hospitals.

Tipperary, Nenagh.—The school-rooms and laundry are unpartitioned, and the hospitals are unprovided with fixed baths and water-closets. The drying-room is imperfect, and there is no provision for female debtors of both classes.

Tipperary, Clonmel.—There are no water-closets in the hospitals, there is no provision for female debtors, and the male laundry is unpartitioned, as are also the school-rooms.

Tyrone.—No due provision for debtors of either sex; the tread-wheel and laundry are unpartitioned; the hospital defective, and the female lavatories.

Waterford County and City.—Ventilation imperfect; female cellular accommodation sometimes deficient.

Westmeath.—The school-rooms and mill-shaft require to be stalled, and a tramway to be laid for supplying the stone-sheds. No gas in the cells.

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Wexford.—The hospital has but one staircase in common to both sexes; the old sewers are defective, and the male heating apparatus is imperfect.

Wicklow.—The hospital is limited and defective, and without water-closets, baths, and a proper exercising yard; the marshalsea for males is imperfect, there being but one yard for "masters" and "paupers," and there is no provision for female debtors.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEFICIENCIES.

Antrim.—Penal labour is not distinctively carried out, the use of the crank pump for a very short period alone falling within this category. Chaplains' journals not properly signed. Schooling not well organized.

Armagh.—Distinctive *punitive* labour does not exist here. Laws for the enforcement of "separation" required, but about to be supplied. Detector clocks are also wanting; and the Medical Officer does not keep a journal.

Carlow.—No school for either sex, and no night patrol. Some forms wanting.

Cavan.—Female classification very imperfect. No tell-tale clocks. School requirements wanting.

Clare.—Female education imperfect; another detector clock required.

Cork County.—No attention is given to the selection of handicraftsmen as turnkeys. Number of pupils attending school limited.

Cork City.—No tell-tale clocks; no suitable by-laws; some of the approved forms wanting, and the schooling rather limited.

Donegal.—Female classification is imperfect. Both sexes take their meals in association; male industrial, as well as punitive, labour is confined almost wholly to stone-breaking. The schoolmaster not regularly trained, and no tell-tale clocks.

Down.—Only one tell-tale clock. "Juvenile Registry" imperfectly kept.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—The number of prisoners attending school is limited.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman*).—Great irregularity and carelessness in matters of discipline; improper entries in the Governor's Journal. Schooling imperfect. Only one tell-tale clock.

Fermanagh.—Male *industrial* labour very limited, and *punitive* labour consists only of pumping for a short period daily. No tell-tale clocks; schooling circumscribed.

Galway County.—Classification of females very imperfect; no schooling for this sex, and but scanty industrial employment. The male industrial employment limited; no *intern* patrol at night on *their* side of the prison; no tell-tale clocks; no Chaplains' Journals.

Galway Town.—Classification very imperfect; industrial employment not stimulated; male school almost a nullity, and none for females; the staff inadequate and ill-paid; no tell-tale clocks;

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Separate confinement in pursuance of this section shall not be deemed to be solitary confinement within the meaning of any Act of Parliament prohibiting solitary confinement for more than a limited time.

17. 1st. No cell shall be used as a sleeping cell for a prisoner unless one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons certifies that it is fit to be so used.

2ndly. No cell shall be used for the solitary confinement of a prisoner or for the separate confinement of a prisoner when the prisoner is employed therein, unless it is certified by such Inspector to be of such a size, and to be lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as may be requisite for health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison; but a distinction may be made in respect of the use of cells for the separate or solitary confinement of prisoners during long and short periods of imprisonment, and in respect of the use of cells in which the prisoner is intended to be employed during the whole day, or for a long or short part thereof; and the certificates of the Inspector may be varied accordingly, so as to express the period of imprisonment for which each cell may be considered fit, and the number of hours in the day during which the prisoners may be employed therein.

3rdly. No cell shall be used for the close confinement of a prisoner unless it is certified by such Inspector that it is furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and that it can be used as a cell for close confinement without detriment to the prisoner's health, and the time for which it may be so used shall be stated in the certificate.

Every certified cell shall be distinguished by a number painted over the entrance thereof, and shall be referred to by its number in the certificate of the Inspector, and if the number of any certified cell is changed without the consent of the Inspector, such cell shall be deemed to be an uncertified cell until a fresh certificate has been given.

Any certificate given by an Inspector in respect of a cell may be withdrawn on such alteration taking place in such cell as to render the certificate, in his opinion, inapplicable thereto, and upon a certificate in respect of a cell being withdrawn that cell shall cease to be a certified cell for the purposes of this Act.

If any prison authority feel aggrieved by the refusal of the Inspector to certify a cell for any of the purposes of this Act, it may appeal to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and his decision shall be final.

Upon the latter clause it is to be observed that considerable latitude is given to the Inspector in graduating the uses, and the periods of confinement, to which cells of different construction, and cubic contents, may be allocated, so as to avoid the unnecessary expense of following an uniform scale of such dimensions, as are indispensable for the reception of inmates sentenced to the *longer* terms of imprisonment. It is further to be noted that "*close confinement*" is previously declared in the explanatory clauses to mean "*confinement in a cell as a punishment for offences committed in prison.*"

18. Hard labour for the purposes of this Act shall consist of work at the tread-wheel, shot-drill, crank, crank pump, stone-breaking, rope-beating, handloom-weaving, or such other description of hard labour as may be appointed by the prison authority, with the approval of the Secretary of State; and in every prison where prisoners sentenced to

hard labour are confined adequate means shall be provided for employing such prisoners at hard labour (having regard to the average number of such prisoners confined in that prison during the preceding period of *five years*); and no prison shall be deemed to be in conformity with the requisitions of this Act, with respect to the enforcement of hard labour, unless such means as aforesaid have been provided therein, and prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been employed thereat in manner provided by this Act.

The second principle contained in the 18th clause is almost of equal importance, embracing as it does not only the definition of various modes of "hard labour" (considerable doubt and obscurity having hitherto prevailed as to this distinctive condition attached to sentences), but the requisition that due means of enforcement shall be provided, and the amount of such labour, ranging from the *minimum* to the *maximum*, is specified in the 38th Rule of the Schedule annexed to the Bill.

Employment of Prisoners.

38. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, prisoners sentenced to hard labour shall work at hard labour for such number of hours on each working day as may be fixed by the Visiting Justices, within the following limits, viz., that in no case shall a prisoner be kept to hard labour for more than ten hours exclusive of meals in any day, and that in no case shall he be kept during any working day at hard labour for less than six hours during the first six months of his imprisonment, or during the remainder of his imprisonment for less than the same number of hours, except in pursuance of Rules made by the Visiting Justices, with reference to the good conduct of the prisoner.

Upon these prescriptions we have to remark, firstly, that the authority of the Secretary of State corresponds with that of the Lord Lieutenant in this country, and that the Visiting Justices possess the same powers in Great Britain, as the Boards of Superintendence in our prisons; and secondly, that it will be competent for the governing body of each gaol to submit for the approval of the Executive any other description of work, which may be devised, of such a character, as to fulfil the condition of "hard labour," and that a large discretion is given of remission and substitution, to be measured by rules specially framed in favour of those, who shall have qualified themselves for such indulgence by good conduct; thus enabling each prisoner by orderliness and active exertion to abate the severity of his punishment after the expiration of the first *six months of his sentence*, during which period a minimum of *six hours daily hard labour* is imperatively fixed.

These principles having been thus laid down, we next proceed to the means of compelling the local authorities to carry them into operation, which it is proposed by the bill to effect by a twofold power vested in the Secretary of State, viz., to cause the Treasury grant to be withheld, and finally to close such prisons as shall be found "*inadequate*," *i.e.*, in which "*default has been made in complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of the separation of prisoners and the enforcement of hard labour.*"

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Penalty for Inadequate Prisons.

32. Whenever it appears to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that default has been made in any prison in complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of the separation of prisoners or of the enforcement of hard labour, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State to certify such non-compliance in writing under his hand to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and upon such certificate being given no contribution shall thenceforth be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament towards the expenses of maintaining any prisoners in that prison until the said Secretary of State has revoked his certificate, upon being satisfied that the defaulting prison has been brought into conformity with the requisitions of this Act, and then only from the date of such revocation: provided,—

1st. That this section shall not affect the payment of any contribution payable on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

2nd. That before the certificate of the said Secretary of State is given under this section with respect to any prison, a copy of the Report of the Inspector of Prisons relating to that prison, and a statement of the grounds on which the said Secretary proposes to give his certificate, shall be sent to the prison authority; and it shall be lawful for such authority, upon receiving a copy of the said report, and statement, to address any explanations or observations relating thereto to the said Secretary of State:

3rd. Whenever the certificate of the Secretary of State is given under this section in respect of a prison, a copy of the said statement of grounds, accompanied with any such explanations or observations as aforesaid, shall be laid before Parliament.

33. If at any time it appear to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that a prison authority has, in respect of any prison within its jurisdiction, made default for four successive years in complying with the requisitions of this Act with respect to the separation of prisoners, or with respect to the enforcement of hard labour, the said Secretary of State may, by notice under his hand, addressed to the authority of that prison, and forwarded by post in a prepaid letter to the gaoler of the prison, or otherwise delivered to him, require that authority, within a time specified in such notice, to bring such prison into conformity with the requisitions of this Act with respect to such matters as aforesaid, or to exercise the powers given to such authority by this Act of contracting for the removal of the whole or a number of its prisoners proportioned to the inadequacy of its prison in respect of such separation or means of providing such hard labour to some other prison where means exist for carrying into effect the requisitions of this Act with respect to the separation of prisoners or means of enforcing hard labour: and if any prison authority to whom such notice is given fail, within six months after the receipt thereof, to comply with the requirements thereby made, the said Secretary of State may order the said inadequate prison to be closed, and direct the removal of the prisoners therein, and the committal of future prisoners to some other prison; and upon such order being made it shall be the duty of the gaoler of the said prison, without further warrant, to remove all the prisoners therein to the substituted prison named in the order of the Secretary of State, and such substituted prison shall thenceforth, and so long as such order is in force, for all purposes relating to the committal, detention, trial, and punishment of the prisoners so removed, and of the prisoners committed thereat in pursuance of this section, be deemed to be

the prison of the defaulting authority, and that authority shall pay, out of any rates or moneys applicable to the support of the inadequate prison, all expenses incurred in and about the closing of that prison, and the removal of the prisoners therein to the substituted prison; and all expenses incurred by the authority of the substituted prison in respect of the prisoners committed to that prison in pursuance of this section shall be defrayed by the authority of the inadequate prison in the same manner in all respects as if that authority had contracted in pursuance of this Act with the authority of the substituted prison for the reception in the last mentioned prison of prisoners belonging to the authority of the inadequate prison.

Notice of any Order made by the said Secretary of State in pursuance of this section shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and once at least in two successive weeks in one of the newspapers usually circulating in the county, city, borough, or place in which the prison to which the Order relates is situate, and a copy of the gazette or newspaper containing such Order shall be conclusive evidence of its contents.

We have felt it our duty to submit the above clauses *in extenso*, convinced as we are that, if they shall receive the sanction of the Legislature (of which there appears to be no reasonable doubt), a similar machinery *mutatis mutandis*, will be forthwith brought to bear upon the county and borough prisons of Ireland; and we would therefore earnestly impress upon the several boards, and the fiscal bodies the policy, and indeed the vital necessity, of taking such measures for supplying *a compliance with* those mandatory requirements, as shall exempt them from the penalties, which will inevitably be incurred by nonconformity.

In conclusion we wish to express our decided opinion that, having especial regard to the present constitution of the gaols of Ireland, in some of which a highly stringent discipline is enforced, while in others a very lax system prevails, the ends of penal repression and of reformation would be much more effectually accomplished, and with a large saving in the public expenditure, if, as in Scotland, all criminals sentenced to more than nine months imprisonment in the county and borough gaols in Ireland were transferred to central criminal depôts—one for each sex—where the sentence of the Judge would be carried out with uniformity, and under proper supervision, so that an equal punishment would be dealt to all offenders, and equal opportunities would be afforded of reformation. We further urge the adoption of this improvement on the ground that the consequent depletion of the county and borough gaols would render unnecessary the continuance of the great majority of the bridewells throughout the country, the evils of which have been so strongly demonstrated in the reports of successive Inspectors-General for a long series of years. We, therefore, submit that in the event of legislation for Ireland on the subject, this principle be embodied in the bill to be laid before Parliament.

J. Corry Connellan.
John Lentaigne.

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	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	35	8	12	4	.	.	124	91	1,051	802	13	9	16	2	6	2	.	16	15	17	323	380
Armagh,	19	22	18	1	.	.	35	31	144	82	22	13	3	1	.	1	.	4	7	2	61	90
Carlow,	10	2	.	.	.	.	5	9	47	10	.	5	5	.	1	1	.	4	1	2	77	20
Cavan,	14	11	28	1	2	6	7	8	124	28	13	10	17	.	2	11	.	.	2	1	44	23
Clare,	18	.	24	12	.	.	12	8	62	43	12	2	8	.	3	1	1	.	4	1	9	7
Cork County,	72	20	36	18	1	.	63	65	436	185	23	16	2	2	16	15	17	.	20	14	77	55
,, City,	29	35	19	18	.	.	47	77	464	714	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	63	64	.	.
Donegal,	19	4	71	4	2	.	12	9	173	43	21	15	67	25	3	1	.	1	6	3	36	12
Down,	22	12	26	6	.	.	22	26	138	86	29	10	1	.	5	5	1	5	10	2	33	32
Dublin County,	21	6	13	1	4	.	76	31	263	269	15	10	1	.	.	.	.	16	48	32	80	89
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	139	.	76	.	.	.	390	.	1,253	.	54	.	3	.	11	.	3	35	112	.	1,170	.
Grangegorman P	.	125	.	27	.	.	.	119	.	2,025	.	40	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	128	.	2,427
Fermanagh,	11	7	28	4	.	1	7	14	103	41	8	4	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	76	16
Galway County,	30	19	20	.	.	.	22	10	157	71	19	14	11	6	5	11	.	1	9	7	23	13
,, Town,	6	5	5	.	.	.	1	9	93	66	5	4	.	.	6	2	.	.	7	20	60	71
Kerry,	36	28	22	2	.	.	22	29	165	55	6	1	.	3	9	5	.	1	8	1	42	17
Kildare,	25	12	18	4	2	.	25	19	98	387	9	4	.	.	1	7	4	22	8	33	56	182
Kilkenny County,	9	8	17	.	.	.	14	14	78	26	5	7	1	2	.	.	.	4	4	.	29	1
,, City,	1	3	4	.	.	.	5	11	16	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	5	36	12	30
King's,	18	10	11	1	.	.	5	18	71	25	7	5	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	6	64	21
Leitrim,	11	5	9	.	.	.	8	6	79	7	.	.	3	2	5	10	8	2	.	.	38	29
Limerick County,	24	18	21	.	.	1	27	20	125	22	17	13	.	.	24	20	.	2	21	9	30	3
,, City,	12	8	11	1	.	.	40	29	349	131	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	13	109	63
Londonderry,	24	19	26	1	.	1	15	13	95	21	14	5	13	2	3	.	3	3	4	4	72	186
Longford,	3	8	14	.	2	1	8	12	101	48	2	2	1	.	5	4	3	1	1	6	31	8
Louth,	9	2	6	.	.	.	10	12	49	60	9	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	72	126
Drogheda Town,	2	5	.	2	.	.	13	5	21	33	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	4	60	21
Mayo,	26	17	57	11	.	.	5	7	180	66	20	32	30	7	5	10	.	.	10	20	45	10
Meath,	3	2	6	4	1	1	16	14	70	41	18	3	2	.	9	7	.	6	4	.	40	6
Monaghan,	8	5	11	2	.	.	22	21	71	33	11	9	2	.	1	2	10	.	.	.	68	50
Queen's,	18	11	63	5	.	.	17	15	131	47	2	5	.	.	6	18	1	8	1	1	152	16
Roscommon,	10	4	21	1	.	.	9	10	86	26	13	10	2	2	8	11	.	.	4	.	21	22
Sligo,	11	8	6	.	.	.	3	3	182	21	4	1	22	1	4	2	.	2	2	6	62	12
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	14	3	18	4	.	.	23	21	126	75	15	6	1	1	8	6	3	3	6	13	112	17
,, S. Rid.,	21	14	22	2	.	.	24	46	171	142	8	2	.	.	8	6	1	1	33	6	377	111
Tyrone,	16	8	19	.	.	.	24	28	158	66	3	.	11	1	9	1	7	6	12	26	63	35
Waterford County,	19	13	12	1	.	.	25	25	44	18	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	23	14
,, City,	14	6	4	.	.	.	20	35	107	114	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	255	138
Westmeath,	12	8	15	1	.	.	12	12	105	14	9	3	.	1	15	4	.	17	6	31	65	61
Wexford,	19	18	18	4	1	.	17	23	60	26	20	6	1	.	14	13	.	6	1	2	46	14
Wicklow,	18	7	8	1	1	.	12	12	154	86	10	6	2	.	7	12	26	5	7	1	155	1
Total Males,	823	.	810	.	16	.	1,244	.	7,400	.	445	.	230	.	204	.	107	204	456	.	4,168	.
Total Females,	.	526	.	143	.	11	.	967	.	6,020	.	278	.	64	.	191	.	.	.	515	.	4,429
Total M. and F.	1,349		953		27		2,211		13,420		723		294		395		311		971		8,597	

Borough Gaols during the year 1864, by Classes of Crime.

Total.		Not Convicted.												Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1864.		Total.		
		Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For Further Examination and Discharged.		Total.						
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
1,611	1,315	3	1	1	.	3	1	.	2	177	52	184	56	85	8	1,880	1,379	3,259
318	243	7	5	2	.	.	.	2	.	25	4	36	9	4	5	353	257	610
150	49	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	9	16	10	6	3	172	62	234
253	99	1	3	.	.	6	.	3	3	32	8	42	14	3	2	298	115	413
153	74	.	.	2	.	3	1	2	.	41	11	48	12	1	1	202	87	289
763	390	8	3	6	3	9	3	3	.	16	8	42	17	21	4	826	411	1,237
630	908	1	1	1	2	7	.	.	4	80	24	89	31	6	4	725	943	1,668
411	116	3	2	3	1	4	.	.	.	18	4	28	7	6	2	445	125	570
292	179	2	3	3	1	2	1	.	1	16	18	23	24	5	5	320	208	528
537	438	3	1	9	1	1	.	5	3	86	22	104	27	11	2	652	467	1,119
3,246	.	41	.	18	.	18	.	9	.	276	.	362	.	21	.	3,629	.	8,808
.	4,888	.	32	.	28	.	6	.	3	.	199	.	268	.	23	.	5,179	
239	90	.	4	6	2	1	.	.	.	25	9	32	15	1	.	272	105	377
297	151	11	5	2	.	3	.	1	.	5	1	22	6	6	.	325	157	482
183	177	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	23	15	25	18	2	.	210	195	405
311	141	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	17	6	24	6	2	1	337	148	485
263	648	7	3	2	2	.	.	2	2	34	16	45	23	10	1	318	672	990
161	58	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	1	23	1	7	1	191	60	251
64	95	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	11	24	11	.	1	88	107	195
179	88	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	9	22	9	2	2	203	99	302
163	59	6	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	20	5	32	6	2	1	197	66	263
291	106	10	5	.	.	35	1	8	.	36	10	89	16	7	5	387	127	514
539	245	8	5	.	.	.	.	6	.	127	86	141	91	3	1	683	337	1,020
272	252	4	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	52	19	58	24	10	2	340	278	618
172	89	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	29	9	35	9	12	.	219	98	317
164	209	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	27	6	3	.	194	215	409
102	71	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	9	27	9	2	.	131	80	211
378	180	6	9	17	4	33	4	54	10	8	2	118	29	8	6	504	215	719
175	78	4	3	3	.	1	1	.	.	12	4	20	8	4	1	199	87	286
204	122	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	12	6	16	8	3	3	223	133	356
399	118	10	5	2	1	13	6	6	.	38	9	69	21	4	3	472	142	614
174	86	3	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	15	6	23	9	4	1	201	96	297
298	54	1	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	35	9	40	10	12	.	350	64	414
329	146	10	2	1	1	35	2	27	1	61	11	134	17	2	1	465	164	629
666	329	14	3	6	5	1	.	4	.	88	32	113	40	5	7	784	376	1,160
328	165	6	2	3	3	2	.	.	1	27	9	38	15	13	7	379	187	566
129	76	7	3	1	1	1	.	5	2	1	2	15	8	4	2	148	86	234
412	295	1	3	1	1	5	.	1	2	.	.	6	6	3	.	421	301	722
253	135	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	30	4	35	5	12	3	300	143	443
203	106	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	3	10	5	15	11	4	5	222	122	344
400	76	7	1	1	1	13	5	2	1	.	1	23	9	4	.	427	85	512
6,107	.	209	.	115	.	209	.	141	.	1,591	.	2,265	.	320	.	18,692	.	.
.	13,144	.	113	.	66	.	34	.	38	.	670	.	921	.	113	.	14,173	.
29,251		322		181		243		179		2,261		3,186		433				32,870

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, *within* the year 1864.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed *within* the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.		Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1864.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,539	654	118	112	19	47	3	20	6	40	1,685	873	1,327	551
Armagh,	296	142	13	20	5	13	1	3	1	4	316	182	243	104
Carlow,	156	39	3	3	2	1	1	1	.	1	162	45	144	33
Cavan,	272	70	10	12	2	4	.	1	.	1	284	88	234	65
Clare,	170	47	16	5	.	1	.	3	.	3	186	59	135	24
Cork County,	750	290	30	27	4	10	1	4	.	4	785	335	481	174
„ City,	600	529	41	78	10	28	2	14	1	19	654	668	400	256
Donegal,	396	93	17	9	5	2	.	2	.	.	418	106	362	86
Down,	299	148	6	10	3	5	.	1	.	2	308	166	242	99
Dublin County,	501	224	43	30	16	5	3	6	1	17	564	282	456	199
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	2,557	.	317	.	73	.	29	.	15	.	2,991	.	1,789	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,687	.	445	.	205	.	111	.	200	.	2,648	.	1,336
Fermanagh,	215	87	13	7	4	.	1	1	2	.	235	95	161	61
Galway County,	290	111	12	6	2	7	.	2	1	1	305	127	281	98
„ Town,	162	89	18	11	.	8	.	6	2	5	182	119	83	39
Kerry,	282	112	22	6	2	3	.	1	1	1	307	123	227	81
Kildare,	238	119	27	29	1	17	3	11	2	43	271	219	212	115
Kilkenny County,	172	58	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	181	59	144	39
„ City,	79	43	3	8	1	2	.	3	.	5	83	61	58	26
King's,	197	88	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	200	93	197	88
Leitrim,	172	34	8	5	1	1	.	.	1	2	182	42	136	24
Limerick County,	312	107	29	6	4	1	.	.	1	1	346	115	237	79
„ City,	560	242	33	21	15	11	3	5	.	.	611	279	536	231
Londonderry,	284	91	16	11	3	10	1	3	2	17	306	132	210	47
Longford,	189	63	12	10	2	5	.	.	.	.	203	78	133	44
Louth,	139	56	14	12	5	3	1	3	1	12	160	86	104	37
Drogheda Town,	82	36	8	9	2	5	1	.	4	2	97	52	53	24
Mayo,	475	184	13	11	1	1	.	.	.	1	489	197	467	172
Meath,	151	61	11	6	3	2	.	2	2	.	167	71	132	56
Monaghan,	192	99	2	6	.	1	2	1	3	2	199	109	187	95
Queen's,	390	95	26	14	4	3	2	.	2	1	424	113	309	68
Roscommon,	182	66	8	4	1	3	.	.	.	2	191	75	164	42
Sligo,	298	58	14	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	320	61	223	39
Tipperary, N. Riding,	365	106	21	8	5	3	4	7	4	1	399	125	345	91
„ S. Riding,	538	157	54	27	17	13	7	4	8	13	624	214	415	120
Tyrone,	299	112	26	17	5	6	2	3	1	2	333	140	247	78
Waterford County,	70	30	14	11	10	6	5	4	.	.	99	51	64	25
„ City,	179	120	24	15	27	11	12	7	12	14	254	167	109	110
Westmeath,	232	59	20	12	3	5	2	2	2	4	259	82	221	57
Wexford,	177	90	14	11	3	2	2	1	.	.	196	104	137	66
Wicklow,	308	62	32	5	8	1	4	1	2	1	354	70	265	49
Total Males,	14,765	.	1,119	.	277	.	92	.	77	.	16,330	.	11,870	.
Total Females,	.	6,558	.	1,047	.	452	.	233	.	421	.	8,711	.	5,028
Total M. and F.,	21,323		2,166		729		325		498		25,041		16,898	

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1864 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	81	8	1,227	483	11	.	163	100	5	.	56	39	1	.	40	26
Armagh,	21	4	222	100	2	.	31	14	1	.	13	17	.	.	7	8
Carlow,	1	.	144	33	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1
Cavan,	2	.	249	58	.	.	16	8	.	.	4	8	.	.	2	4
Clare,	4	.	145	37	.	.	23	6	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	2
Cork County,	41	11	599	190	1	.	81	44	1	.	27	27	1	.	11	16
„ City,	36	8	524	366	2	.	41	78	1	.	16	58	.	.	12	34
Donegal,	21	6	320	72	2	1	52	13	.	.	11	4	.	.	5	2
Down,	17	6	221	93	3	.	40	22	.	.	12	9	.	.	4	6
Dublin County,	51	1	349	167	1	3	71	43	1	.	39	14	.	.	19	2
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	204	.	1,519	.	35	.	463	.	8	.	224	.	2	.	140	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	37	.	1,101	.	5	.	504	.	4	.	253	.	.	.	148
Fermanagh,	11	.	150	61	3	2	38	17	1	.	19	8	.	.	1	2
Galway County,	16	4	265	94	.	.	15	7	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	3
„ Town,	15	1	139	81	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	4
Kerry,	31	4	192	71	2	.	45	21	.	.	23	9	.	.	6	6
Kildare,	13	2	186	86	1	.	39	28	.	.	15	9	.	.	2	14
Kilkenny County,	9	.	130	39	1	.	16	10	.	.	7	4	.	.	1	2
„ City,	4	2	54	25	1	.	7	6	.	.	7	3	.	.	5	4
King's,	6	2	185	86	.	.	7	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	4	.	141	24	.	.	20	9	.	.	8	3	.	.	5	2
Limerick County,	19	2	216	78	2	.	72	16	.	.	20	6	.	.	9	5
„ City,	10	1	514	220	1	.	31	28	.	.	28	20	1	.	9	4
Londonderry,	11	4	199	43	.	.	35	14	.	.	17	12	.	.	16	8
Longford,	6	2	122	39	.	.	46	9	.	.	12	7	.	.	3	3
Louth,	6	.	98	37	.	.	29	10	.	.	10	7	.	.	5	5
Drogheda Town,	5	.	45	21	1	.	13	7	3	.	9	3	2	.	3	1
Mayo,	19	7	426	144	.	.	25	14	.	.	11	14	.	.	6	7
Meath,	4	.	128	57	.	.	17	6	.	.	11	1	.	.	2	1
Monaghan,	8	4	179	91	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	2
Queen's,	3	5	376	70	1	.	14	6	.	.	6	5	.	.	7	6
Roscommon,	6	2	149	42	.	1	9	10	.	.	10	4	1	.	3	6
Sligo,	8	2	218	41	.	.	36	11	.	.	23	2	.	.	2	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	12	.	312	84	1	.	51	15	.	.	7	5	.	.	8	2
„ S. Riding,	17	4	398	116	2	.	84	31	1	1	50	15	.	.	16	7
Tyrone,	9	2	238	76	.	.	45	17	.	.	12	14	.	.	8	7
Waterford County,	3	1	61	24	.	.	12	4	.	.	3	18	.	.	2	1
„ City,	2	1	107	109	1	.	60	22	.	.	22	8	.	.	28	5
Westmeath,	9	1	212	56	.	.	15	5	.	.	6	4	.	.	4	2
Wexford,	12	4	99	44	2	.	33	21	.	.	16	8	.	.	2	1
Wicklow,	12	4	253	45	.	.	43	8	.	.	15	7	.	.	8	1
Total Males,	769	.	11,311	.	76	.	1,855	.	22	.	783	.	8	.	408	.
Total Females,	.	142	.	4,704	.	12	.	1,197	.	5	.	635	.	.	.	361
Total M. and F.,	911		16,015		88		3,052		27		1,418		8		769	
	16,926				3,140				1,445				777			

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1864 to the several times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	17	21	.	.	13	25	.	.	41	70	.	.	15	31
Armagh,	.	.	4	6	.	.	4	4	.	.	8	14	.	.	1	5
Carlow,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	1
Clare,	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	3
Cork County,	.	.	6	6	.	.	6	8	.	.	9	16	.	.	1	7
„ City,	.	.	9	18	.	.	6	15	.	.	7	55	.	.	.	24
Donegal,	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	6	6	.	.	2	6	.	.	2	8	.	.	.	5
Dublin County,	.	.	9	6	.	.	7	4	.	.	8	10	.	.	6	5
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	1	.	80	.	.	.	65	.	.	.	157	.	.	.	45	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	94	.	.	.	63	.	1	.	157	.	.	.	86
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	3
„ Town,	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	4	.	.	8	5	.	.	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	1
Kildare,	.	.	3	10	.	.	2	9	.	.	8	19	.	.	1	18
Kilkenny County,	.	.	9	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	2	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1
Limerick County,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	2
Londonderry,	.	.	8	6	.	.	3	5	.	.	9	12	.	.	4	8
Longford,	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	7	5	.	.	2	1
Louth,	.	.	5	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	4	6	.	.	2	4
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	9	2	.	.	1	6
Mayo,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	1
Meath,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	4	.	.	1	1
Queen's,	.	.	7	11	.	.	2	2	.	.	6	6	.	.	2	1
Roscommon,	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	4	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	11	.	.	.	2
„ S. Riding,	.	.	10	1	.	.	8	4	.	.	34	25	.	.	2	4
Tyrone,	.	.	8	4	.	.	7	4	.	.	4	10	.	.	1	1
Waterford County,	.	.	14	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	21	10	.	.	7	8	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	3	3
Wexford,	.	.	2	1	.	.	9	5	.	.	11	5	.	.	7	6
Wicklow,	.	.	8	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	1
Total Males,	1	.	275	.	.	.	188	.	.	.	409	.	.	.	113	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	239	.	.	.	201	.	1	.	501	.	.	.	235
Total M. and F.	1		514		.		389		1		910		.		348	
	515				389				911				348			

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

Seventeen to Twenty Times.				Twenty-one Times and upwards.				Number of Individuals Committed.				Number of Committals represented in foregoing.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	7	12	.	.	8	58	98	8	1,587	865	122	8	2,995	4,671	Antrim.
.	.	.	5	.	.	2	5	24	4	292	178	28	4	558	709	Armagh.
.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	161	45	1	.	322	123	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	282	88	2	.	436	293	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	182	59	4	.	260	187	Clare.
.	.	.	4	.	.	1	6	44	11	741	324	50	11	1,064	967	Cork County.
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	39	8	615	660	43	8	836	2,078	„ City.
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	23	7	395	99	25	8	535	218	Donegal.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	20	6	288	160	23	6	430	538	Down.
.	.	2	6	.	.	1	21	53	4	511	278	56	7	982	2,090	Dublin County.
.	.	25	.	.	.	23	.	250	.	2,741	.	311	.	7,615	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	38	.	.	.	157	.	47	.	2,601	.	66	.	13964	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	15	2	220	93	20	4	436	178	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	289	123	16	4	347	272	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	15	1	167	118	15	1	426	1,138	„ Town.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	33	4	274	119	35	4	444	465	Kerry.
.	.	1	7	.	.	.	17	14	2	257	217	15	2	443	1,408	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	171	59	11	.	288	106	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	5	2	78	59	6	2	149	412	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	194	91	6	2	205	98	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	178	42	4	.	254	185	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	325	113	23	2	511	201	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	599	278	16	1	827	407	„ City.
.	.	1	7	.	.	3	13	11	4	295	128	11	4	679	1,120	Londonderry.
.	.	1	2	.	.	1	4	6	2	197	76	6	2	197	76	Longford.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	6	.	154	86	6	.	302	1022	Louth.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	9	11	.	86	52	24	.	314	603	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	19	7	470	190	19	7	559	345	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	4	.	163	71	4	.	293	208	Meath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	191	105	8	4	264	175	Monaghan.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	5	420	108	5	5	571	271	Queen's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	7	3	184	72	10	4	302	259	Roscommon.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	8	2	312	59	8	2	634	144	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	13	.	386	125	14	.	810	307	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	20	5	604	209	24	7	1,238	823	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	9	2	324	138	9	2	567	453	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	96	50	3	1	198	107	Waterford County
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	251	166	4	1	594	823	„ City.
.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	9	1	250	81	9	1	434	443	Westmeath.
.	.	3	5	.	.	.	4	14	4	182	100	16	4	525	458	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	4	342	66	12	4	594	145	Wicklow.
.	.	51	.	.	.	61	.	876	.	15454	.	1,024	.	29438	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	105	.	.	.	373	.	160	.	8,551	.	188	.	37990	Total Females.
.		156		.		434		1,036		24,005		1,212		67,428		Total M. and F.
156				434				25,041				68,640				

TABLE IV., No. 1.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT, passed
REMAINING FOR TRIAL, in each of

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		Penal Servitude													
			For Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	3	5	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
Cavan,	*1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	5	8	3	5	3	11	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	2	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	7	2	.	.	1	5
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	2	1	2	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	18	.	3	.	5	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	33	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	5	1
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	2
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	2	1	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	1	1	2	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	2	.	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	1
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	2
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	.	3	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	2	2	.	.	.	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	2	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3
Mayo,	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	1	.	1
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	2	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	2	2
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	*1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	2	.	.	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	2	.	2	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Total Males,	5	.	3	.	2	.	6	.	65	.	73	.	40	.	64	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	37	.	63	.	19	.	38
Total M. and F.,	7		3		2		7		102		136		59		102	
			411													

* Executed.

during the Year 1864, together with the number of Prisoners NOT CONVICTED, and of those the County and Borough Gaols.

Imprisonment for														County and Borough Gaols.
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	.	.	.	2	.	14	1	11	1	95	31	71	38	Antrim.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	2	1	20	12	17	20	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	3	3	6	1	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	2	.	8	5	37	6	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	2	.	10	2	.	.	14	8	19	4	Clare.
.	.	1	1	11	.	31	4	7	1	29	15	66	70	Cork County.
.	.	2	.	.	1	7	4	4	1	32	34	25	40	„ City.
.	.	3	.	2	.	11	1	5	.	27	4	77	27	Donegal.
.	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	14	5	28	11	Down.
.	.	1	.	3	.	6	3	4	2	9	4	27	3	Dublin County.
.	.	3	.	5	.	29	.	6	.	77	.	116	.	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	.	1	.	80	.	78	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	8	6	22	14	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	.	1	.	3	4	3	2	11	6	31	12	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	3	3	3	„ Town.
.	.	3	1	3	1	8	3	5	2	21	8	11	15	Kerry.
.	.	2	.	2	1	8	2	2	.	12	9	17	9	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	4	.	7	4	3	2	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	„ City.
1	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	7	7	King's.
.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	3	.	7	.	5	7	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	4	2	10	5	15	11	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	20	9	51	22	„ City.
.	.	2	.	4	1	3	2	3	1	14	3	23	7	Londonderry.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	5	2	3	18	Longford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	4	1	7	6	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	Drogheda Town.
1	.	4	.	2	.	9	6	2	.	11	5	45	19	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	13	4	Meath.
.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	3	.	7	6	10	11	Monaghan.
.	.	4	.	4	2	5	2	9	.	10	5	10	4	Queen's.
.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	10	3	10	12	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	7	2	18	3	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	3	.	13	4	16	24	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	2	.	2	.	8	4	5	2	23	8	18	13	„ S. Riding.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	.	10	6	37	18	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	16	8	22	13	Waterford County.
.	.	2	.	2	.	7	.	1	.	4	4	26	36	„ City.
.	.	2	.	1	.	3	1	2	.	10	4	4	30	Westmeath.
.	.	2	1	1	1	5	5	2	1	10	8	6	7	Wexford.
.	.	3	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	2	1	9	6	Wicklow.
3	.	55	.	65	.	236	.	100	.	598	.	933	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	5	.	9	.	88	.	22	.	326	.	635	Total Females.
3		60		74		324		122		924		1,568		Total M. and F.

[*continued*.

TABLE IV., No. 1, *concluded.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT passed on Persons convicted, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	227	61	266	116	451	505	124	175	47	53	276	323
Armagh,	33	25	81	73	48	16	30	23	34	52	16	3
Carlow,	4	1	13	7	15	4	12	10	26	12	62	6
Cavan,	19	3	51	21	32	13	30	11	19	15	28	6
Clare,	17	13	38	23	17	6	15	14	5	2	2	.
Cork County,	78	50	238	90	90	39	139	82	29	9	6	5
„ City,	55	38	129	93	123	312	183	290	59	77	5	18
Donegal,	46	9	94	11	41	16	42	19	27	10	6	2
Down,	40	33	75	39	27	25	30	20	23	23	5	4
Dublin County,	47	20	95	51	104	91	74	101	81	99	40	53
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	190	.	300	.	580	.	283	.	651	.	872	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	114	.	260	.	564	.	611	.	1,261	.	1,822
Fermanagh,	17	13	64	15	26	10	12	11	41	8	37	8
Galway County,	29	12	77	34	45	15	57	49	4	1	7	.
„ Town,	10	8	36	30	13	22	39	69	41	17	25	16
Kerry,	24	7	58	23	53	21	81	38	20	16	21	3
Kildare,	18	11	41	25	25	19	45	386	29	109	25	75
Kilkenny County,	7	2	40	12	27	6	25	15	20	1	14	4
„ City,	3	2	7	49	7	5	18	23	24	9	2	1
King's,	18	17	35	15	14	8	9	7	41	14	24	9
Leitrim,	14	3	35	8	25	8	22	2	28	25	18	5
Limerick County,	27	15	66	27	39	9	61	11	32	5	.	1
„ City,	58	24	83	43	87	37	53	20	85	35	83	49
Londonderry,	22	9	62	17	28	15	65	180	26	5	7	2
Longford,	26	5	40	22	26	10	30	11	25	14	10	2
Louth,	13	12	25	54	19	41	51	77	26	12	3	1
Drogheda Town,	4	1	4	21	5	5	30	23	25	6	28	5
Mayo,	32	3	67	38	57	23	57	32	29	12	17	.
Meath,	15	29	30	16	17	4	35	15	19	3	13	2
Monaghan,	17	4	42	13	14	13	35	16	33	29	25	21
Queen's,	26	7	59	19	34	20	43	40	100	7	49	3
Roscommon,	15	7	50	7	22	12	27	30	11	1	7	.
Sligo,	38	5	85	22	42	4	30	2	33	9	32	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	27	9	84	43	20	23	21	13	65	6	55	16
„ S. Riding,	29	15	73	45	57	20	144	180	229	26	71	13
Tyrone,	40	25	99	55	52	22	31	23	37	12	18	5
Waterford County,	20	8	24	22	11	5	3	2	15	10	5	2
„ City,	22	47	124	70	64	49	74	34	42	45	41	7
Westmeath,	23	4	67	12	29	12	38	57	14	5	41	7
Wexford,	18	7	39	22	22	9	20	21	21	11	27	4
Wicklow,	15	8	69	20	41	15	59	16	138	1	42	1
Total Males,	1,383	.	2,965	.	2,449	.	2,177	.	2,254	.	2,065	.
Total Females,	.	686	.	1,583	.	2,053	.	2,759	.	2,067	.	2,507
Total M. and F.,	2,069		4,548		4,502		4,936		4,321		4,572	
	28,985											

MENT, passed during the Year 1864, together with the number of Prisoners NOT CON- in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1864.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.		Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
2	.	27	9	2	1	194	57	85	8	1,902	1,380	3,282	Antrim.
.	.	26	13	.	.	39	10	4	5	366	258	624	Armagh.
.	.	4	5	.	.	17	10	6	3	176	65	241	Carlow.
.	.	15	16	.	.	43	19	3	2	300	120	420	Cavan.
1	.	12	2	.	.	49	15	1	1	208	92	300	Clare.
.	.	25	16	2	.	46	18	21	4	857	416	1,273	Cork County.
.	.	8	.	.	.	90	31	6	4	729	943	1,672	„ City.
3	.	24	15	1	.	28	7	7	2	448	125	573	Donegal.
.	.	35	10	8	5	23	24	5	5	329	213	542	Down.
1	.	35	10	1	.	107	28	11	2	658	468	1,126	Dublin County.
.	.	92	.	31	.	369	.	21	.	3,664	.	8,863	Dublin City: { Richmond B.
.	.	.	40	.	.	.	277	.	23	.	5,199		{ Grangegorman P.
.	.	8	5	.	.	33	15	1	.	277	108	385	Fermanagh.
2	.	19	14	.	.	26	6	6	.	332	157	489	Galway County.
.	.	5	4	4	.	25	18	2	.	210	195	405	„ Town.
.	.	6	1	1	.	29	11	2	1	349	157	506	Kerry.
.	.	34	5	1	.	46	26	10	1	324	680	1,004	Kildare.
.	.	9	7	.	.	25	2	7	1	197	64	261	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	26	12	.	1	90	108	198	„ City.
.	.	7	5	.	.	22	10	2	2	205	100	305	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	35	8	2	1	202	71	273	Leitrim.
2	.	19	14	.	.	91	17	7	5	393	129	522	Limerick County.
1	.	10	.	1	.	143	91	3	1	688	338	1,026	„ City.
.	.	17	6	.	.	62	27	10	2	350	282	632	Londonderry.
.	.	5	3	2	.	36	9	12	.	228	100	328	Longford.
1	.	11	4	1	.	28	7	3	.	196	217	413	Louth.
.	.	4	1	.	.	27	9	2	.	132	80	212	Drogheda Town.
.	.	20	32	28	7	122	31	8	6	516	219	735	Mayo.
3	2	25	4	.	.	22	9	4	1	205	93	298	Meath.
.	.	11	9	.	.	16	9	3	3	223	135	358	Monaghan.
.	.	10	5	34	6	69	21	4	3	475	145	620	Queen's.
.	.	13	10	3	3	26	9	4	1	207	99	306	Roscommon.
.	.	6	1	1	.	45	10	12	.	360	65	425	Sligo.
2	.	18	6	.	.	140	18	2	1	474	165	639	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	9	2	.	.	119	40	5	7	800	379	1,179	„ S. Riding.
.	.	7	.	.	.	41	16	13	7	392	190	582	Tyrone.
.	.	3	1	.	.	19	8	4	2	155	86	241	Waterford County.
.	.	3	.	.	.	6	8	3	.	425	303	728	„ City.
.	.	24	3	.	.	37	6	12	3	308	144	452	Westmeath.
.	.	28	6	.	.	15	11	4	5	229	123	352	Wexford.
.	.	17	6	2	.	25	9	4	.	437	85	522	Wicklow.
18	.	652	.	123	.	2,361	.	321	.	19,016	.	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	290	.	22	.	969	.	113	.	14,296	.	Total Females.
20		942		145		3,330		434		33,312			Total M. and F.

TABLE IV., No. 2.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT, for each and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.		Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR								IMPRISONMENT FOR													
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.	
CONVICTED.		M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	2 1	1	.	1	.	1	.	53	33	65	54	33	18	13	26	1	.	27	4	44	8	139	69	31	14	179	119
Misdemeanants,		. .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	10	1	13	.	52	7	45	4	142	26
Criminal Lunatics,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Acts,	Summary.	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	70	98
Misdemeanants,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	12	1	146	66
Dangerous Lunatics,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	16	.
Under Poor Law Act,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Courts Martial & Deserters,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
Drunkards,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		2 .	1	.	1	.	2	.	54	.	65	.	33	.	53	.	1	.	45	.	58	.	201	.	95	.	562	.
Total Females,		. 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	57	.	18	.	29	.	.	.	5	.	8	.	80	.	19	.	315
Total Males and Females,		3	1		1		2		87		122		51		82		1		50		66		281		114		877	
			347																							
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1864,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1863, but not Tried until 1864,		3 1	2	.	1	.	4	1	11	4	8	6	7	1	11	9	2	.	10	.	7	1	35	8	5	3	36	11
Not Convicted,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining for Trial,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		5 .	3	.	2	.	6	.	65	.	73	.	40	.	64	.	3	.	55	.	65	.	236	.	100	.	598	.
Total Females,		. 2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	37	.	63	.	19	.	38	.	.	.	5	.	9	.	88	.	22	.	326
Total Males and Females,		7	3		2		7		102		136		59		102		3		60		74		324		122		924	
			411																							

Class of Offence, together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1864; and also of those *Committed* in 1863, but *not Tried* until 1864.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																								
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.		
83	95	41	36	37	30	28	12	7	4	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	5	1	823	526	1,349		
135	33	72	8	133	16	34	5	32	10	1	3	15	7	4	.	.	.	108	17	810	143	953		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	11	.	.	16	11	27		
172	180	189	166	393	265	255	155	134	89	14	9	12	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	1,244	967	2,211		
317	230	1025	397	2020	936	1820	1602	1350	1850	480	745	218	187	3	2	2	.	.	.	7,400	6,020	13,420		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	445	278	.	.	445	278	723		
175	46	5	3	10	2	5	3	2	10	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	.	.	230	64	294		
18	5	16	25	115	106	35	38	15	13	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	204	191	395		
2	.	14	.	11	.	13	.	31	.	28	.	18	.	.	.	179	.	.	.	311	.	311		
3	34	4	13	141	132	193	161	100	155	8	6	4	9	.	.	2	1	.	.	456	515	971		
.	1	4	38	84	89	61	75	501	627	1721	1303	1795	2296	2	.	.	.	.	.	4,168	4,429	8,597		
905	.	1370	.	2944	.	2444	.	2172	.	2254	.	2064	.	18	.	650	.	113	.	16,107	.	.		
.	624	.	686	.	1576	.	2051	.	2758	.	2067	.	2507	.	2	.	290	.	18	.	13,144	.		
1,529		2,056		4,520		4,495		4,930		4,321		4,571		20		940								
28,770																		131				29,251		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,265	921	3,186		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	320	113	433		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,692	14,178	32,870		
28	11	13	.	21	7	5	2	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	10	4	227	70	297		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	48	144		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1		
933	.	1383	.	2965	.	2449	.	2177	.	2254	.	2065	.	18	.	652	.	123	.	19,016	.	.		
.	635	.	686	.	1583	.	2053	.	2759	.	2067	.	2507	.	2	.	290	.	22	.	14,296	.		
1,568		2,069		4,548		4,502		4,936		4,321		4,572		20		942								
28,985																		145				33,312		

TABLE V., No. 1.—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to each of the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	2	1	113	7	420	292	616	617	364	288	365	174	.	.	1,880	1,379	3,259
Armagh,	1	.	24	4	52	15	142	121	61	62	73	55	.	.	353	257	610
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	15	5	80	25	44	18	32	14	.	.	172	62	234
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	71	14	122	64	43	24	60	13	.	.	298	115	413
Clare,	.	.	4	.	40	11	105	58	23	10	30	8	.	.	202	87	289
Cork County,	2	.	48	11	146	49	404	210	120	67	101	71	5	3	826	411	1,237
„ City,	2	2	37	6	165	151	282	500	110	124	129	160	.	.	725	943	1,668
Donegal,	1	.	23	8	108	24	161	42	59	10	93	41	.	.	445	125	570
Down,	1	.	19	6	40	18	104	105	66	40	90	39	.	.	320	208	528
Dublin County,	2	.	52	6	137	58	282	257	81	96	98	50	.	.	652	467	1,119
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	12	.	261	.	710	.	1346	.	698	.	596	.	6	.	3,629	.	8,808
Grangegorman P.	.	2	.	54	.	929	.	2631	.	1020	.	543	.	.	.	5,179	
Fermanagh,	1	.	16	2	54	23	101	50	51	14	49	16	.	.	272	105	377
Galway County,	.	.	16	4	68	22	141	88	36	12	63	31	1	.	325	157	482
„ Town,	2	1	13	.	44	6	91	134	44	29	16	25	.	.	210	195	405
Kerry,	3	.	32	4	96	33	142	60	28	36	36	15	.	.	337	148	485
Kildare,	.	.	15	2	60	72	156	522	47	56	36	20	4	.	318	672	990
Kilkenny County,	.	.	11	.	24	8	97	20	26	20	33	12	.	.	191	60	251
„ City,	.	.	5	2	18	3	40	72	9	16	16	14	.	.	88	107	195
King's,	.	.	6	2	36	21	67	23	58	28	36	25	.	.	203	99	302
Leitrim,	.	.	4	.	49	10	70	41	33	10	41	5	.	.	197	66	263
Limerick County,	1	.	21	2	120	31	148	55	41	27	36	11	20	1	387	127	514
„ City,	3	.	11	1	177	91	236	129	139	60	117	56	.	.	683	337	1,020
Londonderry,	1	.	10	4	75	42	121	175	63	41	70	16	.	.	340	278	618
Longford,	.	1	6	1	59	29	72	42	38	13	44	12	.	.	219	98	317
Louth,	.	.	6	.	34	41	72	94	41	38	41	42	.	.	194	215	409
Drogheda Town,	5	.	12	.	8	10	42	27	22	24	42	19	.	.	131	80	211
Mayo,	.	.	19	7	120	46	165	66	59	45	92	38	49	13	504	215	719
Meath,	.	.	4	.	40	10	101	46	19	12	35	19	.	.	199	87	286
Monaghan,	.	.	8	4	42	7	87	49	25	38	61	35	.	.	223	133	356
Queen's,	.	.	5	5	63	12	221	50	95	29	70	38	18	8	472	142	614
Roscommon,	1	.	7	3	44	20	75	55	30	10	44	8	.	.	201	96	297
Sligo,	.	1	8	1	76	4	149	21	62	14	55	23	.	.	350	64	414
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	13	.	101	22	221	78	67	32	62	32	.	.	465	164	629
„ S. Riding,	1	.	19	6	158	95	283	189	165	48	142	88	16	.	784	376	1,160
Tyrone,	2	.	7	2	91	41	142	94	63	22	74	28	.	.	379	187	566
Waterford County,	.	.	3	1	44	18	40	27	37	28	24	12	.	.	148	86	234
„ City,	.	.	3	1	103	101	130	102	99	52	86	45	.	.	421	301	722
Westmeath,	.	.	9	1	49	11	142	76	59	35	41	20	.	.	300	143	443
Wexford,	.	.	16	4	55	18	91	47	28	21	32	32	.	.	222	122	344
Wicklow,	.	.	12	4	67	16	203	35	83	19	62	11	.	.	427	85	512
Total Males,	45	.	900	.	3879	.	7290	.	3236	.	3223	.	119	.	18,692	.	.
Total Females,	.	8	.	165	.	2429	.	7097	.	2588	.	1866	.	25	.	14,178	.
Total M. & F.,	53		1,065		6,308		14,387		5,824		5,089		144		.	.	32,870

TABLE V., No. 2.—AGES of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Classes of Offences.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.		AGES.														TOTAL.		
		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				
CONVICTED.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1	.	49	15	180	85	320	230	147	103	126	93	.	.	823	526	1,349
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	.	23	3	143	25	380	68	116	27	139	17	9	3	810	143	953
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	4	6	4	3	2	.	.	16	11	27
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	20	.	292	52	332	175	296	365	153	205	151	170	.	.	1,244	967	2,211
Misdemeanor,	Summary,	9	1	319	67	1,897	1,206	3,085	3,155	1,085	934	1,004	656	1	1	7,400	6,020	13,420
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary,	.	.	6	1	47	44	155	100	90	54	140	75	7	4	445	278	723
Under Revenue Laws,	,,	.	.	5	2	24	8	61	9	46	15	94	30	.	.	230	64	294
Under Poor Law Act,	,,	.	.	19	2	57	42	68	113	20	26	40	8	.	.	204	191	395
Courts Martial and Deserters,	,,	.	.	.	.	79	.	199	.	27	.	5	.	1	.	311	.	311
Under Vagrant Acts,	,,	7	6	17	3	58	35	91	160	91	108	192	203	.	.	456	515	971
Drunkards,	,,	.	.	7	.	590	644	1,575	2,417	1,022	905	960	463	14	.	4,168	4,429	8,597
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,		8	1	154	19	401	140	926	430	364	175	325	139	87	17	2,265	921	3,186
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1864,		.	.	9	1	67	24	131	46	69	32	44	10	.	.	320	113	433
Total Males,		45	.	900	.	3,879	.	7,290	.	3,236	.	3,223	.	119	.	18,692	.	.
Total Females,		.	8	.	165	.	2,429	.	7,097	.	2,588	.	1,866	.	25	.	14,178	.
Total Males and Females,		53		1,065		6,308		14,387		5,824		5,089		144		.	.	32,870

TABLE VI., No. 1.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to eac of the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	807	166	658	791	.	.	.	.	415	422	.	.	1,880	1,379	3,25
Armagh,	79	18	75	61	58	35	28	26	113	117	.	.	353	257	61
Carlow,	41	10	3	5	.	.	.	.	128	47	.	.	172	62	23
Cavan,	126	23	38	19	.	.	.	.	134	73	.	.	298	115	41
Clare,	58	10	40	15	13	7	15	8	76	47	.	.	202	87	28
Cork County,	352	49	111	72	42	19	83	50	233	218	5	3	826	411	1,23
„ City,	209	40	197	103	127	115	57	107	135	575	.	3	725	943	1,66
Donegal,	138	7	81	30	46	15	32	27	148	46	.	.	445	125	57
Down,	150	23	67	70	1	.	5	5	97	110	.	.	320	208	52
Dublin County,	318	166	72	104	5	6	.	.	256	188	1	3	652	467	1,11
Dublin City:															
Richmond B.,	1,694	.	676	.	19	.	29	.	1,182	.	29	.	3,629	.	} 8,80
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,488	.	1553	.	2	.	.	.	2,135	.	1	.	5,179	
Fermanagh,	134	14	48	26	.	.	.	.	90	65	.	.	272	105	37
Galway County,	91	19	20	12	.	.	.	.	208	124	6	2	325	157	48
„ Town,	79	9	29	17	11	3	1	.	90	166	.	.	210	195	40
Kerry,	158	14	11	22	20	5	7	4	141	103	.	.	337	148	48
Kildare,	118	73	28	110	.	.	.	.	168	487	4	2	318	672	99
Kilkenny County,	64	4	26	16	4	3	.	.	97	37	.	.	191	60	25
„ City,	34	3	6	30	.	3	.	.	48	71	.	.	88	107	19
King's,	14	6	24	13	26	8	38	15	85	46	16	11	203	99	30
Leitrim,	104	4	18	24	3	2	.	.	72	36	.	.	197	66	26
Limerick County,	170	24	48	22	26	8	22	11	78	49	43	13	387	127	51
„ City,	133	32	124	55	88	35	52	24	286	191	.	.	683	337	1,02
Londonderry,	109	19	119	123	40	33	13	5	59	98	.	.	340	278	61
Longford,	78	10	36	19	21	13	3	4	77	52	4	.	219	98	31
Louth,	75	41	45	21	1	.	.	.	73	153	.	.	194	215	40
Drogheda Town,	43	11	28	7	18	2	9	1	33	59	.	.	131	80	21
Mayo,	165	19	9	3	.	.	.	.	271	153	59	40	504	215	71
Meath,	62	10	22	3	1	.	.	.	114	74	.	.	199	87	28
Monaghan,	65	5	88	46	32	39	4	1	34	42	.	.	223	133	35
Queen's,	205	32	69	28	3	2	.	.	177	72	18	8	472	142	61
Roscommon,	87	19	20	15	10	3	.	.	84	59	.	.	201	96	29
Sligo,	135	10	64	17	14	1	21	2	116	34	.	.	350	64	41
Tipperary, N. Riding,	235	24	75	45	10	2	.	.	147	93	.	.	465	164	62
„ S. Riding,	218	48	75	52	.	.	.	.	475	276	16	.	784	376	1,16
Tyrone,	133	16	106	62	23	20	10	8	107	81	.	.	379	187	56
Waterford County,	23	2	21	1	1	6	15	5	88	72	.	.	148	86	23
„ City,	107	11	39	18	14	23	1	6	260	243	.	.	421	301	72
Westmeath,	131	10	35	29	.	.	.	.	134	104	.	.	300	143	44
Wexford,	93	25	26	28	7	.	27	23	69	46	.	.	222	122	34
Wicklow,	107	30	83	15	68	17	169	23	.	.	.	.	427	85	51
Total Males,	7,140	.	3360	.	752	.	641	.	6,598	.	201	.	18,692	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,544	.	3702	.	427	.	355	.	7,064	.	86	.	14,178	.
Total M. and F.	9,684		7,062		1,179		996		13,662		287		.	.	32,870

TABLE VI., No. 2.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Classes of Offences.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.												TOTAL.		
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.				
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, . . . (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,)	387	97	121	126	45	36	33	27	237	240	.	.	823	526	1,349
Misdemeanants, . (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,)	386	22	121	41	22	7	28	9	222	61	31	3	810	143	953
Criminal Lunatics, . (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,)	7	5	2	4	1	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	16	11	27
Offenders under Larceny Act, (Summary,)	425	126	277	218	47	48	69	38	426	537	.	.	1,244	967	2,211
Misdemeanants, . . . (Summary,)	2,760	908	1,520	1,760	371	196	275	187	2,473	2,965	1	4	7,400	6,020	13,420
Dangerous Lunatics, . (Summary,)	203	62	62	57	6	6	5	3	125	97	44	53	445	278	723
Under Revenue Laws, ,,	87	8	35	14	15	4	6	4	87	34	.	.	230	64	294
Under Poor Law Act, ,,	91	55	29	31	5	6	9	10	70	89	.	.	204	191	395
Courts Martial and Deserters, ,,	140	.	55	.	14	.	16	.	85	.	1	.	311	.	311
Under Vagrant Acts, ,,	127	58	56	92	19	9	10	9	243	347	1	.	456	515	971
Drunkards, ,,	1,418	1,012	675	1,109	110	75	114	39	1,829	2,188	22	6	4,168	4,429	8,597
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,	957	168	344	221	92	39	67	28	707	445	98	20	2,265	921	3,186
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1864, .	152	23	63	29	5	1	7	1	90	59	3	.	320	113	433
Total Males, ...	7,140	.	3,360	.	752	.	641	.	6,598	.	201	.	18,692	.	.
Total Females, ...	.	2,544	.	3,702	.	427	.	355	.	7,064	.	86	.	14,178	.
Total Males and Females, . . .	9,684		7,062		1,179		996		13,662		287		.	.	32,870

TABLE VII., No. 1.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to each of the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	578	461	518	211	784	707	.	.	.	.	1,880	1,379	3,259
Armagh,	100	58	16	25	237	174	.	.	.	.	353	257	610
Carlow,	2	1	.	.	170	61	.	.	.	.	172	62	234
Cavan,	25	9	.	.	273	106	.	.	.	.	298	115	413
Clare,	4	.	.	.	198	87	.	.	.	.	202	87	289
Cork County,	102	19	6	.	713	389	.	.	5	3	826	411	1,237
„ City,	25	13	2	.	697	930	1*	.	.	.	725	943	1,668
Donegal,	37	6	25	7	383	112	.	.	.	.	445	125	570
Down,	101	59	79	25	138	124	2†	.	.	.	320	208	528
Dublin County,	63	45	11	1	577	420	1*	1‡	.	.	652	467	1,119
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	272	.	19	.	3,297	.	1‡	.	40	.	3,629	.	8,808
Grangegorman P.,	.	511	.	2	.	4,658	.	.	.	8	.	5,179	
Fermanagh,	68	32	1	.	203	73	.	.	.	.	272	105	377
Galway County,	10	2	.	.	314	155	.	.	1	.	325	157	482
„ Town,	8	2	.	.	202	193	.	.	.	.	210	195	405
Kerry,	2	3	.	.	335	145	.	.	.	.	337	148	485
Kildare,	27	36	.	.	289	636	.	.	2	.	318	672	990
Kilkenny County,	4	3	.	.	187	57	.	.	.	.	191	60	251
„ City,	3	2	.	.	85	105	.	.	.	.	88	107	195
King's,	7	4	.	.	196	95	.	.	.	.	203	99	302
Leitrim,	7	3	.	.	190	63	.	.	.	.	197	66	263
Limerick County,	8	7	.	.	352	119	.	.	27	1	387	127	514
„ City,	53	16	.	.	630	321	.	.	.	.	683	337	1,020
Londonderry,	52	51	55	33	232	193	1*	1§	.	.	340	278	618
Longford,	9	6	.	.	210	92	.	.	.	.	219	98	317
Louth,	13	9	1	.	180	206	.	.	.	.	194	215	409
Drogheda Town,	7	8	.	.	124	72	.	.	.	.	131	80	211
Mayo,	15	3	.	.	440	200	.	.	49	12	504	215	719
Meath,	7	4	.	.	192	83	.	.	.	.	199	87	286
Monaghan,	15	20	4	4	204	109	.	.	.	.	223	133	356
Queen's,	19	3	.	.	435	131	.	.	18	8	472	142	614
Roscommon,	5	.	.	.	196	96	.	.	.	.	201	96	297
Sligo,	12	4	.	.	338	60	.	.	.	.	350	64	414
Tipperary, N. Riding,	11	7	.	.	454	157	.	.	.	.	465	164	629
„ S. Riding,	16	10	.	.	753	366	.	.	15	.	784	376	1,160
Tyrone,	73	38	38	9	268	140	.	.	.	.	379	187	566
Waterford County,	13	6	.	.	135	80	.	.	.	.	148	86	234
„ City,	23	.	2	.	396	301	.	.	.	.	421	301	722
Westmeath,	5	3	.	.	294	140	1‡	.	.	.	300	143	443
Wexford,	9	11	.	.	213	111	.	.	.	.	222	122	344
Wicklow,	22	5	.	.	405	80	.	.	.	.	427	85	512
Total Males,	1,832	.	777	.	15,919	.	7	.	157	.	18,692	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,480	.	317	.	12,347	.	2	.	32	.	14,178	.
Total M. and F.,	3,312		1,094		28,266		9		189		.	.	32,870

* Methodists. † An Independent, and a Covenanter. ‡ Quakers. § A Baptist.

TABLE VII., No. 2.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Classes of Offences.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.		Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CONVICTED.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Felons,	At Assizes and	95	50	26	15	701	461	1	.	.	.	823	526	1,349
Misdemeanants,	Quarter	80	8	36	4	666	127	.	.	28	4	810	143	953
Criminal Lunatics,	Sessions.	4	3	.	1	12	7	.	.	.	.	16	11	27
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.	163	91	37	26	1,044	850	.	.	.	.	1,244	967	2,211
Misdemeanants,		776	665	366	134	6,256	5,220	2	.	.	1	7,400	6,020	13,420
Dangerous Lunatics,		51	30	20	12	367	232	1	1	6	3	445	278	723
Under Revenue Laws,	„	7	3	20	1	203	60	.	.	.	.	230	64	294
Under Poor Law Act,	„	12	6	7	2	185	183	.	.	.	.	204	191	395
Courts Martial and Deserters,	„	61	.	10	.	240	.	.	.	.	.	311	.	311
Under Vagrant Acts,	„	25	21	7	5	424	488	.	1	.	.	456	515	971
Drunkards,	„	292	493	125	90	3,736	3,846	1	.	14	.	4,168	4,429	8,597
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,		203	91	88	24	1,864	782	1	.	109	21	2,265	921	3,186
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1864,		63	19	35	3	221	91	1	.	.	.	320	113	433
Total Males,		1,832	.	777	.	15,919	.	7	.	157	.	18,692	.	.
Total Females,		.	1,480	.	317	.	12,347	.	2	.	32	.	14,178	.
Total Males and Females,		3,312		1,094		28,266		9		189		.	.	32870

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Antrim,	64	2	33	5	97	7	104
Armagh,	14	2	31	.	45	2	47
Carlow,	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Cavan,	15	.	8	.	23	.	23
Clare,	6	2	9	.	15	2	17
Cork County,	27	3	32	5	59	8	67
„ City,	46	3	52	6	98	9	107
Donegal,	11	2	7	1	18	3	21
Down,	21	1	14	2	35	3	38
Dublin County,	43	6	8	1	51	7	58
Dublin City:*							
Richmond B.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	12	.	8	.	20	.	20
Galway County,	9	1	11	1	20	2	22
„ Town,	11	2	.	.	11	2	13
Kerry,	20	1	3	.	23	1	24
Kildare,	10	.	1	1	11	1	12
Kilkenny County,	7	.	.	.	7	.	7
„ City,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
King's,	6	.	5	1	11	1	12
Leitrim,	7	.	11	.	18	.	18
Limerick County,	6	.	3	.	9	.	9
„ City,	8	.	15	.	23	.	23
Londonderry,	29	.	11	1	40	1	41
Longford,	7	.	2	.	9	.	9

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Louth,	6	1	1	.	7	1	8
Drogheda Town,	11	.	2	.	13	.	13
Mayo,	6	3	6	.	12	3	15
Meath,	4	.	7	.	11	.	11
Monaghan,	11	2	1	.	12	2	14
Queen's,	10	.	2	.	12	.	12
Roscommon,	11	.	2	1	13	1	14
Sligo,	12	1	2	.	14	1	15
Tipperary, N. Riding	11	1	6	1	17	2	19
„ S. Riding	11	.	3	1	14	1	15
Tyrone,	14	3	40	1	54	4	58
Waterford County,	5	1	.	.	5	1	6
„ City,	6	.	.	.	6	.	6
Westmeath,	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
Wexford,	14	.	5	1	19	1	20
Wicklow,	6	.	3	.	9	.	9
Total 1864, Males,	531	.	344	.	875	.	.
Total 1864, Females,	.	37	.	29	.	66	.
Total 1864, M. and F.,	568		373		.	.	941
Total 1863, Males,	664	.	440	.	1104	.	.
Total 1863, Females,	.	52	.	35	.	87	.
Total 1863, M. and F.,	716		475		.	.	1191

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN*																													
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.		Purpura.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Antrim,	6	1	22	12	133	84	1	1	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	7	.	29	7	.	1	.	.				
Armagh,	15	14	10	8	12	5	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.	.	.	.				
Carlow,	.	.	6	8	15	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	5	.	.	.	.	.				
Cavan,	.	.	5	1	7	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Clare,	.	1	.	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.				
Cork County,	15	15	13	3	11	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.				
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Donegal,	2	1	2	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Down,	.	.	6	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Dublin County,	.	2	9	12	40	50	3	5	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	10	2	12	6	.	7	.	.				
Dublin City:																														
Richmond B.	21	.	18	.	23	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	23	.	1	.	47	.	8	.	22	.	.	.	.	.				
Grangegorman P.	.	6	.	41	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	12	.	7	.	.				
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Galway County,	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	.	4	6	6	.	.				
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	2	.	.	.				
Kerry,	13	4	5	5	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	3	.	.				
Kildare,	.	1	11	10	13	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	13	1	1	.	.				
Kilkenny County,	5	1	5	.	24	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	.				
„ City,	.	1	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.				
King's,	2	1	5	3	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.				
Leitrim,	1	1	4	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	1				
Limerick County,	26	1	24	2	48	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	11	3	4	1	.	.				
„ City,	1	2	6	3	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.				
Londonderry,	4	1	6	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	4	2	6	.	.				
Longford,	.	.	22	10	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	1	.	.				
Louth,	.	.	6	2	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.				
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.				
Mayo,	2	4	76	21	69	36	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.				
Meath,	5	8	3	.	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.				
Monaghan,	.	.	1	4	27	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.				
Queen's,	3	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Roscommon,	3	1	7	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.				
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	3	2	5	3	12	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	1	16	.	5	.	.				
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	29	12	27	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.				
Tyrone,	12	6	19	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	15	.	.	.	.				
Waterford County,	7	8	1	.	19	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	5	.	1	.	.				
„ City,																														
Westmeath,	.	.	10	1	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.				
Wexford,	4	1	37	19	45	28	7	4	3	.	.	.	32	10	.	.	.	.	6	3	8	2	3	2	.	.				
Wicklow,	*6	.	7	7	34	20	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.				
Total Males,	161	.	391	.	679	.	25	.	14	.	3	.	84	.	7	.	68	.	62	.	139	.	22	.	.	.				
Total Females,	.	83	.	217	.	351	.	18	.	1	.	.	.	29	.	2	.	17	.	15	.	131	.	19	.	1				
Total M. and F.	244		608		1,030		43		15		3		113		9		85		77		270		71		1					

* Slight attacks.

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1864.

OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Bones and Joints.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	4	1	.	.	.	38	7	9	4	2	.	14	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	Down.
1	4	.	.	.	.	13	3	3	.	10	1	3	1	1	.	8	1	1	1	.	.	4	3	1	2	Dublin County.
1	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	5	.	7	.	.	.	22	.	11	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	2	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	8	.	3	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	Kerry.
.	2	.	.	.	.	21	7	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	1	.	.	.	46	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Leitrim.
1	.	.	.	1	.	19	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	Limerick County.
3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	12	3	2	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	3	4	3	2	33	9	6	2	6	.	17	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	3	.	Mayo.
4	1	.	.	.	.	26	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Roscommon.
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	2	.	1	1	7	6	3	1	1	1	5	1	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	5	.	1	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	1	.	.	.	10	5	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	3	1	4	2	Tyrone.
2	1	.	1	.	.	13	14	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	3	.	Waterford County
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	Westmeath.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	3	3	.	2	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	Wicklow.
18	.	15	.	14	.	389	.	107	.	25	.	57	.	14	.	28	.	31	.	1	.	114	.	35	.	Total Males.
.	21	.	6	.	6	.	83	.	16	.	3	.	16	.	3	.	2	.	12	.	.	.	29	.	8	Total Females.
39		21		20		472		123		28		73		17		30		43		1		143		43		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IX. *concluded.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN* OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.																											
	Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.	Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.		Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Gout.		Debility.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases		Malingering.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	2	23	2	4	.	9	.	18	12	.	9	.		3	.	63	24	1		.	.	.	.	46	18	23	14
Armagh,	.	.	4	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.		.	.	6	2	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.	3	1	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.		.	.	1	2	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	6	5	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	1		.	.	4	3	.		.	.	1	.	16	3	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	12	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.		.	.	2	.	.		.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.
Down	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Dublin County,	1	2	12	7	4	1	4	2	3	4	2	4	.		1	.	6	2	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B.,	.	.	15	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.		19	.	12	.	.	2	.	5	.	30	.	10	.		
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	7	.	1	12	.	1	.	4	.	11	.	.	.	.	29	.	95	.	.		
Fermanagh,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	1	2		
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	11	11	.	6	.	.	.		
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.		
Kerry,	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.		
Kildare,	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	1	9	12	2	1		
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	1		
King's,	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Leitrim,	.	1	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	3		
Limerick County,	2	.	9	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	52	10	83	.		
„ City,	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	2	3	1	1	.	1	4	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.		
Londonderry,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	13	3	2		
Longford,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.		
Louth,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	.	.		
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.		
Mayo,	3	1	8	1	1	.	11	3	10	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	15	4	6	.		
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.		
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	7	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	8		
Queen's,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1		
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	5	2	.	.	4	3	4	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	167	89		
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	6	.		
Tyrone,	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.		
„ City,																												
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.		
Wexford,	.	.	2	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Wicklow,	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	2	2	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
Total Males,	7	.	157	.	33	.	66	.	60	.	.	.	.		31	.	166	.	1	13	.	8	203	.	333	.		
Total Females,	.	6	.	41	.	4	.	34	.	40	66	30	4		.	4	.	80	.	.	11	29	.	195	.	125		
Total M. and F.,	13		198		37		100		100		100				35		246		1	24			37		488		458	

the several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1864.

Number of slight cases of indisposition prescribed for *out* of Hospital, and *not* included in foregoing classification		Hospital.								Number of cases prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time in and out of Hospital.		Insane Prisoners.				County and Borough Gaols.
		No. of Patients in Hospital on 1st January.		Number admitted during year.		Total.		Daily average Number.								Number in Custody.		Daily average Number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
626	184	4	3	22	23	26	26	1·	2·5	1,070	363	3·	1·	7	6	19	10	4·25	1·75	Antrim.
158	203	2	.	67	42	69	42	2·29	1·23	158	203	·43	·55	9	7	34	17	13·28	4·7	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	·1	.	51	19	·14	·05	.	1	3	5	1·27	·46	Carlow.
56	40	2	1	20	10	22	11	1·62	·79	56	40	·15	·11	3	2	29	18	12·17	5·23	Cavan.
223	243	1	.	21	13	22	13	1·37	·5	223	245	1·	1·	7	1	12	2	1·31	·15	Clare.
935	336	4	.	66	42	70	42	3·	1·	935	336	2·56	1·	5	8	34	19	1·3	·3	Cork County.
.	.	4	1	19	74	23	75	1·	1·	433	531	1·	2·	5	4	2	.	·05	.	„ City.
169	62	3	.	43	3	46	3	1·99	·11	169	62	·46	·16	5	1	49	22	22·23	8·55	Donegal.
150	40	.	.	19	9	19	9	2·	·61	1	.	·41	·11	5	2	56	21	23·8	11·	Down.
.	18	8	8	38	24	46	32	7·62	8·26	113	114	2·18	1·7	13	11	26	16	6·79	7·02	Dublin County.
1054	.	75	.	452	.	527	.	66·	.	4,054	.	11·	.	57	.	105	.	49·	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	4680	.	26	.	266	.	292	.	24·	.	4680	.	12·	.	45	.	98	.	5·	Grangegorman P
89	33	2	2	27	9	29	11	2·23	1·5	89	33	·24	·09	3	2	8	5	·32	·14	Fermanagh.
65	54	10	3	61	36	71	39	6·6	4·9	65	54	2·	1·	12	9	33	16	16·	5·5	GalwayCounty.
10	6	1	.	6	4	7	4	·7	·2	24	18	·06	·05	3	2	8	4	4·3	1·1	„ Town.
60	20	4	1	51	33	55	34	3·	1·75	60	20	·16	·06	8	4	8	3	·33	·03	Kerry.
95	61	2	2	27	15	29	17	2·19	1·21	146	92	·4	·25	6	5	22	11	13·44	6·22	Kildare.
70	38	4	2	16	10	20	12	2·82	·76	47	35	1·	·5	6	4	6	8	·32	·22	Kilkenny Co.
20	40	.	.	1	8	1	8	·02	·53	7	17	·13	·5	1	2	.	.	.	.	„ City.
44	5	.	.	15	2	15	2	1·	·2	63	27	·17	·08	4	1	7	5	2·	·17	King's.
75	7	4	1	67	14	71	15	2·5	1·47	219	60	·6	·16	9	2	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
84	38	1	1	20	13	21	14	·84	·47	372	51	1·	·14	7	4	20	17	1·	·53	Limerick Co.
86	49	1	.	7	10	8	10	·34	·49	163	68	1·4	·61	4	2	.	.	.	.	„ City.
34	20	1	.	13	7	14	7	·48	·2	58	42	·16	·12	5	4	21	8	7·97	1·23	Londonderry.
34	22	2	1	19	9	21	10	·96	·68	84	48	·23	·13	7	1	4	3	·2	·17	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	26	·12	·07	1	1	10	5	·96	·8	Louth.
17	13	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	·21	9	11	·23	·66	1	2	3	4	·15	·33	Drogheda Town
23	9	.	.	34	23	34	23	1·88	1·31	1,086	386	2·96	1·05	9	12	31	35	11·37	6·17	Mayo.
28	23	4	2	55	23	59	25	4·16	2·59	28	23	·08	·07	6	6	19	4	·61	·08	Meath.
10	7	3	.	1	3	4	3	3·	1·	85	27	·23	·07	5	3	19	15	9·	7·	Monaghan.
.	.	5	.	21	3	26	3	2·3	·2	53	13	1·	1·	5	1	7	5	3·2	·26	Queen's.
189	109	2	.	25	4	27	4	1·69	1·71	.	2	.	·16	5	4	13	10	5·73	3·95	Roscommon.
.	.	2	.	20	9	22	9	·83	·48	137	21	·38	·06	7	1	5	1	·2	·01	Sligo.
186	93	.	3	8	14	8	17	·82	·88	257	142	1·82	·9	13	5	15	6	·4	·09	Tipperary,N.R.
341	230	2	.	84	35	86	35	1·75	·87	341	230	·93	·63	5	3	8	2	·26	·05	„ „ S.R.
141	45	.	.	19	4	19	4	·96	·08	55	49	·15	·13	5	4	4	.	·1	.	Tyrone.
157	115	4	3	66	46	70	49	1·92	1·66	157	115	·43	·51	7	5	8	1	·4	·02	Waterford Co.
																				„ City.
341	56	.	2	26	17	26	19	1·	1·5	357	76	1·	·2	3	4	9	3	·3	·06	Westmeath.
54	25	3	1	23	10	26	11	3·44	1·04	145	70	·4	·19	6	3	57	12	43·21	4·66	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	·17	102	40	·27	·10	3	3	15	9	6·8	4·2	Wicklow.
8624	.	160	.	1479	.	1639	.	134·92	.	11,516	.	39·88	.	272	.	729	.	264·02	.	Total Males.
.	6924	.	63	.	872	.	935	.	68·16	.	8389	.	29·17	.	187	.	420	.	87·15	Total Females.
15,548		223		2,351		2,574		203·08		19,905		69·05		459		1,149		351·17		Total M. and F.

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1864.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim,	1	W.M'G.	M.	20	Murder,	28 Dec. 1863,	Fever,	10 Jan.
"	2	C. M'Q.	F.	31	Misdemeanor,	8 Feb. 1864,	Aneurism,	17 Feb.
"	3	E. M.	F.	21	Larceny,	21 Nov. 1863,	Pyæmia,	27 Mar.
"	4	S. M.	M.	66	Lunacy,	27 June, 1864.	Broken-down Constitution.	8 July.
Armagh,	5	M. M.	M.	36	Lunacy,	30 July, 1863,	Epilepsy,	25 Feb.
"	6	W. M'C.	M.	70	Do.,	1 Aug. 1863,	Purpura Hæmorrhagica,	10 Oct.
Carlow,	7	T. D.	M.	40	Do.,	29 Nov. 1862,	Dropsy,	7 June.
"	8	J. K.	M.	50	Do.,	17 Oct. 1863.	Exhaustion after violent fit of Mania,	21 Feb.
Cavan,	9	B. C.	M.	27	Murder,	23 Jan. 1864.	*Executed.*	4 April.
"	10	O. H.	M.	46	Lunacy,	8 May, 1864,	Suicide by strangulation,	18 July.
Cork County,	11	G. B.	M.	32	Larceny,	6 Feb. 1864.	Disease of Heart,	22 Feb.
"	12	C. P.	M.	32	Refusing duty,	28 Jan. 1864,	Apoplexy,	21 Mar.
"	13	P. C.	M.	35	Sheep stealing,	22 May, 1863,	Consumption,	22 May.
Cork City,	14	J. Q.	M.	12	Stealing wool,	30 Nov. 1863,	Affection of Brain (Idiotic),	18 Feb.
"	15	M. C.	F.	36	Stealing money,	22 Feb. 1864.	Inflammation of Lungs,	3 May.
Donegal,	16	J. R.	M.	35	Lunacy,	8 Feb. 1864,	General Debility,	5 Aug.
Down,	17	J. S.	F.	21	Criminal lunatic,	7 May, 1863,	Diseased Brain,	5 Feb.
"	18	J. M.	M.	47	Lunacy,	23 Jan. 1864,	Do.,	25 June.
"	19	J. M'K. or M'C.	F.	35	Debt,	16 May, 1864,	Consumption,	22 Oct.
"	20	M. M.	F.	30	Lunacy,	19 Aug. 1864.	Diseased Brain,	25 Oct.
Dublin County,	21	M. B.	M.	32	Do.,	21 June, 1864,	Diarrhœa,	1 Mar.
"	22	M. B.	F.	28	Do.,	8 Aug. 1863,	Do.,	1 Mar.
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	23	T. T.	M.	24	Do.,	31 Jan. 1857.	Congestion of Brain,	7 Jan.
" "	24	N. L.	M.	36	Do.,	17 Aug. 1862,	Softening of Brain,	23 Jan.
" "	25	C. M.	M.	73	Do.,	30 Oct. 1863,	Inflammation of Lungs,	9 Feb.
" "	26	W. R.	M.	38	Do.,	10 Aug. 1863.	Strumous Cachexia,	17 Mar.
" "	27	W. C.	M.	19	Do.,	7 Feb. 1863,	Phthisis,	21 April.
" "	28	R. W.	M.	44	Do.,	12 April, 1862	Pleuro Piri Carditis,	14 May.
" "	29	T. F.	M.	43	Do.,	26 Aug. 1864.	Congestion of Brain,	27 May.
" "	30	W. R.	M.	36	Do.,	7 July, 1864	Phthisis,	6 Aug.
" "	31	J. J.	M.	65	Do.,	19 Dec. 1864.	Apoplexy,	24 Oct.
Grangegorman P.	32	M. S.	F.	60	Do.,	11 Aug. 1863.	Brain Disease,	7 Jan.
" "	33	A. K.	F.	61	Do.,	14 Aug. 1862.	Debility,	23 Jan.
" "	34	H. G.	F.	30	Felony of money,	28 Jan. 1864.	Syphilitic Cachexia,	9 Feb.
" "	35	M. E.	F.	24	Lunacy,	28 Feb. 1860.	Brain Disease,	17 Mar.
" "	36	F. M.	F.	60	Do.,	10 Feb. 1864,	Do.,	21 April.
" "	37	C. B.	F.	25	Do.,	10 May, 1859,	Phthisis,	14 May.
" "	38	E. M.	F.	64	Do.,	15 April, 1863,	Paralysis,	27 May.
" "	39	M. K.	F.	75	Do.,	9 April, 1864.	Chronic Diarrhœa,	6 Aug.
" "	40	R. B.	F.	40	Do.,	19 July, 1864,	Apoplexy,	24 Oct.
Galway County,	41	E. C.	M.	25	Assault,	6 Jan. 1864.	Disease of Heart,	24 Jan.
" "	42	M. F.	F.	25	Lunacy,	3 Nov. 1863,	Disease of Brain,	15 Feb.
" "	43	J. M'H.	M.	55	Do.,	21 Sept. 1862	Lunacy and Dysentery,	17 Feb.
Kerry,	44	H. W.	M.	60	Assault,	28 Jan. 1864.	Lunacy and Debility,	2 Feb.
Kildare,	45	P. B.	M.	37	Lunacy,	1 Sept. 1862,	Congestive Apoplexy,	15 Jan.
King's County,	46	E. O'D.	M.	57	Obtaining money under false pretences,	28 Nov. 1864,	Maculated Typhus Fever,	28 Dec.

[*continued.*

TABLE X. *concluded.*—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1864.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Limerick County,	47	H. M'A.	F.	30	Lunacy, . .	26 Oct. 1864,	Nervous Depression, &c.	28 Oct.
Mayo, . .	48	B. R.	M.	22	Do., . .	8 July, 1863,	Epilepsy, . . .	23 Jan.
„ . .	49	D. B.	M.	23	Do., . .	28 Oct. 1863,	Phthisis, . . .	17 May.
„ . .	50	J. T.	M.	50	Do., . .	7 June, 1864,	General Debility, . .	7 June.
„ . .	51	P. L.	M.	70	Do., . .	7 Sept. 1864,	Diarrhœa, . . .	7 Sept.
„ . .	52	H. J.	F.	60	Do., . .	16 May, 1864,	General Debility, . .	14 Nov.
Monaghan, .	53	J. R.	M.	60	Assault & lunacy,	24 Oct. 1864,	Disease of Kidneys and Liver, ...	4 Nov.
Roscommon, .	54	P. M'G.	M.	50	Debt, . .	1 Aug. 1863,	Dysentery and Debility, .	10 Jan.
„ .	55	J. B.	M.	64	Do., . .	10 Sept. 1863,	Bronchitis, . . .	14 Jan.
„ .	56	M. G.	M.	76	Lunacy, . .	27 Feb. 1863,	Dysentery and Debility, .	9 Mar.
Tipperary, S. Rid.,	57	M. C.	F.	23	Do., . .	6 Oct. 1864,	Mania, ...	12 Oct.
Tyrone, . .	58	T. G.	M.	35	Using violent language, . .	8 April, 1864,	Rupture of Blood Vessel in Chest, . . .	14 May.
Waterford Co. and City,	59	M. S.	M.	22	Sending a threatening notice, .	23 Oct. 1863,	Fever, ...	21 Jan.
„ .	60	T. W.	M.	60	Murder, . .	5 Oct. 1863,	*Executed*, . . .	14 April.
Westmeath, .	61	E. H.	M.	69	Debt, . .	16 July, 1841,	Decline and Old Age, .	4 May.
Wexford, . .	62	J. K.	M.	70	Lunacy, . .	2 Jan. 1864,	General Debility and Lung Disease, . . .	15 Jan.
„ . .	63	A. M.	F.	23	Do., . .	2 July, 1863,	Consumption, . .	24 July.
„ . .	64	B. D.	F.	25	Do., . .	7 Sept. 1863,	Do., . . .	1 May.
Wicklow, . .	65	W. H.	M.	77	Do., . .	2 April, 1864,	Old Age, Debility, and Disease of Bladder, .	15 April.

TABLE. XI.—ESCAPES from County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864.

Gaol from which Escape effected.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Sligo, . .	20 Dec.,	M.	20	Assault, . .	Tried, .	With others.	Retaken same day.

[TABLE XII.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1864, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	3	.	257	27	2	2	262	29	291
Armagh,	18	3	.	.	.	.	18	3	21
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	4	.	.	.	.	3	4	7
Clare,	.	.	4	1	12	27	16	28	44
Cork County,	157	38	22	17	16	2	195	57	252
„ City,	.	.	133	78	.	.	133	78	211
Donegal,	22	4	.	.	17	.	39	4	43
Down,	14	3	.	.	.	.	14	3	17
Dublin County,	31	7	.	.	.	.	31	7	38
Dublin City:									
Richmond Bridewell,	383	.	.	.	29	.	412	.	} 464
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	30	.	22	.	52	
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	5	3	5	3	8
Galway County,	.	.	17	.	.	2	17	2	19
„ Town,	.	.	13	1	.	.	13	1	14
Kerry,	34	9	.	.	.	.	34	9	43
Kildare,	12	15	.	.	11	5	23	20	43
Kilkenny County,	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
„ City,	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
King's,	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Leitrim,	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Limerick County,	27	11	.	.	.	.	27	11	38
„ City,	15	1	.	.	.	.	15	1	16
Londonderry,	47	17	.	.	.	.	47	17	64
Longford,	79	26	.	.	.	.	79	26	105
Louth,	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Drogheda Town,	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Mayo,	9	5	1	.	1	1	11	6	17
Meath,	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	7	8
Monaghan,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Queen's,	12	1	.	.	.	.	12	1	13
Roscommon,	1	5	3	.	.	.	4	5	9
Sligo,	23	1	.	.	.	.	23	1	24
Tipperary, North Riding,	16	14	17	1	.	.	33	18	51
„ South Riding,	54	5	.	.	.	.	54	5	59
Tyrone,	40	6	.	.	.	.	40	6	46
Waterford County,	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
„ City,	15	4	.	.	.	.	15	4	19
Westmeath,	15	10	.	.	.	.	15	10	25
Wexford,	28	2	.	.	.	.	28	2	30
Wicklow,	9	4	.	.	.	.	9	4	13
Total Males,	1,085	.	467	.	94	.	1,646	.	.
Total Females,	.	201	.	158	.	71	.	430	.
Total Males and Females,	1,286		625		165				2,076

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1864, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	471	142	18·2	10·5	1	.	3½	1½
Armagh,	108	76	13·7	12·	1	1	2	2
Carlow,	None.							
Cavan,	330	57	21·	5·	1	.	2	1
Clare,	170	59	21·	9·	1	1	2	1
Cork County,	34	49	10·	6·	1	.	2	1¾
„ City,	139	102	18·	9·	1	1	2	2
Donegal,	385	90	46·	6·	1	1	1	1
Down,	74	46	5·	4·	1	2	2	2
Dublin County,	71	91	10·2	12·1	1	1	1	2
Dublin City:								
Richmond Bridewell,	91	.	12·	1·	1	.	1½	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	308	.	15·	.	1	.	5 to 7
Fermanagh,	150	62	19·	5·	1	.	2½	1
Galway County,	67	.	11·	.	1	.	½	.
„ Town,	31	.	6·8	.	1	.	2	.
Kerry,	85	15	7·2	3·6	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	54	34	8·4	6·	1	.	3	2
Kilkenny County,	109	18	8·5	2·3	2	2	2	2
„ City,	24	36	1·6	2·3	2	2	2	2
King's,	15	10	4·	2·	1	1	2	1
Leitrim,	116	15	12·8	1·	2	.	1	1
Limerick County,	128	37	17·3	5·2	1	.	2*	.
„ City,	94	43	17·	6·	1	1	2†	.
Londonderry,	143	52	24·	10·	1	.	1	1
Longford,	148	36	22·9	7·3	2	1	2	2
Louth,	27	22	8·	2·	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	72	.	5·8	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	59	18	12·8	2·9	1	1	2	2
Meath,	118	58	9·	4·	5	2	2	2
Monaghan,	19	13	7·	3·	1	1	2	2
Queen's,	164	96	25	9	1	1	1½	2
Roscommon,	200	55	20·	8·	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	338	60	17·1	2·8	1	1	2	3
Tipperary, North Riding,	167	86	17·4	6·5	1	1	1	1
„ South Riding,	53	.	6·6	.	1	1	2	2
Tyrone,	353	170	35·7	18·2	1	.	2	1
Waterford County,	30	18	8·	5·5	1	1	2	2
„ City,	15	9	4·	2·8				
Westmeath,	84	15	18·	3·	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	22	26	6·	7·	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	171	71	2·1	6·4	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	4,929	.	538·1	.	47	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,095	.	221·4	.	29	.	.
Total Males and Females,	7,024		759·5		76		.	.

* Between each sex. † Each night collectively.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.						
							For Males.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim,	461	910	437	360	407	66	505	277	267	277	250	90	614
Armagh,	170	399	170	61	147	124	96	64	64	58	49	38	54
Carlow,	142	76	.	16	100	96	49	49	66	73	87	.	126
Cavan,	132	168	132	.	146	113	121	75	75	75	81	32	57
Clare,	130	120	190	180	16	.	50	240	130	120	60	.	70
Cork County,	282½	336	264	92	226	285	314	203	184	189	185	302	258
„ City,	235	158	250	45	198	298	170	107	80	80	70	.	130
Donegal,	181	165	151	.	165	134	248	218	180	164	141	34	109
Down,	260	253	250	2	200	244	170	165	158	174	100	.	140
Dublin County,	136	192	142	121	123	50	123	116	136	106	134	.	95
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	453	663½	569	235	156	94	789	628	461	783	460	232	449
Grangegorman P.	423½	596	638	.	377	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	105	167	98	.	102	107	79	48	54	55	5	14	28
Galway County,	274	162	181	173	262	.	146	86	84	76	65	.	48
„ Town,	140	73	.	.	81	68	47	52	55	65	65	.	40
Kerry,	195	119½	.	.	143	238	119	114	60	58	51	.	40
Kildare,	192	187	176	99	84	34	124	140	134	170	99	108	91
Kilkenny County and City,	160	182	134	104	79	107	97	90	83	63	15	7	50
King's,	269	158	17	8	165	182	81	58	56	60	59	.	47
Leitrim,	125	175	106	7	191	139	152	37	.	41	68	.	95
Limerick County,	210	208	159	70	201	136	108	108	138	85	86	222	56
„ City,	136	227	96	27	139	129	48	57	.	60	.	.	34
Londonderry,	345	188	21	41	171	187	102	106	120	103	185	223	149
Longford,	142	129½	120	62	110	58	168	95	83	76	93	.	137
Louth,	120	100	119	108	119	25	60	66	70	70	56	50	50
Drogheda Town,	37	50	37	18	37	19	30	20	20	25	16	20	16
Mayo,	293½	150	289	.	251	234	140	81	87	122	51	8	115
Meath,	164	180	150	.	151	138	76	50	50	54	40	.	49
Monaghan,	115	94	86	60	86	29	89	52	52	46	14	.	15
Queen's,	167	103	187	30	140	114	90	62	40	71	67	30	24
Roscommon,	111	152	118	.	114	123	89	30	30	30	43	.	116
Sligo,	135	308	127	.	127	112	72	102	55	51	25	.	128
Tipperary, N. Riding,	358	234	260	26	249	202	204	109	116	153	115	278	140
„ S. Riding,	250	261	191	.	211	428	189	222	135	174	175	.	169
Tyrone,	172	122	190	50	140	111	220	164	111	136	100	56	90
Waterford County and City,	150	130	115	103	157	59	89	59	71	81	54	.	71
Westmeath,	114	188	124	.	101	136	75	78	45	57	37	.	43
Wexford,	347	184½	13	44	268	152	267	119	165	111	155	123	219
Wicklow,	99	110	92	.	102	86	114	115	90	85	57	12	60
Total,	7,931½	8,379	6,399	2,142	6,242	4,998	5,710	4,462	3,805	4,277	3,413	1,879	4222
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1864 (both in Use and Store).

Clothing. For Females.									Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors.		Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody, exclusive of Debtors.		County and Borough Gaols.
Shifts.	Jackets.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).	M.	F.	M.	F.	
164	164	.	184	150	100	164	30	160	156·5	66·5	276	96	Antrim.
76	.	40	62	132	.	65	29	30	52·83	29·27	72	46	Armagh.
23	37	.	63	50	50	60	.	50	9·83	4·6	19	10	Carlow.
54	80	.	72	72	30	54	60	40	51	21	73	33	Cavan.
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	.	16	26	12	40	19	Clare.
142	109	.	197	128	280	272	161	61	139	46	163	74	Cork County.
96	108	.	101	100	100	180	.	70	48·25	48	63	73	„ City.
60	40	.	77	50	55	50	19	35	90	18·95	124	31	Donegal.
100	106	.	180	100	100	100	.	60	61·41	30·83	76	48	Down.
59	84	.	125	86	54	60	24	41	53·28	30·21	68	43	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	240	.	286	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
1,334	.	630	593	1,398	1,481	2,214	121	399	.	213	.	284	Grangegorman P.
21	19	.	27	.	.	12	8	13	26	10	37	18	Fermanagh.
44	34	.	30	26	36	4	49	35	59	21	75	32	Galway County.
52	40	.	58	40	18	.	.	19	15·5	10·2	30	23	„ Town.
35	25	.	49	25	10	30	.	18	42·9	16·4	65	24	Kerry.
78	85	.	53	102	66	99	173	87	55·56	34·13	68	50	Kildare.
30	.	34	45	64	71	.	12	19	26	10	39	15	Kilkenny County.
									4·33	8	10	15	„ City.
40	26	.	38	40	20	60	.	15	31	9	46	19	King's.
41	.	27	23	10	.	.	.	14	24·48	5·41	42	10	Leitrim.
55	57	.	24	26	28	.	58	30	37·3	13·8	49	22	Limerick County.
20	.	18	20	.	.	.	.	19	33	16	66	30	„ City.
52	.	83	95	101	120	103	71	81	45·82	18·77	59	38	Londonderry.
51	53	.	51	86	37	.	.	57	26·63	11·67	52	25	Longford.
40	50	.	60	34	40	40	40	18	17·07	12·2	28	23	Louth.
20	30	.	20	24	12	24	15	12	6·54	5·57	14	13	Drogheda Town.
53	45	.	40	.	.	4	.	23	63	28	95	39	Mayo.
50	40	.	95	39	50	48	.	28	17·29	9·5	27	16	Meath.
30	30	.	55	20	18	26	2	15	32	19	46	27	Monaghan.
42	26	76	51	40	50	82	26	29	37·8	11·4	54	20	Queen's.
36	42	42	46	.	.	.	.	30	30·7	14·28	45	20	Roscommon.
42	49	.	43	30	.	4	.	22	24·95	5·03	49	11	Sligo.
121	126	.	124	150	62	203	101	61	34·07	16·36	62	24	Tipperary, N. Rid.
83	53	47	45	70	.	57	.	120	56·3	26·1	82	43	„ S. Rid.
56	.	106	168	90	40	66	65	49	35·74	17·89	58	27	Tyrone.
64	.	44	50	54	30	65	.	52	26	15	45	24	Waterford County.
									20	18	35	28	„ City.
36	34	.	26	24	28	.	30	17	33·5	13	45	24	Westmeath.
91	101	.	100	120	102	98	82	38	72·15	22·28	80	28	Wexford.
62	31	.	62	62	62	62	40	30	31	11	49	22	Wicklow.
3,479	1,750	1,173	3,178	3,569	3,176	4,332	1,216	1,913	.	.	.	.	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,893·73	.	2,712	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	949·35	.	1,467	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2843·08		.		Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells.					
									9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, *or* containing 432 cubic feet.		Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	322	103	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	10	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	12	9	13	7	16	9	2	2	.	.	85	10	74	85
„ City,	9	9	6	5	6	9	22	8	56	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	150	49	14	10	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	.	4	3	96	43	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	15	.	19	.	34	.	13	.	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,*	.	13	.	13	.	12	.	2	.	141	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	66	36	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	.	.	3	2
„ Town,	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	4	2	2	2	3	2	60	24	.	.	16	16
Kilkenny County,	14	8	4	3	4	.	6	6	†46	.	98	82	.	.
„ City,														
King's,	6	2	6	2	6	2	3	1	80	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	2	2	.	.
Limerick County,*	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	40	.	.	.
„ City,	6	4	7	4	6	4	6	3	33	21	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	5	.	10	2	136	34	.	.	.	.
Longford,	6	5	8	3	8	.	3	2	.	.	.	3	48	12
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	24	8	.	1	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath,	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	59	39	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	58	16	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	10	7	7	4	4	.	.	.	35	15	114	18
„ S. Riding,	24	9	13	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.
Tyrone,	3	3	5	2	3	1	2	2	.	.	24	37	51	.
Waterford County and City,	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	7	2	5	2	89	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	12	6	6	2	6	3	89	57	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	5	2	1	6	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	228	.	332	.	240	.	157	.	1,749	.	941	.	569	.
Total for Females,	.	110	.	145	.	91	.	78	.	691	.	388	.	231
Total for M. and F.,	338		477		331		235		2,440		1,329		820	

* Undergoing alterations. † In old Gaol.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1864.

Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms. Number.		Sleeping Rooms. No. of Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Rooms or Wards.		Hospital. No. of Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Water Closets.		Hospital. No. of Baths.		Chapels.	School Rooms.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Antrim.
11	9	7	3	12	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	13	.	6	.	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Carlow.
.	18	6	1	14	3	2	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	9	.	9	.	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Clare.
.	.	4	.	12	.	4	2	7	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	Cork County.
56	54	6	1	12	2	3	3	9	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	„ City,
2	.	8	3	24	12	2	2	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Donegal.
2	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	6	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	5	.	5	2	16	12	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	Dublin County.
115	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	103	.	4	.	3	.	2	1	.	Dublin City: Richmond Bridewell.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	48	.	6	.	3	2	.	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
7	5	2	1	6	6	2	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Galway County.
4	2	2	7	.	12	1	1	4	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	„ Town.
.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	8	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	Kerry.
2	4	5	1	.	.	2	2	8	8	3	4	1	1	2	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	5	2	10	4	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10	10	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	„ City. King's.
.	2	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	4	.	10	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
17	.	20	6	32	16	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	„ City.
.	.	7	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	Londonderry.
2	.	6	2	4	.	2	1	10	3	3	.	1	.	1	1	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Louth.
.	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Drogheda Town.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	Mayo.
10	6	7	1	6	1	4	3	12	12	2	2	2	.	1	1	1	Meath.
.	.	4	2	11	10	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monaghan.
7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	Queen's.
3	.	4	3	8	6	2	2	8	8	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	10	8	8	13	2	2	8	8	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	13	3	14	2	4	5	14	14	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	Tipperary, N. Riding.
57	.	6	4	25	35	10	4	19	8	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	„ S. Riding.
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	Waterford County and City.
6	.	.	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	Westmeath.
2	3	9	1	48	.	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	Wexford.
.	.	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	Wicklow.
317	.	183	.	323	.	120	.	383	.	51	.	38	.	.	22	.	Total for Males.
.	112	.	73	.	167	.	86	.	277	.	43	.	24	.	.	18	Total for Females.
429		256		490		206		660		94		62		47	40		Total for M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES																					FEMALES.								
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL AT TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, and Labourers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, Dressing Flax, and Picking Oakum.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.
Antrim,	1	1	2	4	9	.	1	5	.	23	.	86	.	14	31	154	9	8	27	.	3	5	52
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	7	.	16	.	6	16	45	6	16	5	.	3	7	37
Carlow,	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	4	.	6	15	.	.	3	.	1	.	4
Cavan,	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	7	16	9	16	51	.	.	2	3	.	3	9	17
Clare,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	3	.	7	.	3	10	1	.	21	1	5	.	.	.	.	6
Cork County,	.	2	4	5	3	.	.	8	2	24	38	.	33	20	16	131	12	25	12	.	7	6	62
„ City,	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	4	11	.	12	24	9	8	64	4	4	42	1	10	5	66
Donegal,	.	1	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	35	.	17	41	100	5	2	2	.	2	7	18
Down,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	13	7	9	35	67	6	.	3	.	5	10	24
Dublin County,	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	3	.	8	21	.	9	8	19	65	6	1	7	.	4	10	28
Dublin City:																							
Richmond B.,	1	4	2	5	15	1	2	9	2	41	55	.	25	32	72	225	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	14	.	36	116	195
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	15	.	7	3	27	2	.	4	.	2	2	10
Galway County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	16	24	45	6	.	.	.	8	15	29
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	6	10	4	.	3	.	1	2	10
Kerry,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	2	18	37	1	4	4	.	3	3	15
Kildare,	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	5	1	12	11	.	.	16	24	63	2	2	4	.	4	18	30
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	.	5	4	29	.	.	1	.	1	1	3
„ City,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	3	.	.	.	3	1	7
King's,	.	1	1	.	2	1	.	1	6	.	3	7	8	3	27	2	4	2	.	4	1	13
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	4	14	4	.	.	.	2	.	6
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	6	7	27	.	4	7	.	2	3	16
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	.	4	5	39	2	.	4	.	2	1	9
Londonderry,	.	1	1	1	6	.	.	7	.	16	6	6	.	2	14	44	4	6	1	.	1	1	13
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*15	5	20	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	10	.	2	1	17	2	7	3	.	1	1	14
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	1	2	8	.	2	1	.	1	.	4
Mayo,	1	1	4	2	.	.	2	3	1	14	.	6	12	4	16	52	8	2	2	.	4	10	26
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	3	21	.	.	2	.	1	.	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	12	2	10	34	2	4	2	.	2	8	18
Queen's,	.	3	3	5	4	1	1	11	2	30	.	.	5	3	2	40	3	4	3	.	1	.	11
Roscommon,	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	16	7	16	42	1	1	.	.	1	11	14
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	7	.	7	5	22	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	3	.	.	1	1	1	1	7	.	.	15	7	1	30	2	.	3	.	1	3	9
„ S. Rid.,	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	8	13	.	.	22	6	5	46	8	.	8	.	3	5	24
Tyrone,	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	16	15	4	7	47	10	1	1	.	1	3	16
Waterford County and City,	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	7	.	3	19	2	4	35	6	10	10	.	2	2	30
Westmeath,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.	17	6	6	33	5	6	2	.	2	2	17
Wexford,	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	6	47	4	.	3	9	69	4	8	2	.	3	3	20
Wicklow,	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	10	8	10	33	3	2	.	.	2	3	10
Total,	4	22	44	46	58	8	12	67	29	290	194	318	285	290	477	1,854	162	130	187	1	136	278	894

Of these [15] 7 were, during part of the day, on treadwheel.

Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1864, the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand.		Estimated Amount of Return of Work during the Year.		Estimated Profit on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.	County and Borough Gaols.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
690 6 9	204 8 2½	991 19 1	854 14 7½	951 18 9½	63	.	.	5	Antrim.
25 7 9	0 15 5	65 3 6	7 6 11	46 7 3	5	.	7	5	Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	.	12,774	9	.	Carlow.
9 16 2	—	17 6 4	—	7 10 2	.	6,480	5	1	Cavan.
4 16 9	3 15 2	31 7 9	35 7 10	58 3 8	12	5,120	2	2	Clare.
40 15 7	—	106 18 9	19 0 0	85 3 2	39	11,480	4	7	Cork County.
78 6 2	21 12 3	129 3 1	52 16 7	82 1 3	9	11,436	8	7	„ City.
94 15 3	—	100 3 11	—	5 8 8	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
7 10 0	—	12 12 3	3 15 8	8 17 11	.	.	.	.	Down.
133 12 4½	19 6 11	155 11 7	23 18 6	26 10 9½	16	.	.	5	Dublin County.
									Dublin City.
3,458 12 8½	—	3,790 14 10½	—	332 2 2	168	7,650	6½	4	Richmond B.
—	25 13 3	—	75 5 7	49 12 4	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
10 7 8	—	18 14 3	—	8 6 7	.	.	.	2	Fermanagh.
243 18 11	24 16 5	276 7 7	24 16 5	32 8 8	2	{6000 W 8400 S.	5 9	2	Galway County.
245 11 6½	23 14 11½	166 0 8	29 8 6	26 2 8	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
150 9 2	1 17 0⅓	170 19 9½	2 17 11	21 11 6	.	2,560	2	3	Kerry.
28 1 11	—	30 19 4	—	2 17 5	17	.	4	4	Kildare.
—	—	—	—	—	.	.	4	.	Kilkenny County
—	—	—	—	—	.	.	4	.	„ City.
45 10 2	22 17 9	59 4 6	—	13 14 4	8	.	.	4	King's.
10 10 10	6 16 8	33 8 1	12 12 6	28 13 1	.	7,640	5	1	Leitrim.
50 2 7	57 7 2	26 13 8	52 13 8	25 19 0	.	.	.	2	Limerick County.
8 14 8	—	+31 18 8	—	23 4 0	.	{5180 Oct. to March. 3900 April to Sept.			„ City.
646 3 7	40 3 1	852 8 3	51 10 5	217 12 0	16	.	8	3	Londonderry.
21 17 .	7 8 6	30 16 1	9 6 2	10 16 9	17	5,760	3	3	Longford.
1 10 0	—	6 9 6	2 19 5	11 18 11	.	.	.	.	Louth.
9 4 1	—	16 7 6	—	7 3 5	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
0 11 4	0 5 8	7 4 2	1 6 11	7 14 1	12	6,060	4	6	Mayo.
0 17 8	0 7 8	2 1 0	1 13 0	2 8 8	.	11,520	1	.	Meath.
9 5 1½	0 6 7	12 4 0½	4 16 5½	7 8 9½	.	.	.	1	Monaghan.
29 7 9	—	42 3 5	—	12 15 8	40	11,520	8	8	Queen's.
4 18 0	—	9 11 10	—	4 13 10	1	9,600	6	1	Roscommon.
42 0 5½	—	69 8 4½	—	27 7 11	4	6,400	5	.	Sligo.
39 6 4	19 16 8	46 15 5	33 16 7	21 9 0	35	NoIndex	1	7	Tipperary, N. Rid.
328 0 1	89 19 4	432 11 8⅓	132 6 9	146 19 0½	5	11,000	6	2	„ S. Rid.
66 13 11½	16 17 8½	91 14 8½	25 11 7⅓	33 14 8	4	6,380	5	4	Tyrone.
65 16 3	37 13 9	84 15 9	61 0 2	42 5 11	9	NoIndex	1½	3	Waterford County and City.
129 10 4	—	172 2 10	0 13 1	43 5 7	2	,	.	3	Westmeath.
92 16 7	4 3 9	183 10 11	30 18 5½	117 9 0½	13	.	.	6	Wexford.
82 17 2	47 3 10	50 15 10	69 10 8	40 5 6	9	6,400	1	3	Wicklow.
6,858 2 8	677 7 8¾	8,326 9 0	1,620 4 5¼		506	.	.	.	Total.
7,535 10 4¾		9,946 13 5¼		2,592 2 2½					

† Principally from stone-breaking.

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Workshops.		Worksheds.		Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.		Laundries.	Drying Rooms.	Lavatories.		Baths, exclusive of those in Hospital.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	102	.	1	.	3	2	1	2	1	1	*1	*1
Armagh,	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	2	.	*1	*1
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	8	4	4	.
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	.
Clare,	3	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	.	*2	.
Cork County,	1	.	9	6	1	.	4	.	1	2	16	9	*1	*1
„ City,	1	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	9	9	*1	*1
Donegal,	4	1	4	.	2	.	4	2	1	1	11	1	2	1
Down,	15	.	24	.	1	1	8	4	1	1	13	7	†3	1
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	1	1	3	4	*2	*2
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	10	.	.	.	2	†1	28	7	1	1	15	.	*7	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	1
Fermanagh,	1	.	20	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	1
Galway County,	1	.	1	13	1	.	4	3	1	1	4	.	*1	*1
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.
Kerry,	6	.	21	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	8	3	*1	.
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	3	1	*4	*4
Kilkenny County and City,	3	.	13	.	1	.	6	.	1	1	4	4	*1	*1
King's,	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	1	1	24	.	2	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	33	.	1	.	7	1	1	.	1	1	†2	†1
Londonderry,	1	.	50	.	1	.	4	2	1	1	2	3	*1	*1
Longford,	5	.	16	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	.	5	*1	*1
Louth,	2	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	1	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	6	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	2	1
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	8	.
Meath,	3	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	24	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	3	3	*1	.
Queen's,	10	.	12	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	10	10	1	1
Roscommon,	2	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	2	.	2
Sligo,	6	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	4	.	4	1	5	1	12	2	2	1	8	4	12	8
„ S. Riding,	.	.	27	.	1	.	2	.	2	4	4	.	.	.
Tyrone,	4	.	29	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	2
Waterford County and City,	2	2	6	.	1	.	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	1
Westmeath,	6	.	16	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	.	*1	*1
Wexford,	11	.	2	1	1	.	4	3	1	1	7	3	*1	*1
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	2	3	*1	*1
Total for Males,	119	.	500	.	.	.	154	.	.	.	151	.	71	.
Total for Females,	.	6	.	22	.	.	.	53	.	.	.	86	.	38
Total for M. & F.,	125		522		49	10	207		43	35	237		109	

* Thus marked supplied with hot water. † Not worked. ‡ Two are supplied with hot water.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1864.

Fumigating Rooms.		Reception Rooms.		Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but *exclusive* of Beds in Hospital.		Number Gaol can accommodate.					County and Borough Gaols.
												Debtors.		Criminals.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	
.	.	4	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	322	103	40	1	287	107	435	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	107	75	14	2	93	73	182	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	2	2	‖1	.	.	.	60	41	7	.	53	41	101	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	88	58	18	3	94	61	176	Cavan.
1	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	139	.	12	.	115	12	139	Clare.
1	.	2	2	2	.	‖1	1	.	2	162	64	17	3	320	107	447	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	1	1	‖1	.	1	1	78	64	36	3	166	170	375	„ City.
§1	§1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	94	31	12	2	82	29	125	Donegal.
1	.	4	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	174	63	22	.	142	63	237	Down.
1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	5	106	47	12	4	96	43	155	Dublin County.
1	.	1	.	3	.	‖2	.	.	3	492	.	.	.	552	.	552	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	1	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	3	.	141	.	.	.	141	141	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	78	38	8	4	66	86	114	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	3	.	‖2	.	.	.	81	33	14	.	95	41	150	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	3	1	‖1	.	.	.	40	23	4	.	36	23	63	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	1	.	‖1	1	.	.	91	21	12	6	79	15	112	Kerry.
§1	§1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	23	85	56	12	3	82	58	155	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	2	2	‖1	.	1	Shot	116	59	18	6	144	82	250	Kilkenny County and City.
1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	90	40	10	.	80	40	130	King's.
.	.	1	1	1	.	‖1	.	1	.	66	16	21	2	72	29	124	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	2	.	‖1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	2	.	‖1	.	.	.	97	43	12	3	85	40	140	„ City.
1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	156	6	20	6	136	34	196	Londonderry.
§1	.	1	1	2	1	‖1	.	1	27	56	17	30	8	60	21	119	Longford.
.	.	4	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	85	32	4	2	80	27	113	Louth.
1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	Shot	28	12	4	2	26	11	43	Drogheda Town.
.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	Shot	148	52	8	4	140	48	200	Mayo.
1	.	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	76	24	18	1	99	54	172	Meath.
1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	70	49	11	10	59	39	119	Monaghan.
1	1	2	2	2	2	‖1	.	.	.	98	20	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	1	1	‖1	.	.	Shot	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	94	37	36	6	82	49	173	Sligo.
1	1	1	.	4	2	‖1	.	1	1	188	55	19	.	235	84	338	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	.	1	.	11	.	‖2	.	.	.	178	44	10	.	300	40	350	„ S. Rid.
.	.	1	1	3	3	1	.	.	1	90	37	20	2	70	37	129	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	118	6	15	6	73	30	124	Waterford County and City.
1	.	1	1	6	2	.	.	1	1	101	26	10	4	109	49	172	Westmeath.
1	.	1	1	14	.	.	.	1	.	113	50	16	.	101	81	198	Wexford.
1	.	2	2	4	2	‖1	.	.	.	58	25	6	2	52	23	83	Wicklow.
20	.	40	.							4,299	.	566	.	4,547	.	.	Total for Males.
.	8	.	33							.	1,533	.	99	.	1,888	.	Total for Females.
28		73		114	33	29	3	11	.	5,832		665		6,435		7,100	Total for M. and F.

§ Boxes. ‖ Thus marked, "Partitioned."

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.)		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*				£ *s.* *d.*
Antrim,	Mixed.	2·73	4 3 2·88	216	Coal.	17	899 0 0
Armagh,	Do.	2·27	3 18 3·12	82·09	Do.	11	321 5 1
Carlow,	Do.	2·23	3 8 8·1	14·33	Do.	11	49 4 1
Cavan,	Do.	1·76	2 13 10·84	72·75	Do.	23	196 1 6
Clare,	Do.	2·53	3 17 4·3	38	Coal & Bog Deal.	9	146 19 7
Cork County,	Do.	2·17	3 6 1·97	172	Coal.	12	568 18 11
„ City,	Do.	2·25	3 8 7·5	98	Do.	39	336 5 3
Donegal,	Do.	2·9	4 8 6·47	111·3	Do.	30	492 14 6
Down,	Do.	2·48	3 15 7	96	Do.	25	362 16 1
Dublin County,	Do.	2·73	4 2 6·6	67	Do.	17	276 10 10
Dublin City:							
Richmond B.,	Do.	2·65	4 0 11	162	Do.	20	655 15 7
Grangegorman P.	Do.	2·73	4 3 3·41	189	Do.	24	787 0 9
Fermanagh,	Do.	2·43	3 14 1·19	36	Coal and Turf.	11	133 7 7
Galway County,	Do.	2·3	3 10 2·64	71	Do.	13	249 6 5
„ Town,	Do.	1·62	2 8 9·9	24·8	Turf.	12	60 11 5
Kerry,	Do.	1·91	2 18 3	59·5	Coal and Turf.	23	173 6 2
Kildare,	Do.	2·76	4 4 2·92	86·4	Coal.	12	363 18 7½
Kilkenny County,	Do.	2·22	3 7 10·8	25·14	Coal and Turf.	*	85 5 0
„ City,	Do.	2·27	3 9 1·10	9·35	Do.	*	32 6 0
King's,	Do.	2·41	3 13 5	39	Do.	25	143 3 6½
Leitrim,	Do.	3·06	4 13 4·08	26·14	Do.	35	121 19 11
Limerick County,	Do.	2·23	3 8 2·11	49·5	Coal.	12	168 14 9
„ City,	Do.	2·61	3 19 8·76	49·5	Do.	21	197 6 8
Londonderry,	Do.	3·17	4 16 8·49	64·28	Do.	8	309 16 5
Longford,	Do.	2·36	3 12 0·4	37·12	Coal and Turf.	19	133 14 1
Louth,	Do.	3·38	5 2 10·99	29·33	Coal.	*	150 18 4
Drogheda Town,	Do.	2·07	3 2 11·4	10·8	Do.	*	33 19 10½
Mayo,	Do.	2·12	3 4 7·85	90·29	Turf.	25	291 17 8
Meath,	Do.	2·91	4 8 8·29	21	Coal and Turf.	35	93 2 6
Monaghan,	Do.	2·46	3 14 11·6	49	Coal.	6	183 13 4
Queen's,	Do.	2·28	3 9 6·61	49	Coal and Turf.	15	170 8 0
Roscommon,	Do.	2·75	4 3 10·66	39	Do.	20	163 11 7
Sligo,	Do.	2·32	3 10 10·27	27·45	Coal.	21	97 5 0
Tipperary, N.R.,	Do.	2·28	3 8 8·16	50·42	Coal and Deal.	32	172 19 4
„ S.R.,	Do.	2·75	4 3 11·97	77·4	Coal.	40	325 0 9
Tyrone,	Do.	2·52	3 16 10·68	59·11	Coal and Turf.	8	227 5 0
Waterford County and City,	Do.	2·05	3 2 5·11	80	Coal.	20	249 14 0
Westmeath,	Do.	2·56	3 18 1	42	Coal and Turf.	21	163 19 6
Wexford,	Do.	3·42	5 4 5·13	89·95	Coal.	17	469 12 10½
Wicklow,	Do.	3·67	5 11 8·47	42	Do.	14	284 11 8
Total 1864,		2·54	3 17 7·16	2652·95		.	10,293 8 2
Total 1863,		2·71	4 2 4·46	2861·82		.	11,786 10 4½

* Thus marked heated principally by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1864.

COST OF							
Fuel for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	County and Borough Gaols.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
90 6 9½	89 1 7	16 1 4	23 9 5	8 11 0	2 6 7	Antrim.
99 6 4	89 6 5	36 10 11	13 7 3	53 13 1	—	Armagh.
31 11 1	29 19 6	12 0 9	—	—	—	Carlow.
52 9 2	24 2 6	25 18 10	12 7 5	34 3 2	3 11 6	Cavan.
98 18 3	31 6 6	11 9 11	4 0 0	1 12 5	—	Clare.
95 11 9	63 6 10	23 3 10	30 15 8	0 7 5	1 4 4	Cork County.
75 13 1	55 3 5	11 9 0	23 2 1	—	—	„ City.
118 8 9	40 3 0	17 5 8	8 17 5	121 5 4	15 6 4	Donegal.
122 14 7	49 7 7	1 4 7	3 9 6	58 5 9	11 10 7	Down.
163 1 0	168 8 1	32 13 1	106 14 3½	85 9 0	19 15 8	Dublin County.
167 1 4	255 14 2	106 17 6	449 15 8	83 2 1	29 8 10	Dublin City: Richmond B.
183 10 4	223 3 5	139 2 11	193 9 7	90 3 6	8 10 7½	Grangegorman P.
64 12 1	18 14 3	15 16 5	19 8 0	0 6 0	0 11 5	Fermanagh.
71 15 11	49 12 6	29 7 0	110 14 9	124 11 5	12 1 7	Galway County.
24 5 2	19 13 10	1 18 9	6 11 6	46 16 9	1 13 1	„ Town.
104 8 5	35 9 9	8 7 3	17 11 2	0 12 5½	0 8 1	Kerry.
142 3 8	75 12 10¼	6 19 1	20 0 1	174 16 3½	20 16 9½	Kildare.
67 12 3	30 2 7	22 17 2	37 16 3	1 5 8	0 8 7	Kilkenny County.
22 12 8	10 4 2	7 0 2	0 18 1	—	—	„ City.
99 15 3½	23 10 6	9 5 1	5 16 5	14 16 10	—	King's.
59 1 2	12 6 2	8 15 6	33 3 4½	—	—	Leitrim.
121 5 8	40 0 8	7 6 1	8 18 11	5 13 9	4 1 0	Limerick County.
108 3 0	24 10 1	30 0 0	5 17 6	—	—	„ City.
83 8 10	80 11 2	30 0 5	6 7 2	27 10 2	1 5 0	Londonderry.
45 17 6½	39 6 3¾	20 0 0	13 15 2½	—	0 7 11¼	Longford.
73 0 4	29 10 8	6 3 9	—	—	—	Louth.
13 3 2	4 12 5½	14 3 9	1 13 10	3 2 1	—	Drogheda Town.
41 17 5	13 0 0	7 16 5	57 17 3	20 17 3	6 18 6	Mayo.
58 5 9	56 8 7	—	44 9 8	1 3 6	2 6 8	Meath.
134 18 6	46 16 8½	6 13 7	17 16 0½	27 11 3	—	Monaghan.
88 1 4	49 6 1	3 15 4	10 9 1	18 18 7	1 4 2	Queen's.
98 8 3	44 10 6	24 0 0	10 13 5	74 8 0	6 15 10	Roscommon.
38 6 9	11 7 6	0 7 0	7 9 9	0 7 9	—	Sligo.
99 6 7	79 8 5	8 9 7	18 8 5½	0 4 6	0 16 0½	Tipperary, N.R.
94 15 8	152 9 10	13 17 5	28 10 2½	2 5 9	0 18 3	„ S.R.
110 9 8	33 5 9	6 9 8	5 15 9	—	—	Tyrone.
89 17 10	93 3 6	17 7 5	22 3 7	5 1 3	2 1 6	Waterford County and City.
87 14 11	17 14 2	9 12 11	13 19 11	0 10 3	0 15 1	Westmeath.
42 11 3½	118 9 4½	19 7 4	56 9 3	86 12 5	—	Wexford.
72 9 5	41 12 9	—	9 10 8	20 6 8	15 3 6	Wicklow.
3,457 0 11¾	2,320 14 1½	769 15 5	1,461 13 7	1,194 11 4	170 7 5½	Total 1864.
3,262 19 11½	2,225 6 9¼	836 6 7	1,619 16 7	1,087 17 9	157 3 7½	Total 1863.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF					
	Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1 1 9	12 5 9	28 14 4	127 10 7	33 9 4½	90 18 10½
Armagh,	3 9 4	—	25 5 11	86 18 5	22 14 3	68 12 7
Carlow,	—	—	15 12 3	13 9 11	—	2 15 8
Cavan,	4 6 8	—	22 0 9	76 0 7	35 7 6	48 3 5
Clare,	4 3 0	—	8 1 8	13 16 4	—	11 4 5
Cork County,	1 17 7	23 7 9	35 4 0	87 18 0	29 17 8	16 9 4
,, City	2 7 9	8 12 4	36 19 5	46 7 8	28 11 8	59 8 5
Donegal,	1 17 4	0 11 6	28 1 3	121 1 6	4 5 6	68 2 1
Down,	5 0 3	—	23 7 0	17 8 6	14 4 10	45 1 9
Dublin County,	1 11 8	25 14 2½	22 19 10	25 9 0½	23 15 10½	32 1 1
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	—	100 2 7	49 16 3	320 16 8	—	89 3 4
Grangegorman P	35 6 10½	6 17 2	61 12 6	—	305 18 0	73 17 4
Fermanagh,	2 6 6	—	5 8 4	15 17 6	7 19 4	20 18 7
Galway County,	10 5 2	4 7 9	24 13 8	26 9 10	14 12 6	23 1 10
„ Town,	3 15 1	—	25 15 9	19 10 0	5 16 0	20 0 6
Kerry,	2 18 2½	2 8 6	9 15 8	31 6 4	4 17 6	51 17 2
Kildare,	4 14 9¾	16 18 6¾	54 12 9	67 5 5	27 2 5	66 2 8
Kilkenny County,	1 16 3	21 14 6	18 3 1	24 2 2	10 13 7	3 3 10
„ City,	0 18 10	2 12 3	7 15 7	0 5 10	0 19 3	1 1 6
King's,	1 10 5	—	13 11 4	45 10 2	22 17 9	18 11 9
Leitrim,	4 3 1¾	26 16 2	12 10 0	38 18 0	—	7 18 8
Limerick County,	5 1 6	15 6 6	9 17 9	6 2 0	4 13 6	11 16 4
„ City,	3 2 6	—	9 1 5	14 8 10	6 0 0	5 12 0
Londonderry,	2 16 9	8 18 1	38 19 5	23 8 8	11 5 0	44 12 1
Longford,	2 11 2½	31 11 5	42 7 4	48 7 9	19 6 2	27 7 11
Louth,	0 7 5	1 10 4	15 18 0	43 8 8	5 15 7	7 18 11
Drogheda Town,	1 0 7	4 3 2½	7 5 2	9 15 10	6 15 4	7 6 4
Mayo,	6 14 0	6 7 7	35 17 6	49 8 11	15 9 5	39 9 4
Meath,	2 1 1	5 2 9	18 11 8	26 11 1	10 1 2	36 7 9
Monaghan,	1 2 8½	—	28 16 2½	31 5 5	9 17 11	79 16 0½
Queen's,	2 8 1	—	17 12 1	22 15 8	3 9 1	68 16 2
Roscommon,	3 15 0	5 10 7	14 10 5	27 13 8	—	29 11 6
Sligo,	0 16 7	4 13 8	16 2 9	23 12 1	0 3 2	37 3 7
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	4 10 3	3 9 3	30 19 8	97 14 6	16 0 7½	4 17 9
„ S. Rid.,	15 3 0	7 13 5	56 15 2	90 15 6	35 6 6	68 16 6
Tyrone,	1 10 7	0 3 8	16 13 3	62 15 0	14 5 4	58 4 3
Waterford County and City,	2 15 7	5 9 5	26 3 7	27 19 7	14 14 6	10 10 3
Westmeath,	0 14 3	2 4 0	17 16 1	35 12 10	4 16 8	24 9 3
Wexford,	4 10 0	5 2 6	24 13 0	64 14 9½	2 18 4	45 19 6½
Wicklow,	2 18 5	2 17 3	14 1 2	33 7 1	14 18 8	45 0 0
Total 1864,	157 10 1½	362 12 7¾	972 2 11½	1,946 0 4	788 19 11½	1,472 10 3¾
Total 1863,	207 0 6½	476 1 11½	948 1 5½	1,901 13 10½	788 15 1	1,825 13 1½

the several Borough and County Gaols, in the Year 1864.

COST OF						
Repairs of the Gaol. 23.	Conveyance of Prisoners. 24.	Contingencies, Postage, &c. 25.	Superannuation Allowances. 26.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers. 27.	County and Borough Gaols. 28.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
128 0 6	232 4 7	26 8 5	93 9 2	1,903 0 0½	Antrim.
56 1 7	28 15 3	46 4 3	—	901 10 8	Armagh.
16 16 0	37 16 8	4 18 1	—	214 4 0	Carlow.
21 0 2	18 6 2	14 11 10	190 0 0	778 11 2	Cavan.
41 4 8	50 11 8	61 19 9	—	485 8 2	Clare.
269 4 0	86 16 1	49 13 5	—	1,383 16 7	Cork County.
226 0 11	10 10 6	49 0 3	—	969 11 9	„ City.
123 1 5	149 17 6	55 1 2	173 6 8	1,539 6 11	Donegal.
76 18 3	12 1 8	53 5 3	—	856 16 2	Down.
175 8 1½	35 13 10	131 6 5½	61 13 4	1,388 5 5	Dublin County.
					Dublin City:
721 4 2	45 13 7	389 16 3	376 15 2	3,841 3 2	Richmond B.
418 12 1	38 5 9	195 2 1	303 7 4	3,064 0 3	Grangegorman P.
20 16 9	51 15 7	16 13 0	31 12 8	426 4 0	Fermanagh.
101 19 0	24 18 0	47 15 2	20 0 0	945 12 6	Galway County.
—	2 13 8	28 4 7	12 0 0	279 6 1	„ Town.
76 12 6	85 15 2	118 5 11	275 10 0	999 10 3	Kerry.
169 8 6	209 11 9	104 12 11	90 1 6	1,614 18 8	Kildare.
169 6 11	49 17 5	19 18 9	59 13 4	623 17 4	Kilkenny County.
58 9 5	2 7 3	56 11 3	63 6 8	267 8 11	„ City.
24 4 7	64 19 0½	33 17 6	16 13 4	538 3 6½	King's.
15 19 8	43 18 10	3 14 6	88 13 0	477 18 1¼	Leitrim.
—	97 7 0	188 15 11	45 13 4	740 14 8	Limerick County.
28 2 9	15 11 3	68 16 4	100 0 0	616 12 4	„ City.
203 2 0	110 0 9	42 6 7	142 5 0	1,166 13 6	Londonderry.
64 10 10	58 7 2	14 0 3	54 15 10	616 6 11¼	Longford.
24 11 8	39 8 5	19 12 8	37 18 4	456 3 1	Louth.
1 18 4	6 10 7	7 1 6	—	122 12 0½	Drogheda Town.
133 2 8	61 17 7	30 8 11	—	819 0 5	Mayo.
37 5 10	53 5 3	30 19 6	53 6 7	529 9 4	Meath.
89 8 2½	6 8 4	1 4 3	—	665 8 6	Monaghan.
69 14 1	27 2 11	9 18 0	—	563 18 8	Queen's.
96 15 0	79 5 10	10 0 0	50 0 0	739 9 7	Roscommon.
53 18 0	14 6 2	24 9 5	191 13 4	522 2 6	Sligo.
235 9 4	115 18 1	55 4 6½	—	943 16 11	Tipperary, N. Riding.
296 19 10	70 10 8	86 16 10½	—	1,346 15 4	„ S. Riding.
212 15 8	94 18 11	247 18 8	73 0 0	1,165 11 2	Tyrone.
60 2 3	32 15 6	12 6 11	202 12 9	874 19 5	Waterford County and City.
63 5 9	69 9 1	17 19 5	60 0 0	590 14 1	Westmeath.
87 0 0	124 5 6	19 16 0	63 6 8	1,285 8 10½	Wexford.
20 5 6	72 2 3	36 9 6	60 0 0	695 14 6	Wicklow.
4,688 16 11	2,432 1 2½	2,431 6 0½	2,990 14 0	37,910 5 6½	Total 1864.
6,284 19 6	2,368 13 4½	2,402 17 8	2,775 7 1	40,955 5 3¾	Total 1863.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF																	
	MALE																	
	Local Inspectors.			Chaplains.						Medical Officers.								
				Established Church.			Presbyterian			R. Catholic.			Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries		
29.	30.			31.			32.			33.			34.			35.			36.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	130	0	0	46	3	1	46	3	1	46	3	1	—			74	0	0	—		
Armagh,	80	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Carlow,	60	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—		
Cavan,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	74	0	0	—			—		
Clare,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	54	0	0	—			20	0	0
Cork County,	200	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	20	0	0
„ City,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			55	0	0	10	0	0
Donegal,	150	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Down,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			27	13	10
Dublin County,	118	3	4	55	7	8	55	7	8	55	7	8	—			80	0	0	—		
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	150	0	0	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	125	0	0	75	0	0	—		
Grangegorman P.	150	0	0	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	125	0	0	75	0	0	—		
Fermanagh,	90	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			—		
Galway County,	133	16	10	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—		
„ Town,	37	13	6	30	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			56	0	0	—		
Kerry,	180	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Kildare,	70	0	0	45	0	0	—			45	0	0	—			37	0	0	28	0	0
Kilkenny County and City,	80	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	65	0	0	—			—		
King's,	70	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Leitrim,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	45	0	0	—			20	0	0
Limerick County,	120	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			44	0	0	30	0	0
„ City,	100	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			40	0	0	16	0	0
Londonderry,	110	0	0	46	3	1	46	3	1	46	3	1	—			—			—		
Longford,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			20	0	0
Louth,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			20	0	0
Drogheda Town,	10	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—		
Mayo,	100	0	0	37	10	0	—			37	10	0	50	0	0	—			30	0	0
Meath,	35	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	20	0	0
Monaghan,	92	6	2	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Queen's,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Roscommon,	92	6	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Sligo,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	65	0	0	—			21	0	0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	80	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			60	0	0	25	0	0
„ S. Rid.,	150	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Tyrone,	130	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Waterford County and City,	170	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			80	0	0	—		
Westmeath,	50	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			35	0	0
Wexford,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Wicklow,	96	18	0	46	18	5½	—			46	18	5½	—			65	0	0	—		
Total 1864,	3,946	3	10	1,612	17	3½	513	4	2	1,732	17	3½	603	0	0	1,185	0	0	502	13	10
Total 1863,	3,987	0	4	1,607	17	3½	508	4	2	1,727	17	3½	738	0	0	1,049	16	10	506	13	1

e several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1864.

SALARY OF								
FICERS.								
Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		Schoolmasters.	Other Prison Officers.	County and Borough Gaols.
			No.	Amount of Salary.			
37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
300 0 0	—	77 10 0	13	517 10 0	40 0 0	67 10 0	Antrim.
170 0 0	—	45 0 0	6	188 0 0	35 0 0	—	Armagh.
150 0 0	—	50 0 0	4	120 0 0	—	—	Carlow.
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	5	150 0 0	—	—	Cavan.
321 12 4	49 7 4	—	5	168 3 4	35 0 0	22 0 10	Clare.
300 0 0	—	55 0 0	12	409 16 9	44 4 0	177 13 8	Cork County.
250 0 0	—	72 15 0	9	310 6 0	36 15 0	—	„ City.
200 0 0	44 0 0	—	6	211 18 3	35 0 0	—	Donegal.
200 0 0	—	120 0 0	10	357 10 0	36 13 4	—	Down.
280 5 6	—	90 14 5	11	390 10 3	—	—	Dublin County.
							Dublin City :
400 0 0	135 0 0	120 0 0	19	881 3 4	96 0 0	462 19 0	Richmond B.
200 0 0	117 3 6	—	–	—	—	353 14 0	GrangegormanP.
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	4	130 0 0	34 0 0	—	Fermanagh.
375 7 8	—	50 0 0	7	211 0 10	37 6 8	27 2 0	Galway County.
138 9 2	—	35 0 0	4	104 0 0	8 13 4	—	„ Town.
150 0 0	—	70 0 0	9	306 0 0	—	35 0 0	Kerry.
160 0 0	50 0 0	48 13 2	7	212 10 0	30 4 2	7 13 6	Kildare.
300 0 0	50 0 0	—	7	217 0 0	—	—	Kilkenny County and City.
200 0 0	—	70 0 0	6	185 0 0	35 0 0	14 6 0	King's.
200 0 0	40 0 0	—	6	180 0 0	—	—	Leitrim.
300 0 0	68 6 8	—	10	299 18 3	40 0 0	—	Limerick County.
150 0 0	76 0 0	—	7	231 14 4	—	—	„ City.
200 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	4	132 0 0	40 0 0	70 0 0	Londonderry.
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	6	171 0 3	—	35 0 0	Longford.
176 15 6	25 0 0	47 10 0	5	175 0 0	35 0 0	—	Louth.
80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	Drogheda Town.
240 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0	7	220 0 0	35 0 0	—	Mayo.
231 0 0	25 0 0	70 0 0	5	167 10 0	25 0 0	95 10 0	Meath.
138 9 2	—	40 0 0	6	174 0 0	—	—	Monaghan
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	5	145 0 0	—	80 0 0	Queen's.
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	6	175 0 0	—	36 0 0	Roscommon.
200 0 0	30 0 0	—	8	178 1 9	25 0 0	—	Sligo.
241 13 4	50 0 0	80 0 0	9	364 6 8	—	63 6 8	Tipperary, N. Rid.
250 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	10	368 10 10	—	40 0 0	„ S. Rid.
125 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	202 16 8	—	—	Tyrone.
250 0 0	40 0 0	—	7	208 10 0	24 5 4	24 5 0	Waterford County and City.
200 0 0	—	70 0 0	8	238 8 8	18 0 0	—	Westmeath.
200 0 0	—	54 15 7	8	245 13 11	30 0 0	10 0 0	Wexford.
150 0 0	—	—	6	192 0 0	—	—	Wicklow.
128 12 8	1,064 17 6	1,706 18 2	279	9,180 0 1	801 1 10	1,622 0 8	Total in 1864.
314 15 10	1,166 4 0	1,653 7 1	281	9,301 8 10	818 13 11	1,214 8 4	Total in 1863.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS.			COST OF OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	45 0 0	30 0 0	22 10 0	60 2 0	1,502 11 3	57 3 11	56 19 8
Armagh,	35 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	708 0 0	42 8 8	32 15 6
Carlow,	50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	515 8 0	135 5 5	24 17 8
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	740 0 0	101 14 10	24 0 0
Clare,	40 0 0	34 16 0	22 0 0	—	959 5 10	—	21 7 2
Cork County,	50 0 0	73 15 10	27 6 0	20 16 0	1,544 18 3	69 15 5	98 13 11
„ City,	39 0 0	29 1 0	27 6 0	30 8 2	1,052 17 2	51 12 0	73 3 0
Donegal,	40 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	855 18 3	26 1 9	36 3 0
Down,	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 5 0	26 10 0	1 036 12 2	49 19 10	65 5 0
Dublin County,	36 10 6	27 13 7	19 3 4	20 0 0	1,229 3 11	155 6 5½	45 6 9
Dublin City :							
Richmond B.,	—	—	—	—	2,628 9 0	390 11 6	132 2 0
Grangegorman P.,	200 0 0	870 5 11	50 0 0	64 0 0	2,388 10 1	398 3 8	40 3 6
Fermanagh,	35 0 0	—	18 10 0	—	647 10 0	56 19 0	25 4 0
Galway County,	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,063 0 0	49 13 4	48 19 0
„ Town,	20 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	494 16 0	30 4 6	19 4 0
Kerry,	45 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	—	968 0 0	97 7 4	54 1 2
Kildare,	40 0 0	35 0 0	16 13 4	—	825 14 2	218 16 1	47 0 0
Kilkenny County,	50 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	666 15 1	33 9 9	31 5 7
„ City,					219 10 11	11 1 2	9 9 5
King's,	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	759 6 0	54 4 4	34 0 3
Leitrim,	35 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	700 0 0	39 0 2¾	25 0 0
Limerick County,	40 0 0	31 4 0	22 11 7	—	1,096 0 6	—	4 9 8
„ City,	40 0 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	—	794 14 4	12 0 0	28 9 6
Londonderry,	36 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	—	898 9 3	34 17 0	56 17 6
Longford,	40 0 0	23 19 0	—	—	725 14 9	79 14 9¾	48 14 11
Louth,	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	730 1 0	48 19 10	43 4 5
Drogheda Town,	15 0 0	—	—	—	230 0 0	67 16 6	—
Mayo,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	940 0 0	107 8 7	34 15 6
Meath,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	923 0 0	88 4 0	49 9 4
Monaghan,	26 6 0	17 18 0	—	—	652 19 4	44 16 6	35 0 0
Queen's,	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	—	708 0 0	39 15 0	29 7 0
Roscommon,	32 6 1	25 0 0	17 0 0	—	803 18 1	30 9 2	30 2 0
Sligo,	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	709 1 9	129 10 0	53 5 9
Tipperary, N. Riding,	48 0 0	48 0 0	24 0 0	—	1,184 8 8	240 0 0	71 8 6
„ S. Riding,	45 0 0	43 15 0	22 15 0	30 0 0	1,274 0 10	96 8 3	97 5 0
Tyrone,	30 0 0	37 0 0	—	—	709 16 8	115 2 0	53 0 2
Waterford County,	45 0 0	23 6 1	25 0 0	18 4 3	1,098 10 8	71 10 11	37 14 3
City,							
Westmeath,	40 0 0	15 13 4	20 0 0	—	767 2 0	80 0 5	33 15 9
Wexford,	45 0 0	30 0 0	16 4 3	—	861 13 9	176 7 5½	59 13 1
Wicklow,	40 0 0	25 0 0	3 10 0	—	666 4 11	—	22 8 5
Total 1864,	1,579 2 7	1,808 7 9	628 2 6	275 0 5	37,190 0 7	3,531 19 7½	1,733 16 4
Total 1863,	1,555 3 9	1,857 13 9	580 14 5	203 5 8	36,791 5 4	3,723 4 2¾	1,610 13 4

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1864.

Total.	Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		County and Borough Gaols.
					Per diem.	Per Annum.	
53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,616 14 10	3,519 14 10½	951 18 9½	2,567 16 1	232·5	0 7·24	11 0 10·36	Antrim.
783 4 2	1,084 14 10	46 7 3	1,638 7 7	88·41	1 0·15	18 10 7·32	Armagh.
675 11 1	889 15 1	—	889 15 1	16	3 4	55 12 2	Carlow.
865 14 10	1,644 6 0	7 10 2	1,636 15 10	76·75	1 1·98	21 6 6·3	Cavan.
980 13 0	1,466 1 2	25 8 4	1,440 12 10	40	1 11·6	36 0 3·6	Clare.
1,713 7 7	3,097 4 2	85 3 2	3,012 1 0	185	0 10·68	16 5 8·17	Cork County.
1,177 12 2	2,147 3 11	82 1 3	2,065 2 8	106	1 0·77	19 9 7·79	„ City.
918 3 0	2,457 9 11	5 8 8	2,452 1 3	113·41	1 2·17	21 12 5·04	Donegal.
1,151 17 0	2,008 13 2	8 17 11	1,999 15 3	99	1 1·24	20 3 11·88	Down.
1,429 17 1½	2,818 2 6½	26 10 9½	2,791 11 9	98·23	1 7·58	29 18 10·32	Dublin County.
							Dublin City:
3,151 2 6	6,992 5 8	332 2 2	6,660 3 6	240	1 6·2	27 15 0·17	Richmond B.
2,826 17 3	5,890 17 6	49 12 4	5,841 5 2	213	1 6	27 8 5·7	Grangegorman P.
729 13 0	1,155 17 0	8 6 7	1,147 10 5	41	1 6·35	27 19 9·31	Fermanagh.
1,161 12 4	2,107 4 10	32 8 8	2,074 16 2	84	1 4·33	24 14 0	Galway County.
544 4 6	823 10 7	26 2 8	797 7 11	26·64	1 7·6	29 18 7·77	„ Town.
1,119 8 6	2,118 18 9	21 11 6	2,097 7 3	66·5	1 8·67	31 10 9·36	Kerry.
1,091 10 3	2,706 8 11	2 17 5	2,703 11 6	91	1 7·48	29 14 2·28	Kildare.
731 10 5	1,355 7 9	—	1,355 7 9	33·35	2 2·9	40 12 9·84	Kilkenny County.
240 1 6	507 10 5	—	507 10 5	11	2 6·25	46 2 7·5	„ City.
847 10 7	1,385 14 1½	13 14 4	1,371 19 9½	40	1 10·4	34 3 0	King's.
764 0 2¾	1,241 18 4	15 1 3	1,226 17 1	31·38	2 1·63	39 1 11·2	Leitrim.
1,100 10 2	1,841 4 10	25 19 0	1,815 5 10	54·9	1 9·64	33 0 1·2	Limerick County.
835 3 10	1,451 16 2	23 4 0	1,428 12 2	51·25	1 6·28	27 17 5·52	„ City.
990 3 9	2,156 17 3	217 12 0	1,939 5 3	71·38	1 5·81	27 3 4·32	Londonderry.
854 4 5¾	1,470 11 5	9 19 5	1,460 12 0	40·95	1 11·38	35 13 4·5	Longford.
822 5 3	1,278 8 4	11 18 11	1,266 9 5	30·65	2 3·1	41 6 4·89	Louth.
297 16 6	420 8 6½	7 3 5	413 5 1½	13·7	1 7·78	30 3 8·6	Drogheda Town.
1,082 4 1	1,901 4 6	7 14 1	1,893 10 5	96·14	1 0·91	19 13 10·94	Mayo.
1,060 13 4	1,590 2 8	2 8 8	1,587 14 0	27·99	3 1·19	56 14 5·76	Meath.
732 15 10	1,398 4 4	7 8 9½	1,390 15 6½	54	1 4·88	25 15 1·23	Monaghan.
777 2 0	1,341 0 8	12 15 8	1,328 5 0	50·9	1 5·11	26 1 10·87	Queen's.
864 9 3	1,603 18 10	4 14 0	1,599 4 10	48·39	1 9·67	33 0 11·52	Roscommon.
891 17 6	1,414 0 0	27 7 11	1,386 12 1	32·41	2 4·06	42 15 8·25	Sligo.
1,495 15 2	2,439 12 1	21 9 0	2,418 3 1	54	2 5·36	44 15 7·34	Tipperary, N. Riding.
1,467 14 1	2,814 9 5	146 19 0½	2,667 10 4½	86·52	1 8·2	30 16 7·6	„ S. Riding.
877 18 10	2,043 10 0	33 14 8	2,009 15 4	61·94	1 9·28	32 8 11·28	Tyrone.
1,117 15 10	1,992 15 3	42 5 11	1,950 9 4	82	1 3·6	23 15 8·68	Waterford County and City.
880 18 2	1,471 12 3	43 5 7	1,428 6 8	48	1 7·5	29 15 1·66	Westmeath.
1,097 14 3½	2,333 3 2	16 0 11½	2,317 2 2½	96·4	1 3·49	24 0 8·73	Wexford.
688 8 4	1,384 2 10	—	1,384 2 10	44	1 8·64	31 9 1·73	Wicklow.
42,455 16 6½	80,366 2 1	2,403 4 3½	77,962 17 9½	2,973·69	1 5·2	26 4 4·29	Total 1864.
42,155 2 10¾	83,110 8 2½	2,517 14 8	80,592 13 6½	3,179·32	1 4·8	25 6 11·76	Total 1863.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Committals of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Deserters.			TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.										
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	83	6	.	.	.	.	.			1	.	85	6
Armagh,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	.			1	.	24	4
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			1	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	9	2	.	.	1	.			2	.	40	11
„ City,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	2	2	1	.	.			2	2	37	6
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	16	7	.	.	1	.	.			1	.	21	7
Down,	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	.			1	.	18	6
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	2	.	2	.	.			2	.	37	5
Dublin City:																							
Richmond B.,	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	183	.	.	.	10	.	.			9	.	206	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	42	.	2	.	2	.			.	2	.	46
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.			1	.	12	2
Galway County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	15	4
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	1	1	.	.	.			1	1	12	.
Kerry,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	25	3	.	.	1	.	.			3	.	30	4
Kildare,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	11	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.			.	.	10	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	3	2
King's	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	5	1
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	3	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	1	.	.			.	.	20	1
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.			3	.	11	1
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	6	3
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.			.	1	3	1
Louth,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	5	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.			5	.	7	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	18	6
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	7	3
Queen's,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	4	4
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.			1	.	5	2
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.			.	1	6	1
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	7	.
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	17	5	.	.	.	.	.			1	.	17	6
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.			2	.	5	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	3	1
Westmeath,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	12	4
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	10	3
Total Males,	1	.	49	.	.	.	24	.	29	.	618	.	7	.	17	.	.			37	.	737	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	124	.	6	.	3	.			.	7	.	145
Total M. and F.,	1		64		.		26		30		772		13		20		.			44		882	
	65				26				802				33				.			926			
	926																						

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.										Total not Convicted.				General Total.				Included in foregoing Columns.								County and Borough Gaols.
Felons.				Misdemeanants, &c.				For further Examination, Untried, &c.										Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	28	1	1	1	28	1	2	1	113	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	48	11	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	1	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	37	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	23	8	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	Donegal.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	19	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	Down.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	15	1	2	.	52	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	53	.	3	.	55	.	12	.	261	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	32	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	21	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	4	1	1	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	19	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	19	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
2	.	21	.	.	10	.	6	.	132	.	8	.	163	.	.	900	.	.	.	45	.	8	.	3	.	12	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	1	.	20	.	.	165	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	Total Females.
2		28		.		10		7		145		9		183		53		1,065		.		49		3		15		Total M. & F.
30				10				152				192				1,118				49				18				
192																				67								

[Summary on page 47.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, and Upwards, *within* the Year 1864, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.				FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.				TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTALS.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	83	7	.	.	10	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	96	7	2	1	113	7
Armagh,	1	.	22	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	4	1	.	24	4
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	2	.	39	11	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	42	11	2	.	48	11
„ City,	2	2	37	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	37	6	2	2	35	6
Donegal,	1	.	21	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	7	1	.	23	8
Down,	1	.	19	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	6	1	.	19	6
Dublin County,	2	.	50	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	51	4	2	.	52	6
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B.,	10	.	222	.	1	.	13	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	239	.	12	.	261	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	2	.	40	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	45	.	2	.	54
Fermanagh,	1	.	12	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	2	1	.	16	2
Galway County,	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	.	.	16	4
„ Town,	2	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	.	2	1	13	.
Kerry,	3	.	28	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	30	4	3	.	32	4
Kildare,	.	.	13	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	15	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	11	.
„ City,	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2
King's,	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	6	2
Leitrim,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Limerick County,	1	.	19	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	2	1	.	21	2
„ City,	3	.	7	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	9	1	3	.	11	1
Londonderry,	1	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	4	1	.	10	4
Longford,	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	1	6	1
Louth,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.
Drogheda Town,	3	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	.	5	.	12	.
Mayo,	.	.	19	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	7	.	.	19	7
Meath,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	8	4
Queen's,	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	5	5
Roscommon,	1	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	1	.	7	3
Sligo,	.	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	1	.	1	8	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	13	.
„ S. Riding,	1	.	19	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	5	1	.	19	6
Tyrone,	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	2	2	.	7	2
Waterford County,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
Westmeath,	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	12	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	16	4
Wicklow,	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	12	4
Total Males,	41	.	779	.	2	.	44	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	833	.	45	.	900	.
Total Females,	.	8	.	143	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	152	.	8	.	165	
	49		922		2		51		8		3		1								51		985		53		1,065	
	971				53				8		3		1								1,036				1,118			

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

AGES.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.				TOTAL CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.						TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.		GENERAL TOTAL.		INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.						Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, .	1	.	.	.	29	1	7	6	37	7	2	.	.	.	6	1	8	1	45	8	.	.	3	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years, . .	49	15	23	3	648	124	17	3	737	145	21	7	10	.	132	13	163	20	900	165	45	4	12	3
Total Males, .	50	.	23	.	677	.	24	.	774	.	23	.	10	.	138	.	171	.	945	.	45	.	15	.
Total Females,	.	15	.	3	.	125	.	9	.	152	.	7	.	.	.	14	.	21	.	173	.	4	.	3
Total M. and F.,	65		26		802		33				30		10		152						49		18	
	91				835				926		192						192		1,118		67			

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, and Upwards, *within* the Year 1864, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

AGES.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals committed in 1863.		Total No. of Committals of Juveniles in 1864.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, ...	41	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	8	45	8
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	779	143	44	7	7	1	3	.	.	1	833	152	900	165
Total Females, . .	820	.	46	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	876	.	945	.
Total Males, . .	.	151	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	160	.	173
Total Males and Females,	971		53		8		3		1		1,036		1,118	

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the JUVENILES com-

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	AGES.														IMPRISONMENT FOR			
	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.														3 Months and above 2.			
	Penal Servitude for						Imprisonment for								Ages.			
	10 years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		Under. 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N.R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ S.R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	11	.	1	.	39	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10
Total M. and F.,	2						.		5		1		12		1		49	
							18								50			

mitted to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

Imprisonment for																				
2 Months and above 1.				1 Month and above 14 Days.				14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	3	.	.	.	36	.	1	.	29	2	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	11	2	1	.	3	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	5	.	2	.	10	1	.	.	18	6	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	8	2	2	2	10	2	.	.	7	1	„ City.
.	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	20	3	2	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	Dublin County.
1	.	16	.	1	.	50	.	5	.	71	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	11	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	18	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	9	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	10	.	3	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding
.	.	1	1	.	.	6	2	1	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	„ S. Riding
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
1	.	51	.	4	.	197	.	14	.	221	.	10	.	135	.	1	.	26	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	3	.	1	.	30	.	2	.	53	.	2	.	26	.	1	.	12	Total Females.
1		54		5		227		16		274		12		161		2		38		Total M. and F.
55				232				290				173				40				
919																				

[*continued.*

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.			
	24 Hours.				Unlimited.													
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	28	1	2	1	113	7
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	4
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	48	11
„ City,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	37	6
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	23	8
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	19	6
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	.	15	1	2	.	52	6
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	2	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	55	.	12	.	261	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	54
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	16	2
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	4
„ Town,	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	13	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	32	4
Kildare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	15	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	2
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	2
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	*2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	21	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	1
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	10	4
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	6	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.
Drogheda Town,	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	12	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	19	7
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	4
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	5
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	7	3
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	8	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	1	.	13	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	2	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	19	6
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	†2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	7	2
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	16	4
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	12	4
Total Males,	4	.	42	.	2	.	5	.	3	.	8	.	163	.	45	.	900	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	20	.	8	.	165
Total, M. and F.,	5		48		2		6		5		9		183		53		1,065	
	53				8				5		192				1,118			

[SUMMARY on page 51.]

* Lunatics.

† To be whipped and discharged.

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1864; together with the Number of those not Convicted and Untried.

AGES.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR			IMPRISONMENT FOR												Sentence respited and not passed.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.	TOTAL.
	10 Years and above 6.	6 Years and above 4.	4 Years and under.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Fine only.	Unlimited.			
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F. M.&F.
Under 10 years, .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	1 .	4 1	14 2	10 2	1 1	4 1	. .	2 .	. .	8 1	45 8 53
10 and not exceeding 16 Years, .	1 .	. .	. 1	. .	5 .	1 .	11 1	39 10	51 3,197	30 221	33 135	26 26	12 42	6 .	. 5	1 3	2 163	20 900	165 1,065
Total Males, .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	5 .	1 .	11 .	40 .	52 .	201 .	235 .	145 .	27 .	46 .	. .	7 .	3 .	171 .	945 . .
Total Females, .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 10	. 3	. 31	. 55	. 28	. 13	. 7	. .	. 1	. 2	. 21	. 173 .
				.	5	1	12	50	55	232	290	173	40	53	.	8			
Total M. & F. .	2			919													5	192	. . 1,118

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI. (pp. 52, 53).—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

AGES.	PARENTAGE.												INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.									
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, . .	29	3	3	.	12	4	1	1	.	.	45	8	53	1	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	1	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years, . . .	463	79	129	16	186	40	100	28	22	2	900	165	1,065	21	5	24	3	29	5	14	3	13	6
Total Males, . .	492	.	132	.	198	.	101	.	22	.	945	.		22	.	25	.	32	.	14	.	14	.
Total Females, . .	.	82	.	16	.	44	.	29	.	2	.	173		.	5	.	3	.	6	.	3	.	6
Total Males & Females,	574		148		242		130		24				1,118	27		28		38		17		20	

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.				BOTH PARENTS DEAD.				FATHER DEAD.				MOTHER DEAD.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	46	5	.	.	20	1	.	.	30	1	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	113	7
Armagh,	1	.	14	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	4
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	2	.	29	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	48	11
„ City,	.	1	17	2	.	.	3	1	2	1	9	1	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	37	6
Donegal,	1	.	13	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	8
Down,	1	.	12	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	6
Dublin County,	2	.	20	3	.	.	9	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	6	.	2	.	52	6
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	8	.	132	.	2	.	52	.	2	.	56	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	261	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	19	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	54
Fermanagh,	1	.	11	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	16	2
Galway County,	.	.	12	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4
„ Town,	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	.
Kerry,	3	.	24	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	4
Kildare,	.	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
„ City,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
King's,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Limerick County,	1	.	11	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	21	2
„ City,	1	.	4	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	1
Londonderry,	1	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	4
Longford,	.	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	1
Louth,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Drogheda Town,	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	12	.
Mayo,	.	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	19	7
Meath,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
Queen's,	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	5
Roscommon,	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3
Sligo,	1	.	4	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	13	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	3	2	.	.	6	1	1	.	5	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	19	6
Tyrone,	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	2
Waterford County,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	9	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	4
Wicklow,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4
Total Males,	29	.	463	.	3	.	129	.	12	.	186	.	1	.	100	.	.	.	22	.	45	.	900	.
Total Females,	.	3	.	79	.	.	.	16	.	4	.	40	.	1	.	28	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	165
Total M. and F.,	32		542		3		145		16		226		2		128		.		24		53		1,065	
	574				148				242				130				24				1,118			
	1,118																							

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages and Sexes.

Having Stepfather.				Having Stepmother.				Abandoned by Parents.				Absconded from Parents.				Illegitimate.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	Donegal.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	Down.
.	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	Dublin County.
1	.	7	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	Queen's.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Wicklow.
1	.	21	.	1	.	24	.	3	.	29	.	.	.	14	.	1	.	18	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	Total Females.
1		26		1		27		4		34		.		17		1		19		Total M. and F.
27				28				38				17				20				

[Summary on page 51.]

TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES com-

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	28	2	.	1	50	3	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	8	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	14	2	1	.	4	4	.	.	5	.
„ City,	.	.	13	2	.	.	10	1	1	1	6	1
Donegal,	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	1
Down,	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin County,	.	.	19	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	.
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	3	.	107	.	1	.	61	.	1	.	5	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	1
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2
Galway County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	17	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	5	1
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Limerick County,	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.
„ City,	1	.	5	.	2	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	3	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.
Louth,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	5	.
Mayo,	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	4	1
Meath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1
Sligo,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nth. Riding,	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
„ Sth. Riding,	.	.	5	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	7	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	3
Total Males,	5	.	306	.	6	.	195	.	7	.	64	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	22	.	1	.	41	.	2	.	17
Total M. and F.,	5		328		7		236		9		81	
	333				243				90			
	1,118											

mitted to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

Knew Alphabet.				Wholly illiterate.				Could not be ascertained.				Total.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	35	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	113	7	Antrim.
1	.	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	4	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Clare.
.	.	15	3	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	48	11	Cork County.
.	.	3	.	1	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	37	6	„ City.
.	.	4	2	1	.	6	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	8	Donegal.
.	.	2	4	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	6	Down.
.	.	.	.	2	.	23	4	.	.	.	1	2	.	52	6	Dublin County.
4	.	34	.	3	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	261	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	54	Grangegorman P.
1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	2	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	Galway County.
1	.	4	.	1	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	.	„ Town.
.	.	2	.	1	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	4	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	Kilkenny County
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Leitrim.
1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	21	2	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	1	„ City.
.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	4	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Louth.
1	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	12	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	7	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Meath.
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	Monaghan.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	5	Queen's.
.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	1	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	13	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	1	.	11	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	6	„ S. Rid.
.	.	2	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	2	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	Westmeath.
.	.	4	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	Wexford.
.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	Wicklow.
9	.	97	.	18	.	233	.	.	.	5	.	45	.	900	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	19	.	5	.	64	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	165	Total Females.
9		116		23		297		.		7		53		1,065		Total M. and F.
125				320				7								
												1,118				

[Summary, p. 58.

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	113	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	113	7
Armagh,	1	.	21	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	24	4
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	2	.	41	10	.	.	7	1	.	.	2	.	48	11
„ City,	1	2	32	5	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	2	37	6
Donegal,	1	.	23	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	23	8
Down,	1	.	15	6	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	19	6
Dublin County,	2	.	45	5	.	.	7	1	.	.	2	.	52	6
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	11	.	206	.	1	.	55	.	.	.	12	.	261	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	2	.	46	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	54
Fermanagh,	1	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	2
Galway County,	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4
„ Town,	.	.	13	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	.
Kerry,	3	.	29	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	32	4
Kildare,	.	.	13	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	15	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	8	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
„ City,	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
King's,	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2
Leitrim,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Limerick County,	1	.	19	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	21	2
„ City,	2	.	10	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	11	1
Londonderry,	1	.	8	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	10	4
Longford,	.	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	6	1
Louth,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Drogheda Town,	5	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	12	.
Mayo,	.	.	16	6	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	19	7
Meath,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	4
Queen's,	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	5	5
Roscommon,	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	7	3
Sligo,	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	8	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	13	.
„ S. Riding,	1	.	16	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	19	6
Tyrone,	2	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	7	2
Waterford County,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Westmeath,	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	14	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	16	4
Wicklow,	.	.	9	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	4
Total Males,	40	.	783	.	5	.	114	.	3	.	45	.	900	.
Total Females	.	7	.	135	.	1	.	30	.	.	.	8	.	165
Total M. and F.,	47		918		6		144				53		1,065	
	965				150				3		1,118			

[SUMMARY, p. 58.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	25	2	.	1	18	2	1	.	70	3	.	.	2	1	113	7
Armagh,	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	12	3	.	.	1	.	24	4
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	46	10	.	.	2	.	48	11
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	37	6	.	.	2	2	37	6
Donegal,	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	16	7	.	.	1	.	23	8
Down,	1	.	6	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	1	.	19	6
Dublin County,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	6	.	.	2	.	52	6
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	245	.	.	.	12	.	261	.
Grangegorman P.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	53	.	.	.	2	.	54
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	1	.	.	1	.	16	2
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	16	4
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	.	.	.	2	1	13	.
Kerry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	31	4	.	.	3	.	32	4
Kildare,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	15	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	5	2
King's,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	6	2
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	2	.	.	1	.	21	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	1	.	.	3	.	11	1
Londonderry,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	1	.	10	4
Longford,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	1	6	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Drogheda Town.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	10	.	.	.	5	.	12	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	7	.	.	.	.	19	7
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	8	4
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	7	3
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	.	.	.	1	8	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	6	.	.	1	.	19	6
Tyrone,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	7	2
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	16	4
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	12	4
Total Males,	6	.	79	.	.	.	32	.	39	.	789	.	.	.	45	.	900	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	13	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	149	.	.	.	8	.	165
Total M. and F.,	7		92		1		35		45		938				53		1,065	
	99				36				983				.		1,118			

[SUMMARY, p. 58.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	5	.	6	1	7	2	9	.	18	5	.	.	45	8	53
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	306	22	195	41	64	17	97	19	233	64	5	2	900	165	1,065
Males,	311	.	201	.	71	.	106	.	251	.	5	.	945	.	.
Females,	.	22	.	42	.	19	.	19	.	69	.	2	.	173	.
Total Males and Females,	333		243		90		125		320		7		.	.	1,118
	1,118														

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	40	7	5	1	.	.	45	8	53
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	783	135	114	30	2	.	900	165	1,065
Males,	823	.	119	.	3	.	945	.	.
Females,	.	142	.	31	.	.	.	173	.
Total Males and Females,	965		150		3		.	.	1,118
	1,118								

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1864, by Ages.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	6	1	.	1	39	6	.	.	45	8	53
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	79	13	32	8	789	149	.	.	900	165	1,065
Males,	85	.	32	.	828	.	.	.	945	.	.
Females,	.	14	.	4	.	155	.	.	.	173	.
Total Males and Females,	99		36		983		.		.	.	1,118
	1,118										

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, *at Lockings*, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1864, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.			Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	.	4	.	106	46	33	4	.	.	8	2	154	52	206	1	1	.	2
Armagh,	3	.	2	.	25	25	4	5	.	.	11	7	45	37	82	2	.	.	.
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	9	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	15	4	19	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	2	.	4	.	29	7	3	2	.	.	13	8	51	17	68	2	1	.	1
Clare,	2	.	.	.	15	4	1	1	1	1	2	.	21	6	27	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	10	1	5	1	93	56	21	4	1	.	1	.	131	62	193	2	3	1	.
„ City,	5	.	4	.	49	62	6	4	.	.	.	.	64	66	130	3	5	.	3
Donegal,	3	.	2	.	53	9	7	2	.	.	35	7	100	18	118	3	.	1	1
Down,	3	.	3	.	31	9	6	5	.	.	24	10	67	24	91	4	.	.	.
Dublin County,	5	1	.	.	37	16	11	2	.	.	12	9	65	28	93	1	.	.	.
Dublin City:																			
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	159	.	21	.	.	.	45	.	225	.	420	59	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	116	.	23	.	.	.	56	.	195		.	30	.	12
Fermanagh,	1	.	4	.	20	9	1	.	.	.	1	1	27	10	37	3	1	1	.
Galway County,	.	1	2	1	19	18	6	.	.	1	18	8	45	29	74	6	6	2	2
„ Town,	1	1	.	.	3	8	2	.	.	.	4	1	10	10	20	2	.	3	.
Kerry,	6	1	1	.	27	13	2	1	1	.	.	.	37	15	52	2	.	2	.
Kildare,	2	.	1	.	34	25	8	1	.	.	18	4	63	30	93	1	1	1	1
Kilkenny County,	2	.	1	.	20	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	29	3	32	3	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	4	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	5	7	12	1	1	.	1
King's,	2	.	1	.	22	10	2	2	.	.	.	1	27	13	40	.	.	1	1
Leitrim,	2	.	.	.	10	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	14	6	20	1	1	.	.
Limerick County,	3	.	.	.	16	10	6	5	.	.	2	1	27	16	43	.	.	1	1
„ City,	.	.	1	.	35	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	39	9	48	1	1	.	.
Londonderry,	2	.	1	.	25	10	4	2	.	1	12	.	44	13	57	.	.	1	.
Longford,	2	.	.	.	12	4	4	.	.	.	2	1	20	5	25	2	2	.	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	14	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	17	14	31	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	1	.	1	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	8	4	12	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	3	.	.	.	34	18	3	1	.	.	12	7	52	26	78	4	1	1	1
Meath,	.	.	.	.	17	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	21	3	24	3	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	21	6	2	3	.	.	10	8	34	18	52	3	1	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	34	10	4	1	.	.	2	.	40	11	51	1	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	2	27	5	4	1	.	.	10	6	42	14	56	3	2	.	.
Sligo,	3	1	.	.	16	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	22	3	25	1	.	.	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	.	1	26	6	3	1	.	.	.	1	30	9	39	.	.	.	.
„ S. Riding,	2	.	1	.	39	17	5	7	.	.	.	.	46	24	70	2	1	4	3
Tyrone,	6	.	7	.	25	13	7	3	2	.	.	.	47	16	63	.	.	.	1
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	10	8	3	3	.	.	.	.	14	11	25	2	1	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	18	18	2	1	1	.	.	.	21	19	40	2	1	.	.
Westmeath,	2	.	.	.	21	14	10	3	.	.	.	.	33	17	50	2	2	.	.
Wexford,	4	.	1	.	15	15	4	5	.	.	45	.	69	20	89	4	.	.	2
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	20	8	4	.	2	.	7	2	33	10	43	.	.	1	.
Total Males,	84	.	47	.	1,194	.	227	.	8	.	294	.	1,854	.	.	126	.	25	.
Total Females,	.	6	.	6	.	636	.	100	.	5	.	141	.	894	.	.	62	.	35
Total M. and F., 1864,	90		53		1,830		327		13		435				2,748	188		60	
	143				2,157														
	101	12	70	10	1,303	676	321	111	10	4	255	123	2,060	936	.	147	45		
Total M. and F., 1863,	113		80		1,979		432		14		378				2,906	192			
	193				2,411														

Table XXVI.—Committals to and Expenses of Bridewells, in the Year 1864.

Counties and Bridewells.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.			Total.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M. d.	F. d.
Antrim:																								
Antrim, .	126	51	19	20	123	51	671	6	19	9½	8	10	9	6	7	0½	30	0	0	51	17	7	5	5
Ballymena, .	181	57	56	11	181	57	1,019	10	12	5½	7	8	9	0	15	8	28	0	0	46	16	8½	5	5
Ballymoney, .	79	25	23	9	76	24	479	4	19	9½	8	16	10	8	16	9	28	0	0	50	13	4½	5	5
	386	133	98	40	380	132	2,169	22	11	10½	24	16	4	15	19	5½	86	0	0	149	7	8	–	–
Armagh:																								
Ballybot, .	78	43	24	8	73	43	762	5	11	1	13	2	7	7	6	8	20	0	0	46	0	4	3·5	3·5
Lurgan, .	171	82	38	18	154	80	1,649	11	19	4	12	6	6	13	5	7	25	0	0	62	11	5	3·5	3·5
Markethill, .	62	20	14	3	48	14	200	1	9	10	12	18	0	16	4	9	15	0	0	45	12	7	3·5	3·5
N.T.Hamilton,	78	28	54	14	78	28	374	3	7	10	12	7	0	12	9	11	15	0	0	43	4	9	3·5	3·5
	389	173	130	43	353	165	2,985	22	8	1	50	14	1	49	6	11	75	0	0	197	9	1	–	–
Cavan:																								
Bailieborough,	125	23	53	6	122	23	916	7	14	8½	6	0	0	2	16	11½	30	0	0	46	11	8½	4·25	4
Ballyconnell,	31	20	3	8	21	19	192	1	16	0½	6	0	0	3	13	6	30	0	0	41	9	6½	4·5	4·25
Cootehill, .	58	32	12	13	57	32	442	4	7	3½	6	0	0	2	6	0½	30	0	0	42	13	4	4·5	4·25
	214	75	68	27	200	74	1,550	13	18	0½	18	0	0	8	16	6	90	0	0	130	14	6½	–	–
Clare:																								
Ennistimon, .	23	15	15	1	20	15	407	4	4	9½	6	0	0	0	18	0	20	0	0	31	2	9½	5	5
Killaloe, .	48	11	8	1	41	10	502	4	14	1½	6	0	0	1	5	8	20	0	0	31	19	9½	4·5	4·5
Kilrush, .	96	20	43	7	93	20	619	6	8	11½	6	0	0	4	12	0	30	0	0	47	0	11½	5·25	4·75
Sixmilebridge,	39	10	10	1	26	10	175	1	12	8	6	0	0	0	6	11	20	0	0	27	19	7	4·5	4·5
Tulla, . .	35	15	10	6	33	14	283	2	18	11½	6	0	0		–		20	0	0	28	18	11½	5	5
	251	71	86	16	223	69	1,986	19	19	5½	30	0	0	7	2	7	110	0	0	167	2	0½	–	–
Cork:																								
Bandon, .	262	76	58	4	249	75	904	4	3	2	9	12	0	1	18	10	30	0	0	45	14	0	–	2·4
Bantry, . .	72	23	21	3	30	18	465	2	13	0	8	10	0	3	7	1	25	0	0	39	10	1	–	2·75
Castletown, .	31	4	14	1	29	4	254	3	2	11	3	19	6	1	4	2	16	13	4	24	19	11	–	2·66
Clarkville, .	42	14	24	2	33	13	283	1	8	11	7	19	0	0	9	8	20	0	0	29	17	7	–	2·4
Clonakilty, .	203	66	87	9	200	65	1,039	5	4	7	9	1	0	2	2	10	25	0	0	41	8	5	–	2·8
Dunmanway,	61	17	4	4	52	17	189	0	15	6	7	19	0	2	5	11	20	0	0	31	0	5	–	2
Fermoy, .	279	127	133	49	267	121	2,782	11	9	1	11	16	0	4	4	10	30	0	0	57	9	11	–	2·3
Kanturk, .	63	26	18	4	51	21	472	1	16	0	7	19	0	4	2	7	25	0	0	38	17	7	–	2·6
Kinsale, .	31	31	19	24	23	30	281	0	9	10	7	19	0	6	19	11	20	0	0	35	8	9	–	2·2
Macroom, .	82	27	16	1	66	25	482	1	6	6	8	10	0	20	15	4	25	0	0	55	11	10	–	2·5
Mallow, .	182	83	28	7	175	78	1,959	9	17	9	10	14	9	8	18	3	30	0	0	59	10	0	–	2·75
Middleton, .	112	22	43	7	104	21	775	3	4	10	8	8	4	2	9	8	25	0	0	39	2	10	–	2·5
Mitchelstown,	82	17	31	7	67	17	506	2	7	8	8	10	0	0	18	4	20	0	0	31	16	0	–	2·4
Queenstown,	274	138	47	58	229	117	1,228	7	13	3	9	14	0	13	18	8	25	0	0	56	5	11	–	2·9
Skibbereen, .	89	40	26	2	86	39	669	3	19	0	8	8	4	1	19	8	25	0	0	39	7	0	–	2·8
Youghal, .	32	17	5	2	29	17	351	2	2	6	7	19	0	1	15	11	20	0	0	31	17	5	–	2·9
	1897	729	568	184	1690	678	12,639	61	14	6	136	18	2	77	11	8	381	13	4	657	17	8	–	–
Cork City, .	3616	2312	2826	1503	1749	1955	9,202	53	4	4	15	12	2	99	2	6	155	11	6	326	10	6	2·75	2·5
Donegal:																								
Buncrana, .	51	8	2	1	19	7	186	1	11	0	6	19	10	2	12	6	30	0	0	41	3	4	4	4
Donegal, .	86	25	8	3	86	25	495	4	13	9	5	15	0	2	11	3	30	0	0	43	3	0	4·5	4·5
Glenties, .	50	11	5	1	32	10	194	1	12	4	6	8	10	4	1	0	30	0	0	42	2	2	4	4
Letterkenny, .	203	42	56	10	197	42	708	6	14	10	9	19	7	3	0	2	30	0	0	49	14	7	4·5	4·5
	390	86	71	15	334	84	1,583	14	11	11	29	6	3	12	4	11	120	0	0	176	3	1	–	–

[continued.

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1864.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
DOWN:														
Newry, . .	137	148	46	58	131	147	1,748	10 17 8	14 17 2	58 5 11	56 0 0	140 0 9	3·25	2·75
Newtownards,	129	24	14	7	124	24	808	6 12 2	12 2 1	5 12 5	35 0 0	59 6 8	4	3·5
	266	172	60	65	255	171	2,556	17 9 10	26 19 3	63 18 4	91 0 0	199 7 5	–	–
FERMANAGH:														
Newtownbutler, . .	29	8	1	–	29	7	173	2 3 3	9 13 3	3 0 7	20 0 0	34 17 1	6	6
GALWAY:														
Ballinasloe, .	181	86	71	20	153	83	1,125	7 17 4	6 9 11	6 5 6	18 9 0	39 1 9	3·6	3·4
Clifden, . .	47	24	11	–	35	18	402	3 0 4	6 2 10	9 8 10	27 9 0	46 1 0	3·8	3·4
Eyrecourt, .	19	3	1	2	19	3	152	1 11 3	4 16 11	15 16 7	18 9 0	40 13 9	5	4·9
Gort, . .	47	30	9	14	41	29	523	4 0 6	9 11 5	7 17 3	26 9 0	47 18 2	3·9	3·5
Loughrea, .	166	91	35	14	164	91	1,344	9 12 11	5 12 7	4 16 3	27 9 0	47 10 9	3·6	3
Oughterard, .	60	32	3	–	58	32	390	3 5 11	4 11 0	6 8 0	18 9 0	32 13 11	4	3·9
Portumna, .	71	8	56	5	62	6	269	1 15 3	6 16 11	6 0 0	18 9 0	33 1 2	3	3
Tuam, . .	102	64	24	21	102	64	941	6 11 4	5 0 9	6 0 0	18 9 0	36 1 1	3·6	3
Woodford, .	14	8	3	2	12	7	68	0 11 8	4 3 0	1 19 0	7 4 3	13 17 11	4·3	4
	707	346	213	78	646	333	5,214	38 6 6	53 5 4	64 11 5	180 16 3	336 19 6	–	–
KERRY:														
Cahersiveen,	111	12	63	3	111	12	756	7 10 2	6 0 0	8 16 3	10 0 0	32 6 5		
Castleisland, .	24	14	5	–	24	14	152	1 10 0	6 0 0	7 17 3	10 0 0	25 7 3		
Dingle, . .	38	4	35	2	22	4	179	1 16 10	6 0 0	52 5 1	10 0 0	70 1 11		
Kenmare, . .	64	13	19	1	64	12	310	3 2 4	6 0 0	4 13 6	10 0 0	23 15 10	5	4·25
Killarney, .	37	28	16	2	89	27	582	5 17 9	6 0 0	8 7 2	20 0 0	40 4 11		
Listowel, .	208	45	142	15	202	45	982	9 15 5	6 0 0	7 6 6	20 0 0	43 1 11		
Milltown, .	78	20	4	1	69	18	369	3 14 9	6 0 0	7 12 9	10 0 0	27 7 6		
Tarbert, .	33	8	28	–	20	7	116	1 2 6	6 0 0	4 8 10	15 0 0	26 11 4		
	653	144	312	24	601	139	3,446	34 9 9	48 0 0	101 7 4	105 0 0	288 17 1	–	–
KILKENNY:														
Callan, . .	77	18	65	11	42	15	206	1 14 4	6 0 0	1 3 10	15 0 0	23 18 2		
Thomastown,	88	25	48	2	50	21	410	3 8 4	6 0 0	7 1 1	30 0 0	46 9 5	4	4
Urlingford, .	25	7	11	–	21	7	286	2 7 8	6 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0	23 19 8		
											*20 0 0	20 0 0		
	190	50	124	13	113	43	902	7 10 4	18 0 0	8 16 11	80 0 0	114 7 3	–	–
KING'S:														
Parsonstown,	236	66	129	7	233	64	2,345	18 2 0½	22 14 5	27 17 2	40 0 0	108 13 7½	3·5	3
LEITRIM:														
Ballinamore,	48	12	10	3	36	10	320	2 10 4½	4 19 4	1 9 7	35 0 0	43 19 3½	4	3·25
Manorhamilton, . .	51	16	7	2	40	16	498	3 15 4	4 13 8	5 10 3	35 0 0	48 19 3	4	3·25
	99	28	17	5	76	26	818	6 5 8½	9 13 0	6 19 10	70 0 0	92 18 6½	–	–
LIMERICK:														
Bruff, . .	77	11	35	2	74	11	397	3 14 4	19 3 0	5 18 7	25 0 0	53 15 11		
Croom, . .	17	5	–	–	16	4	178	1 13 4½	14 2 9	4 0 11	15 0 0	34 17 0½		
Glin, . .	9	7	3	2	9	7	283	2 3 8½	10 18 3	6 7 7	15 0 0	34 9 6½	4·5	4·5
Kilfinane, .	72	3	28	–	61	3	438	4 2 1½	13 15 6	5 8 10	15 0 0	38 6 5½		
Newcastle, .	107	56	30	12	88	51	918	8 12 1½	21 2 6	7 10 5	25 0 0	62 5 0½		
Rathkeale, .	168	79	14	7	159	78	1,005	11 3 4½	27 17 5	9 2 11	25 0 0	73 3 3½		
	450	161	110	23	407	154	3,169	31 9 0½	106 19 5	38 9 3	120 0 0	296 17 8½	–	–

* Local Inspector, for inspection of Bridewells.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1864.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
LONDONDERRY:														
Coleraine, .	70	24	19	14	69	24	483	5 0 7½	8 0 0	4 10 11	25 0 0	42 11 6½	5	5
Magherafelt,	63	31	36	27	62	35	336	3 10 0	8 0 0	5 8 5	25 0 0	41 18 5		
Newtownlimavady, . .	84	24	23	3	81	24	287	2 19 9½	8 0 0	12 16 10	25 0 0	48 16 7½		
	217	79	78	44	212	83	1,106	11 10 5	24 0 0	22 16 2	75 0 0	133 6 7	–	–
LOUTH:														
Ardee, . .	173	28	148	19	167	28	594	5 8 11	6 0 0	19 15 0	58 6 8	89 10 7	4·5	4
MAYO:														
Ballina, .	81	59	26	5	76	53	488	5 1 8	6 0 0	0 18 0	15 0 0	26 19 8	5	5
Ballinrobe, .	71	22	23	3	52	20	336	3 10 0	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	24 10 0	5	5
Belmullet, .	39	10	4	–	36	8	181	1 17 8½	6 0 0	0 10 0	15 0 0	23 7 8½	5	5
Swineford, .	99	23	17	3	99	23	951	10 12 0½	6 0 0	1 8 2	15 0 0	33 0 2½	5	5
Westport, .	38	11	13	1	25	10	78	0 13 0	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	21 13 0	4	4
	328	125	83	12	288	114	2,034	21 14 4½	30 0 0	2 16 2	75 0 0	129 10 6½	–	–
MEATH:														
Kells, . .	130	51	48	11	111	49	990	9 0 1½	12 11 0	3 14 5	40 0 0	65 5 6½	4·75	4
Navan, . .	156	39	107	15	131	32	669	5 14 10	9 16 10	3 17 6	40 0 0	59 9 2	4·25	3·5
	286	90	155	26	242	81	1,659	14 14 11½	22 7 10	7 11 11	80 0 0	124 14 8½	–	–
MONAGHAN:														
Carrickmacross, .	65	20	33	12	65	20	395	3 5 10	6 0 0	9 0 1½	35 0 0	53 5 11½	4	4
Castleblayney,	127	40	57	18	104	39	634	5 5 8	6 0 0	10 12 3½	40 0 0	61 17 11½		
Clones, . .	57	52	20	43	49	52	428	3 11 4	6 0 0	6 15 1	35 0 0	51 6 5		
	249	112	110	73	218	111	1,457	12 2 10	18 0 0	26 7 6	110 0 0	166 10 4	–	–
QUEEN'S:														
Abbeyleix, .	103	14	42	1	99	14	325	3 5 5½	6 0 *0	2 3 11	25 0 0	36 9 4½	5	4·5
Borris-in-Ossory, .	22	2	1	–	19	2	125	1 5 10½	6 0 0	1 4 6	25 0 0	33 10 4½	5	4·5
Stradbally, .	33	12	13	1	33	12	117	1 9 3	6 0 0	2 0 8	25 0 0	34 9 11	6	6
	158	28	56	2	151	28	567	6 0 6½	18 0 0	5 9 1	75 0 0	104 9 7½	–	–
ROSCOMMON:														
Athlone, .	73	35	25	7	72	35	922	7 13 8	6 0 0	1 18 6	15 0 0	30 12 2	4	4
Boyle, . .	37	19	10	10	34	11	393	3 5 6	6 0 0	5 3 8	15 0 0	29 9 2	4	4
Castlereа, .	117	22	82	14	112	22	681	5 13 0	6 0 0	3 2 7	15 0 0	29 15 7	4·5	4·5
Strokestown,	49	28	10	23	41	28	392	3 5 4	6 0 0	6 4 5	15 0 0	30 9 9	4	4
	276	104	127	54	259	96	2,388	19 17 6	24 0 0	16 9 2	60 0 0	120 6 8	–	–
SLIGO:														
Ballymote, .	63	8	8	2	62	8	338	3 4 8½	6 0 0	6 4 10	40 0 0	55 9 1½	4·5	4·5
TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING:														
Borrisokane, .	37	7	26	1	33	7	168	1 1 6½	4 9 3½	3 18 10½	30 0 0	39 9 8½	3·2	2·8
Newport, .	44	5	19	–	12	3	179	1 9 2½	5 3 3½	*17 3 1	30 0 0	53 15 7	4	3·5
Roscrea, .	160	35	85	17	135	35	731	4 14 7	12 11 4½	12 14 1	30 0 0	60 0 0½	3	2·9
Templemore,	172	35	85	9	135	30	862	6 12 1½	10 9 11½	23 7 11½	30 0 0	70 10 0½	3·7	3·5
Thurles, .	271	68	156	16	241	67	1,465	10 12 4	25 8 4½	40 8 9	50 0 0	126 9 5½	3·5	3·25
	684	150	371	43	554	142	3,405	24 9 9½	58 2 3½	97 12 9	170 0 0	350 4 10	–	–

* This sum includes £11 17*s.* 6*d.* for incidental expenses and bedding for the new Bridewell at Newport.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *concluded.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1863.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING:														
Caher, . .	285	103	162	30	273	103	1,447	11 12 2	18 18 1	34 9 3	40 0 0	104 19 6	4	3·75
Carrick-on-Suir	101	44	51	8	78	37	749	6 0 6	10 13 6	35 4 2	40 0 0	91 18 2	4	3·75
Cashel, . .	301	56	151	16	299	56	1,138	11 3 8	24 3 0	51 9 8	40 0 0	126 16 4	4·75	4·75
Clogheen, .	135	13	85	5	130	13	613	4 9 3	13 5 4	22 16 2	40 0 0	80 10 9	3·5	3·5
Newbirmingham, . .	81	2	36	–	80	2	454	5 13 0	10 13 3	44 2 3	40 0 0	100 8 6	6	5
Tipperary, .	328	88	183	38	259	82	1,616	11 19 10	27 2 7	45 6 8	40 0 0	124 9 1	3·75	3·75
	1231	306	668	97	1119	293	6,017	50 18 5	104 15 9	233 8 2	240 0 0	629 2 4	–	–
TYRONE:														
Clogher, .	72	30	24	7	72	30	616	6 8 4	12 2 4	5 3 0	40 0 0 *20 0 0	83 13 8	5	5
Dungannon, .	177	82	92	22	171	74	1,605	13 7 6	20 14 5½	48 11 2	60 0 0 *25 0 0	167 13 1½	4	4
Strabane, .	124	50	72	26	110	47	466	4 3 0½	10 9 11	5 11 7	40 0 0 *20 0 0	80 4 6½	4·25	4·25
	373	162	188	55	353	151	2,687	23 18 10½	43 6 8½	59 5 9	205 0 0	331 11 4	–	–
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan, .	171	54	57	2	171	54	1,493	11 19 8	8 0 0	51 2 4	55 0 0	126 2 0	4	3·5
Lismore, .	81	17	40	4	68	15	467	3 6 10	6 0 0	15 13 11	24 2 6	49 3 3	3·75	3·1
	252	71	97	6	239	69	1,960	15 6 6	14 0 0	66 16 3	79 2 6	175 5 3	–	–
WESTMEATH:														
Moate, . .	150	77	29	21	130	76	1,126	8 4 10½	8 18 3	12 12 8	43 17 6	73 8 3½	3·5	3·5
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy,	84	57	11	2	73	57	715	7 8 11½	5 1 3	2 18 11	35 0 0	50 9 1½	5	5
Gorey, . .	56	26	12	6	53	26	503	5 8 9½	5 6 6	4 12 2	35 0 0	50 7 5½	5	5
New Ross, .	78	42	10	1	68	41	665	7 9 3	4 8 4	12 16 5	35 0 0	59 14 0	5·5	5
	218	125	33	9	194	124	1,883	20 7 0	14 16 1	20 7 6	105 0 0	160 10 7	–	–
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass, .	64	8	23	–	64	8	1,379	9 2 2	27 0 0	7 4 2 9	70 0 0	180 4 11	3·25	–
Tinahely, .	27	14	5	–	26	14	242	2 5 0	6 0 0	0 12 10	30 0 0	38 17 10	5	4
	91	22	28	–	90	22	1,621	11 7 2	33 0 0	74 15 7	100 0 0	219 2 9	–	–
	14522	6,041	7,007	2,506	11687	5,590								
Total, 1864, .	20,563		9,513		17,087		79,579	613 11 2½	1,028 13 7	1,227 13 10½	3,241 7 9	6,141 6 5½	–	–
	14787	6,266	5,998	2,111	12213	5,698								
Total, 1863, .	21,053		8,109		17,911		89,284	711 13 6½	1,088 19 0½	1,103 6 8½	3,238 19 4	6,142 18 7½	–	–
Increase in 1864,	—		1,404		—		—	—	—	154 7 1½	2 8 5	—	–	–
Decrease in 1864,	490		—		824		9,705	98 2 3½	60 5 5½	—	—	1 12 2½	–	–

* Matron.

Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1863 and 1864.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Increased* in 1864.	Expenses.		Increase in 1864.
Counties, &c.	1863.	1864.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	182 16 6	197 9 1	14 12 7
Cavan,	125 12 6	130 14 6¾	5 2 0¾
Cork County,	638 8 7	657 17 8	19 9 1
,, City,	299 18 2	326 10 6	26 12 4
Fermanagh,	32 18 3	34 17 1	1 18 10
Kerry,	230 8 9	288 17 1	58 8 4
King's,	95 7 8¼	108 13 7¼	13 5 11
Londonderry,	127 7 11½	133 6 7	5 18 7½
Louth,	70 11 7	89 10 7	18 19 0
Monaghan,	164 8 0	166 10 4	2 2 4
Tipperary, N. Riding,	330 6 4	350 4 10	19 18 6
,, S. Riding,	548 14 10	629 2 4	80 7 6
Tyrone,	328 10 11¼	331 11 4	3 0 4¾
Waterford County,	169 14 11¼	175 5 3	5 10 3¾
Westmeath,	66 6 5½	73 8 3¼	7 1 10
Wexford,	145 5 5	160 10 7	15 5 2
1863,	3,556 16 11¼	—	—
1864,	—	3,854 9 8¾	—
Increase in 1864,	—	—	297 12 9½

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Decreased* in 1864.	Expenses.		Decrease in 1864.
Counties, &c.	1863.	1864.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	155 4 2½	149 7 8	5 16 6½
Clare,	176 12 7	167 2 0¾	9 10 6¼
Donegal,	182 8 10¾	176 3 1	6 5 9¾
Down,	230 7 3½	199 7 5	30 19 10½
Galway County,	445 9 8	336 19 6	108 10 2
Kilkenny County,	120 14 3½	114 7 3	6 7 0½
Leitrim,	98 15 6½	92 18 6¾	5 16 11¾
Limerick County,	365 14 4	296 17 8½	68 16 7½
Mayo,	150 15 11	129 10 6¾	21 5 4½
Meath,	127 13 0	124 14 8½	2 18 3½
Queen's,	109 7 10¼	104 9 7½	4 18 2¾
Roscommon,	121 8 1	120 6 8	1 1 5
Sligo,	56 19 9½	55 9 1¾	1 10 7¾
Wicklow,	244 10 3	219 2 9	25 7 6
1863,	2,586 1 8½	—	—
1864,	—	2,286 16 8½	—
Decrease, 1864,	—	—	299 4 11¾
Increase, 1864,	—	—	297 12 9½
Total Decrease, 1864,	—	—	1 12 2¼

Table XXVII.—List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & House of Correction.
	*Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County & City Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	County Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
	Drogheda,	Borough Gaol.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIX. *continued.*—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	*Clogher,	Bridewell.
	*Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Moate,	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	County Gaol.
	Ennistimon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Bandon,	Bridewell.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,†	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Kinsale,	ditto.
	Macroom,	ditto.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Middleton,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
	Youghal,	ditto.
	Cork,	City Gaol.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.
	Portumna,	ditto.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Miltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	County Gaol.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County and City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.
	Thomastown,	ditto.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinane,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
Queen's,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary, North Riding.	Nenagh,	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
Tipperary, South Riding.	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Caher,	Bridewell.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	ditto.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	New Bermingham,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County and City Gaol.
	*Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin City,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road.	City Gaol and House of Correction for males.
	Grangegorman-lane.	ditto for females.
	Marshal-lane,	Four Courts Marshalsea.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.
† Closed 1st July, 1864.

APPENDIX—PART II.

REPORTS ON PRISONS SEPARATELY.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 10TH AND 11TH OCTOBER, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	61	1	62	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	3	6	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	17	1	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	24	12	36	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	16	20	36	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	68	29	97	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Total,	222	78	300	–	–	–

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
10 years old and under—Convicted summarily (committed for one month, first conviction),	–	1
16 years and above 10—Convicted summarily,	4	–
,, ,, Committed for trial—Misdemeanant (four times committed),	1	–
Total,	5	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1861,	91	71	162	1863,	136	53	189
1862,	124	91	215	1864 (day of Inspection),	222	78	300

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	2	–	4	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	1	5	–	2	–	2	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy,	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	268	155	363	183	373	175	35	23
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	8	1	6	1	4	–	2	–
Robbery,	5	4	6	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	10	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Larceny,	136	99	122	85	130	91	44	16
Receiving stolen goods,	6	5	5	2	3	1	1	–
Embezzlement,	19	2	26	2	9	4	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	5	1	7	1	4	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	15	–	22	–	87	–	36	–
Military and naval offences,	40	–	23	–	22	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	18	2	10	2	3	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	11	2	11	4	15	2	3	–
Illegal fishing,	8	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Illegal pawning,	1	8	2	6	6	9	–	1
Illegal procession,	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Libel,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having fire-arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	–	–	29	–	17	–
Attempt at suicide,	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Other offences affecting the public peace, disorderly, &c., on the street,	323	664	307	545	358	470	54	30
Vagrancy,	22	14	36	22	12	11	–	–
Drunkenness,	205	319	235	355	246	291	–	1
Lunacy,	23	3	17	6	8	7	4	2
Debt,	111	19	138	10	81	6	12	2
Remanded for further examination,	85	34	130	49	146	39	4	2
Total,	1,351	1,340	1,490	1,276	1,561	1,113	222	78

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Debtors,	138	10
Criminals,	1,064	883
Vagrants,	36	22
Drunkards,	235	355
Lunatics,	17	6
Total,	1,490	1,276

From 1st Jan., 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	81	6
Criminals,	1,214	798
Vagrants,	12	11
Drunkards,	246	291
Lunatics,	8	7
Total,	1,561	1,113

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.*	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year, .	1,114	556	Once within the year, .	1,270	567
	Twice ,, .	82	102	Twice ,, .	74	87
	Thrice ,, .	14	50	Thrice ,, .	13	43
	Four times ,, .	4	24	Four times ,, .	3	19
	Five times ,, .	2	7	Five times ,, .	1	7
	Six times ,, .	1	12	Six times ,, .	1	6
	Seven times ,, .	–	4	Seven times ,, .	–	4
	Eight times ,, .	–	6	Eight times ,, .	–	2
	Nine times ,, .	–	4	Nine times ,, .	–	4
	Ten times ,, .	–	–	Ten times ,, .	–	1
	Twelve times ,, .	–	1	Twelve times ,, .	–	–
	Thirteen times ,, .	–	1	Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Sixteen times ,, .	–	1	Sixteen times ,, .	–	–
	Total, . .	1,217	768	Total, . .	1,362	740

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	121½	63	—	154¾	68¾	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	241		16th July.	354		21st August.
Lowest ditto, .	148		4th May.	152		29th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	157		16th July.	276		21st August.
Ditto, of females,	87		15th July.	96		4th August.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	92		1st May.	102		9th March.
Ditto, of females,	43		26th Dec.	41		18th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

26th October, 1857, . .	239	17th May, 1861, . .	224
31st January, 1858, . .	288	12th October, 1862, . .	212
28th July, 1859, . .	248	16th July, 1863, . .	241
7th August, 1860, . .	232	21st August, 1864, . .	354

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions, .	146	129	104	66	79	129	81
Acquittals, .	118	96	59	61	58	125	62
Total, .	264	225	163	127	137	254	143

Committals of drunkards—

	1862.	1863.
To the gaol, ...	524	590
To the bridewells of the county, . .	217	120
Total, ...	741	710

Population, 378,588 inhabitants; area, 745,177 acres.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to the circumstances which caused this gaol to be unusually crowded at the time of my inspection; and as those causes are, it is hoped, not likely again to operate, I shall now merely refer to such inmates convicted at assizes and quarter sessions as were at the time in custody under former rules. Twenty-three such were in the gaol under various sentences of imprisonment, 18 of whom had been convicted of burglary, robbery, forgery, uttering base coin, and other offences against property, and sentenced 2 to 18 months' and 9 to 12 months' imprisonment each, the remainder to periods varying from 6 to 8 and 9 months. Three prisoners had been convicted of assaults, and sentenced to 12, 6, and 4 months' imprisonment respectively; 1 woman also was under a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment for exposing her infant child. Amongst these prisoners I recognised 2 returned convicts; both had been sentenced to imprisonments in this gaol for robbery, 1 for 18, the other for 12 months; a third returned convict, then in custody, had been summarily convicted of an assault. Fourteen debtors, including 2 females, were in the gaol, 7 of whom were master, and 1 a mistress debtor, the rest were in the pauper class, supported at the cost of the rates; 138 male and 10 female debtors were committed in the course of 1863, and 81 males and 6 females prior to my visit in 1864.

I found 3 revenue prisoners in custody, and 6 insane persons committed as dangerous. Sixty-eight men and 8 women were waiting for trial, many of whom were bailed out on the second day of my visit.

Juveniles.

Sixty-three male and 8 female prisoners, under 16 years of age, were committed to this gaol in 1863. Five were twice committed, and 5 were of an age which did not exceed 10 years. All but 2 boys and 1 girl had been summarily convicted at petty sessions, 2 as vagrants; 39 had both parents living, and 15 were orphans; 17 were wholly illiterate, 16 could both read and write, and the remainder were able to read but imperfectly; all but 2 belonged to the districts in which they were convicted; 10 males and 3 females were ordered to be sent to reformatories during the year; 92 boys and 6 girls were committed previous to my visit in 1864, of whom 1 girl and 13 boys were sent to reformatories. I found 1 little girl ten years of age in the gaol, under sentence of 1 month's imprisonment. Five boys were likewise in custody, 1 of whom had already been 4 times committed since the commencement of the present year.

Lunatics.

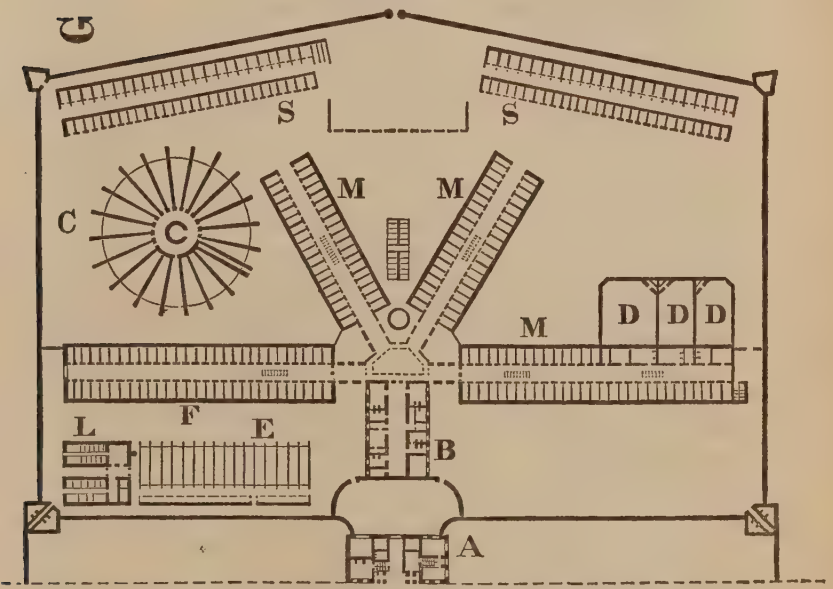
Four male and 2 female lunatics, committed as dangerous, were in the gaol at the time of my inspection, 17 males and 6 females were so committed during 1863, and 3 were in custody at the commencement of the year; one has been an inmate of the prison for the last two years, since September, 1862. Male lunatics have here a suitable room and exercising yard, where they remain during the day, and at night they sleep in the cells of the criminal prison, but the females of this class have not the same accommodation; and both on the present and on my former inspection, I found them shut up during the day under the charge of prisoners in cells of the criminal prison, there being no other place for the insane in the wing for females of this strictly separate prison.

The Surgeon, who is a humane and skilful officer, bestows much attention to the treatment of the insane confided to his care, and they

receive meat for dinner on two days in the week, besides supper, in addition to the diet given to criminal prisoners; but no care on the part of the authorities can compensate for the evil which must result to women guilty of no crime, and already suffering under the depressing influence of mental disease, when lodged in the separate cells of a place of punishment under the charge of criminals, and debarred from outdoor enjoyment and cheerful employment.

There was no death of a prisoner committed as a dangerous lunatic to this gaol in 1863, but a criminal lunatic, committed for trial on a charge of murder, died in January, 1864; and another insane prisoner, committed as dangerous, died in July following, as stated in the finding of the Coroner's jury, of a "broken-down constitution."

Plan of Prison.



A Governor's house; B prison offices, over which are the chapel and hospital; C exercising yards for males; D debtors and male lunatics; E exercising yards for females; M M male prison; F female prison; I inspection hall; G gas-works; L laundry; S S stone-breakers' sheds.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	413	48
Sheets, pairs of,	870	40
Rugs,	417	20
Hammocks or Cots,	360	–
Bed-ticks,	407	–

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	505	–
Jackets,	257	20
Vests,	237	30
Trowsers,	252	25
Caps,	250	–
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	90	–
Clogs, pairs of,	257	56
Slippers, pairs of,	261	50

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Caps,	164	–
Shifts,	164	–
Gowns,	164	–
Petticoats,	184	–
Stockings, pairs of,	30	–
Slippers, pairs of,	100	60

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	11	2
Yards,	23	15
Day Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	8	8
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	329	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5
Chapel—one.		
School-room—Chapel used as a School-room.		
Workshop—one. Carpenters, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, and mat-makers work in cells.		

	M.	F.
Worksheds,	107	–
Kitchen—one.		
Store Rooms,	3	2
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Rooms,	–	2
Lavatories,	2	1
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	8	1
Water-closets,	275	103
Reception Rooms,	4	3
Pump and Wells—one pump and two wells.		
Other machines for labour—crank pump for raising water.		
Tell-tale clock—one.		

No alteration has been made since last inspection in this gaol, which in many respects is admirably adapted for carrying out the separate system of prison discipline in its integrity; but there is one improvement which I consider absolutely necessary. The cellular chapel is quite unsuited for teaching purposes, and in justice to the teacher and the pupils, a proper school-room should be provided, in order that satisfactory results may be obtained. In it the rostrum where the teacher must remain for the purposes of supervision, is too far removed from the persons who are to receive instruction. He might deliver a lecture from it, but he never could properly teach reading, pronunciation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, or the other lessons which constitute the business of school instruction. The pupils at so great a distance cannot see maps or figures, and should the teacher leave the rostrum, the majority of the prisoners are altogether concealed from his view. On the second day of my inspection I was accompanied by the chief of inspection of the National schools of Ireland, and he told me that he believed it impossible for an efficient system of instruction to be carried out in this ill-constructed school-room, notwithstanding that he considered the teacher is intelligent and anxious to do his duty. In the county gaol at Derry and elsewhere proper school-rooms have been erected, and so admirable an institution as Belfast gaol should be no longer without this necessary adjunct to an efficient prison system. Should a new school-room be decided on, the fittings ought to be after the model of that lately erected in Derry.

I found this prison, under the management of the active and intelligent Governor, in the same satisfactory state of order and discipline as when I made my inspection in 1862, the buildings throughout in sound repair, remarkably clean, and well ventilated, the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing sufficient, and some in store. Water, for the general purposes of the gaol, is pumped by steam from a deep well, sunk by prison labour within the grounds; and notwithstanding the late very dry summer, the supply from it has been, although not abundant, still sufficient for the wants of the establishment, and for the flushing of the sewerage, which is effective. The superfluous steam from the engine is applied to cook food for the prisoners, thus causing a considerable saving in fuel.

One of the main objects of separation in county and borough gaols, besides preventing mutual contamination, is, that in afterlife the inmates, when they meet, should not be recognised by their fellow-prisoners. This is better effected here than in the other county gaols of Ireland. The hospital and laundry are cellular, and likewise the chapel; the latter,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

however, after a bad model originally erected at Pentonville, and afterwards adopted at Mountjoy, but so faulty that in the latter prison the sittings have since been removed, and open seats substituted. It is a disputed point whether prison chapels ought, under any circumstances, be cellular; but they should, if so, be after the model of those in the Belgium prisons at Antwerp and Louvain. There the chapels are cellular, but on a different construction from that in Belfast. In them several sections radiate from the spot where the clergyman officiates, and but few prisoners are in each compartment.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, attends the lock-up of the criminal prisoners at six o'clock. Gas is lighted in the cells from dusk until eight o'clock, P.M., when the rooms of debtors are also locked for the night. All classes are unlocked at six o'clock in the morning, when, during the short days of winter, gas is again lighted in the cells. The turnkeys in rotation keep guard during the night, and their vigilance is tested by a detector clock, placed in the central hall of the prison. No escape was attempted in 1863 or 1864. In 1863 1 prisoner was executed for a murder committed in the county, and 18 were sentenced to penal servitude, 3 of whom were females; but I am happy to add that no prisoner was sentenced during the year to more than 12 months' imprisonment in this gaol, which period, in my opinion, is the longest that a prisoner, who is again to be released and to mix in the world, should remain in the strict seclusion of separate confinement.

I examined, on the day of my visit, all the inmates of the gaol, to ascertain whether they had cause of complaint. Several objected to the quality of the food, but I consider without sufficient reason. One female prisoner complained that she had asked the matron to be permitted to see the doctor on the Friday previous to my inspection; and although he had visited the prison on the following day, he had not been informed of her illness. This is a neglect which in a separate prison should be strictly guarded against. The Medical Officer has since seen the woman, and ascertained that she is a malingerer, but it might have been otherwise. One man also stated that he was not permitted to take exercise in the open air on the two days in the week on which he attended school. With reference to this subject, the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, directs that "All prisoners shall be permitted to air themselves in the yards for at least two hours in every day, except prisoners under sentence of death, or under punishment;" and according to the 4th section of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44, "Every prisoner separately confined shall have the means of taking air and exercise at such hour as shall be deemed necessary by the surgeon, and shall be furnished with suitable books, and also with labour and employment, unless it shall be deemed advisable by the Lord Lieutenant in Council to make a regulation for withholding it for a period or periods not exceeding one calendar month."

The only other complaint was by a man, who stated that he never could learn the by-laws of the gaol. They are hung up in the corridor, as directed by the Act, but he complained that he is not permitted to stop to read them. It would be advisable that such rules as refer to prisoners should be printed separately, and hung up in each cell. Both the men who made the complaints are returned convicts; but they were justified in bringing the subjects under my notice.

One of the prisoners committed for trial expressed to me a wish to be permitted to work at his trade (shoemaking); he was one of those who paid for his own support. I mentioned his wish to the Governor, that permission might be given; but he was bailed out on the next day. As, however, the question may be again mooted, I think it right to point out the sections of the Acts which bear on the subject, viz., the 105th

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and 107th sections of 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, enact that "Prisoners committed for trial, not being poor prisoners, are often willing to be employed in such work as can be conveniently executed in the prison; and it is fit that such persons should be so employed rather than be obliged to remain idle during their confinement. It shall be lawful for the Board of Superintendence to authorize by order in writing the employment of such prisoners with their own consent at any such work; and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the prison to employ them accordingly, and to pay any such wages or portion of same, as shall be directed by the Board of Superintendence, provided always it shall not be lawful to place together on account of such employment prisoners who would otherwise be kept separate; and further, that such consent be freely given, and not extorted by deprivation or by threat of deprivation of prison allowance; and no prisoner, before conviction, shall under any pretence be employed at the tread-wheel, either with or without his consent. Poor prisoners shall have one-third of the profits, if any shall arise. Two-thirds of profits are to be applied towards payment of the necessaries supplied." The 28th section of the Act 19 and 20 Vict., chap. 68, directs that the work shall be manual or mechanical, and not any employment which the Board shall deem inconsistent with or unsuited to the due regulation, discipline, or management of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	7	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	–
Stoppage of Diet,	153	11	Stoppage of Diet,	227	21
Other Punishments,	6	5	Other Punishments,	2	2
Total,	166	16	Total,	232	23

The punishments recorded, though numerous, were seldom inflicted to the full extent of the powers of the Governor, being, for the most part, "to be placed on a diet of bread and water for one day," and were inflicted on his sole authority. Some, however, were illegal; and I would call attention to the necessity of not exceeding the limits fixed by law when prisoners are to be placed under restraint.

My colleague, in his report for 1863, remarked that the Punishment Book was signed by the Local Inspector only, and not by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence. He further adds, that in "other well-ordered prisons it is submitted to the temporary Chairman of the Board; thus protection is afforded to the Governor (who solely awards the great majority), and a guarantee to the prisoners that the nature and amount of the punishments have been considered and approved by the body to which an appeal lies." In this observation I quite agree.

I would suggest that in the first instance the Local Inspector should inquire into the punishments inflicted, and afterwards they might be considered by the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stones,	77	–	Cooking for prisoners,	5	–
Breaking freestone,	3	–	Prison duties,	10	3
Filling stones,	4	–	Washing,	–	29
Labouring on grounds,	1	–	Sewing,	–	8
Weaving,	7	–	Veining,	–	9
Winding yarn,	2	–	Flowering,	–	8
Teasing rope,	2	–	Carding,	–	1
Matmaking,	5	–	Spinning,	–	1
Carpentry,	1	–	Quilting,	–	1
Tailoring,	6	–			
Shoemaking,	4	–	Total,	127	60

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	127	60
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed (for trial),	48	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	10	4
Debtors (unemployed),	12	2
Lunatics,	4	2
School,	18	9
Attending lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	222	78

In no county or borough prison in Ireland is industrial labour carried on so successfully as here, especially in the female prison, where a large amount of remunerative employment is afforded, and the prisoners are instructed, under the direction of two experienced and skilled laundresses, in the art of washing, mangling, and ironing linen in a superior manner, so that these women can, after discharge, if inclined, earn their bread by honest industry.

Industrial labour commences in the morning at nine, and is continued until four o'clock in the evening in winter, and half-past five o'clock in summer; but during the latter season one hour and a quarter is allowed for dinner. As there is no waste of human power in the gaol, the profits are considerable, and diminish the expenses in this judiciously managed institution.

Occasionally prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed to work the force-pump for sending water into the laundry. As, however, there is a steam-engine on the premises, this work is but seldom resorted to, and then only for two hours in the day.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £799 11*s.* 2½*d.* | 1862, . £759 6*s.* 0½*d.* | 1863, . £886 4*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	404	165	414	126
Average daily number of pupils,	16	11	16	11

School-hours.—Males—10 to 1 o'clock. Females—12 till 1½ o'clock.

I do not consider the educational branch of the establishment satisfactory. The Master appears competent and zealous in the discharge of his duties; but he cannot fully exercise his teaching powers, under the circumstances in which he is placed. The cellular chapel is, as I have already shown, unsuited for a school-room. There is no classification of pupils according to their proficiency—some who are almost entirely ignorant being in the same class with others whose attainments are relatively considerable. The instruction, therefore, although given in class, is necessarily individual in its character. From such an arrangement no satisfactory result could be expected, and the labours of the teacher are practically thrown away. Grammar is not taught. I found men who could read well could not tell a verb from a noun; and some who could write were unable to spell the words they had written in their copy-books. I consider that a fundamental change in the organization of the school is required—a proper school-room should be fitted up, and pupils of pretty equal proficiency classed together and taught at the same time, in order that the instruction might be rendered

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

simultaneous, which, as at present attempted, is inconvenient, distressing to the teacher, and almost impracticable; the pupils likewise should be so grouped together that they could all see and be seen by the teacher at the same time, and in such a manner as to render the use of the black-board feasible.

The females are instructed by the schoolmaster, a matron being present.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and females under fifteen years—5 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint new milk. Males and females under fifteen years—8 oz. white bread and ¾ pint gruel.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month and under get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

Supper.—Males and females under fifteen years—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 112 lbs., 11*s.* 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.*

I have already enumerated the only complaints made to me by the prisoners, when I questioned them on the day of my inspection. One of the Chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Shaw, who was present at the time, informed me that the quality of the provisions furnished for prison use on the day of my inspection was a fair sample of the usual supply from the contractors. The meal, bread, milk, and stirabout were good, but the gruel was rather thin. The Chaplains regularly report in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, and for the most part favourably. I found that on a few occasions exceptions had been taken to the bread, as not being sufficiently baked; and during the hot weather the milk was sometimes objected to.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2·90*d.* | 1862, . 2·92*d.* | 1863, . 2·77*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Deputy Governor, assisted by the school teacher, when not otherwise engaged, keeps the registries, books, and accounts of this gaol under the direct supervision of the Governor, who regularly checks and initials each account, unless absent on leave; and I consider this department of the gaol is most creditably conducted, and the entries are made with clearness and precision. The accounts of contractors are, previous to being submitted to the Board at its monthly meetings, carefully examined and checked by the Local Inspector. The various forms recommended by the Queen's Bench and by the Inspectors-General are in use, and all superior officers, except the Local Inspector, keep journals.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £2,691 6*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £2,751 11*s.* 5½*d.* | 1863, . £2,314 17*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £14 12*s.* 11·66*d.* | 1862, . £14 16*s.* 11·20*d.* | 1863, . £11 13*s.* 9·21*d.*

Repaid by Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, . £457 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £470 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £378 16*s.* 2*d.*

By War Office for military prisoners:—

1861, . £21 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £20 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £14 10*s.* 0*d.*

By the Excise for revenue prisoners:—

1861, . £13 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £12 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £16 13*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Thomas Henry Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
James Moore, Apothecary,		—	
Resident.			
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0
Wm. Skillen, Deputy Governor,	77	10	0
Turnkeys. John M'Aninch,	47	10	0
Turnkeys. James Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	47	10	0
Turnkeys. John Mullan,	42	10	0
Turnkeys. David Beattie,	42	10	0
Turnkeys. Robert Auld,	42	10	0
Turnkeys. John Martin,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Edward M'Kinney,	37	10	0
Turnkeys. George Hancock, *Matmaker*,	37	10	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	37	10	0
Turnkeys. Robert Dick,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. George Gardner, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Blair,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas M'Bride, *Tailor*,	37	10	0
George Clarke, School-master,	40	0	0
Rose Mullan, Matron,	45	0	0
Eleanor Owen, Assistant-Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Stanfield, Nurse,	22	10	0
Matilda Pollock, *Laundress*,	30	0	0
Mary Orr, Assistant *do.*,	20	0	0
William M'Coutray, Messenger,	20	16	0
Susan Dinsmore, Servant,	9	2	0

The servant who cleans the hall, board-room, and offices, gets gaol allowance.

Vacancies.

Thomas M'Bride, who was permitted to resign 2nd October, 1863, on account of bad health, was re-appointed 4th December, 1863.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	130	103
Protestant Chaplain,	165	121
Presbyterian Chaplain,	153	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	152	128
Surgeon,	163	153

Hospitals.

The Medical Officer bestows much skill and attention on the patients submitted to his care, and his high professional knowledge has to a certain degree preserved the sanitary condition of the prison. There have been, however, frequent deaths of prisoners in this gaol: five died in 1862, three, besides the man executed, in 1863, and four previous to my visit in October, 1864. The hospital journal is minute, and most satisfactorily kept.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	51	1,687	4½	15	12	11	3
1862,	56	1,528	4	20	2	2	5
1863,	51	1,380	3¾	13	14	7	4
1864 (to day of Inspection),	40	1,239	4½		—		4

Coroner's Inquests.

Three in 1863, viz., 4th June, 24th June, and 25th September; four up to day of Inspection, viz., 10th January, 17th February, 27th March, and 8th July, 1864.

Board of Superintendence.

Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P.
Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.	James E. Leslie, esq., J.P.	Charles Lanyon, esq., J.P.
Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.	George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Henry H. M'Neile, esq., J.P.	James Owen, esq., J.P.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Friday of each month, when accounts which have been examined and checked by the Local Inspector are paid by separate cheques drawn in favour of each creditor by name.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Antrim.		Ballymena.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	159	54	245	74	88	39
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	10	47	9	23	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	44	12	44	9	22	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	6	10	3	4	–
Petty Sessions, .	Monthly, on first Tuesday.		Town Commissioners on Mondays; Petty Sessions monthly, on first Friday of the month.		First and third Monday of each month.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct; *but some long remands.*	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.		Fair.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Yards insecure.		Yards insecure.	
Accommodation, .	Four cells and day-room for each sex.		Two cells and day-room for each sex; drunkards' cell; day-room lately built.		Four cells and day-room for males; day-room and two cells for females; drunkards' cell.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . .	Supplied by pumps; one in each yard.		Supplied by pumps; one in each yard.		Supplied by pumps; one in each yard.	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		Effective.		Indifferent, but improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Fair.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20; Matron, £10.		£20; Matron, £8.		£20; Matron, £8.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper, salary £10; clerk of the markets, and weighmaster.		Court-house keeper, salary £10.		Court-house keeper, salary £10.	
Remarks, . . .	This is a certified Bridewell; has gas in day-rooms.		Some prisoners kept here a long time.		It is remarkable that no prisoner appears to have paid for his support in this bridewell since August, 1863.	
Official Inspection, .	27th August, 1864.		29th August, 1864.		27th August, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 25TH JULY, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	6	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	3	8	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	6	12	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	16	3	19	–	–	–
Total,	56	21	77	1	1	2

Juvenile.

Convicted summarily, ... 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 83 | 1862, . 83 | 1863, . 81 | 1864 (day of Inspection,) . 77

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on day of Inspection, 2

Number of vagrants ditto, . 1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Bigamy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	67	18	82	27	40	15	9	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	13	–	14	1	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	4	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	54	60	62	69	47	37	8	8
Embezzlement,	35	11	38	6	15	2	3	–
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	27	30	22	30	1	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	4	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	2	2	1	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	7	1	–	–	3	1	–	–
Offences against Fishery Laws,	8	2	4	4	2	1	–	–
Leaving employment,	15	8	14	10	–	2	2	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	9	5	–	–
Against property, without violence,	15	12	6	5	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	16	8	7	2	1	11	1	4
Vagrancy,	3	7	6	2	4	1	1	–
Drunkenness,	48	50	42	41	20	31	–	–
Lunacy,	19	8	16	6	17	4	16	3
Debt,	43	3	53	3	31	2	5	–
Remanded for further examination,	53	48	71	25	25	20	1	1
Total,	439	277	457	238	246	137	56	21

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	53	3
Criminals,	340	186
Vagrants,	6	2
Drunkards,	42	41
Lunatics,	16	6
Total,	457	238

From 1st January, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	31	2
Criminals,	174	99
Vagrants,	4	1
Drunkards,	20	31
Lunatics,	17	4
Total,	246	137

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	345	141	Once within the year,	194	95
	Twice ,, .	15	27	Twice ,, .	7	17
	Thrice ,, .	5	4	Thrice ,, .	–	2
	Four times ,, .	–	7	Four times ,, .	–	–
	Seven times ,, .	2	–	Seven times ,, .	1	–
	Total, . .	367	179	Total, . .	202	114

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	48·144	28·312	—	56·917	24·65	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	96		28th June.	96		30th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	54		7th Feb.	65		8th June.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	62		28th June.	72		30th Jan.
Do. of females,	41		16th March.	35		12th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	33		9th January.	42		6th July.
Do. of females,	12		18th Feb.	17		20th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

19th November, 1857, . .	91	1st September, 1861, . .	100
25th February, 1858, . .	95	6th June, 1862, . . .	99
9th July, 1859, . . .	88	28th June, 1863, . . .	96
9th August, 1860, . . .	78	30th January, 1864, . .	96

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convicted, . .	69	100	84	133	115	112	111
Acquitted, . .	58	77	64	59	44	79	88
Total, . .	127	177	148	192	159	191	199

Population, 190,086 inhabitants; area, 328,076 acres.

I found on my inspection of this gaol 52 criminal prisoners (34 males and 18 females) in custody, exclusive of 19 lunatics and 5 debtors. Of these, 3 (1 on a charge of rape and 2 of murder) were waiting for trial at the assizes then being held in the city, and 2 were on remand for further examination—one, a woman, under suspicion of having administered poison, the other, a male, for cattle-stealing; all the remaining prisoners were undergoing various terms of imprisonment—35 summarily convicted, and 18 at assizes or quarter sessions. Three were under a sentence of two years, and three of one year's imprisonment. Eighteen had been convicted of assaults, many of a grave character, and 16 of larceny. Two families, inmates of the gaol, belonged to the latter category—one consisting of an old woman, an inveterate offender, her son and daughter, the other of brother and sister. One male, in custody on the day of my inspection, was known to be a returned convict, and 2 others were suspected to be such.

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Committals for drunkenness diminished in 1862, as appears from the following table :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Committals of drunkards—			
To the gaol, . . .	113	98	83
To the bridewells of the county, . .	157	259	181
Total, . . .	270	357	264

Six males and six females were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863. No escape was attempted, either from the gaol or any of the bridewells of the county, during the year.

Lunatics.

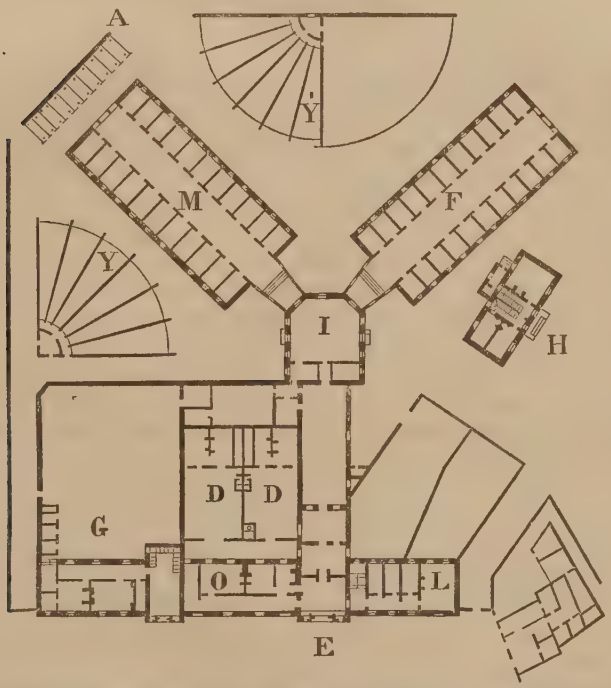
I found 19 lunatics in this gaol on the day of my visit; one has been an inmate for the last five years, having been transferred here from the workhouse in July, 1859; 5 were committed in 1862; and 4 in 1863. My colleague and I have, in our annual reports, frequently dwelt on the injurious operation of the Act 1 Vic., chap. 27, which enables magistrates to transfer irresponsible invalids (not criminals) from the associated wards of a workhouse to the separate cells of a penal prison and the care of grave criminals. Three of the lunatics in custody were females. One was in bed on the floor of her cell at the time of my visit; the other two are permitted to wander during the day through the hall of the female prison. One had no shoes; but I understand that she cannot be induced to wear them, and she constantly tears the clothes which are given her. Eight cells in the new male prison are appropriated for the insane; the remainder of this class are lodged in the cells of the old gaol, which are flagged and not heated; there is no glass in the windows of these cells. During the day all the male lunatics remain in the yards and day-rooms of the old prison, in charge of sane prisoners; and, as far as lies in his power, every care and attention is bestowed on them by the Medical Officer, Dr. Robinson: they receive a suitable diet, not given in some other gaols, and on three days in the week are provided with half-a-pound of meat each for dinner, besides half-a-pound of bread and half-a-pint of milk for supper. Two lunatics died in the gaol in 1863, one a female, committed 1st December, 1861, who, according to the verdict of the jury at the inquest, died of bodily prostration; the other, a male, "of maniacal excitement, together with the fact that he would take but little food." Twenty-one lunatics were committed in 1864. One was twice committed: after his first committal he became quiet, and was discharged as cured, but soon relapsed, and was recommitted. One lunatic died in 1864 previous to my visit; he had been in custody since 30th July, 1863, and according to the verdict on the inquest, died "of epileptic fits dependent on disease of the brain."

Juveniles.

Twenty-four male and 13 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1863. Of these 2 males were under 10 years of age; 1 female was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, the others to shorter periods; 4 were orphans; but both the parents of 20 (11 males and 9 females) were living at the time of their committal; only 7 could read and write; 16 were either wholly illiterate or knew but the alphabet; 7 males and 2 females were strangers; the rest belonged to the localities whence they were committed. Five were sent to reforma-

tories; 10 boys and 2 girls were committed in 1864, previous to my visit—one was only 8 years of age; 4 were sentenced to a reformatory. I found a little boy, aged 13, in custody on the day I made my inspection, sentenced to 6 weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, for larceny. As his sentence did not include to be sent to a reformatory he will be discharged at the end of that period; and as he is an orphan, without friends or character, there is much reason to fear that he will again fall into crime.

Plan of Armagh Gaol.



A, sheds for stone-breaking; D, debtors; E, entrance; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; H, hospital; I, inspection hall; L, lunatics; M, male prison; O, offices; YY, exercising yards.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	School Room (Chapel used),	–	–
Yards,	15	3	Worksheds,	10	–
Day Rooms,	2	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Store Rooms,	4	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 feet wide, 8 ft. high =432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38	Baths,	1	2
Cells to contain three persons,	11	9	Privies,	4	2
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Water-closets,	66	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	131	25
Sheets, pairs of,	242	114
Rugs,	128	22
Hammocks or Cots,	61	–
Bed-ticks,	128	19

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	143	4
Jackets,	54	4
Vests,	58	7
Trowsers,	54	–
Caps,	50	11
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	30	42
Shoes, pairs of,	55	15

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Caps,	64	14
Shifts,	59	1
Gowns,	59	31
Petticoats,	72	21
Stockings, pairs of,	18	31
Shoes, pairs of,	23	13

The new prison buildings were, when I inspected them, in excellent repair, secure, clean, well ventilated, and orderly. The last instalment of a large sum borrowed from Government for the purposes of this prison has now been paid; and the Grand Jury at the present assizes have passed a presentment to borrow a further sum of £1,000, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments, for the purpose of rebuilding the Governor's house, which is in a very dangerous and dilapidated condition, to remodel the front of the gaol facing the street, and to pull down useless walls which encumber the ground and impede ventilation. The plans adopted are the same as were approved of in 1862; and when the alterations are completed the cost of repairing old and dilapidated buildings will be got rid of, and the county will be in possession of suitable offices and an adequate residence for the Governor of the gaol, which will present a respectable front to the street. It will be necessary, however, in making the alterations, to have but one entrance to the prison, and no private door from the street to the Governor's house can be permitted.

Gas has been introduced into the cells of the new prison, and the water-closets and basins in each are stanch and satisfactory. They are kept in repair by contract at a trifling cost—the contract for this and all other plumber's work in the gaol for 1864 is £13—last year it was £11. The supply of water to the establishment, which comes from a reservoir at a high level outside the prison grounds, commands every part of the building; it is abundant, and is applied to flush the sewerage, which is effective. I found the stock of prison clothing and bedding sufficient for present use, and some in store; but a few of the blankets were thin and in holes; only one sheet was on each bed in the cells of the old prison where lunatics sleep. One of the female criminal prisoners and another, a lunatic, had not shoes on the day of my visit, but I understand that they object to wear them.

One of the deficiencies in this gaol is the very imperfect accommodation for female debtors; this class, however, are never numerous here. One mistress and 2 pauper female debtors were committed in 1863, and 3 pauper debtors in 1862. The laundry is not partitioned. The stone sheds are insufficient; and a tramway should be made leading to them, so that a small truck, dragged by an iron handle, might pass along it for the supply and removal of stones to and from the sheds as required.

The Governor, or, in his absence, the first turnkey, attends lock-up. There is no tell-tale clock in this gaol. It should be provided, to enable the authorities to test the vigilance of the turnkey who, in rotation, patrols at night. The officer who holds the night-watch does not come on duty on the following day until twelve o'clock, noon.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	14	5	Dark or refractory cells,	8	1

Nine punishments were inflicted by the Governor on prisoners during the present year, up to the day of my inspection. They were duly entered in the punishment book and sanctioned by the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	4	Knitting,	3
Winding,	3	Sewing,	3
Tailoring,	2	Washing,	8
Shoe-making,	2	Prison duties,	2
Stone-breaking,	19		
Painting,	1		
Prison duties,	6		
Total,	37	Total,	16

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	37	16
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	16	3
Total in custody,	56	21

The industrial employment in this prison is satisfactory; and I found in the Visitors' Book a minute made by the Judge of Assizes, on the day previous to my inspection, in which he states his approval of the efforts of the Governor to promote industry amongst the prisoners: in that minute I fully concur. On the day of my visit, some very fine cambric was being manufactured by the prisoners, which I am informed is found to be a profitable employment. Hard labour here consists principally in stone-breaking; the stones used are basalt, and difficult to break; they bring a high price. Two of the turnkeys understand trades—one is a weaver, the other a tailor.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, £47 6*s.* 1*d.* | 1862, £44 17*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, £46 4*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864. to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	111	84	71	55
Average daily number of pupils,	16	12	15	13

School-hours.—Males—From 4 to 6 o'clock, P.M. Females—From 1 to 3 o'clock, P.M.

Educational instruction is here given by trained and qualified teachers. The master was trained in the schools of the Church Education Society, and the mistress in the Newry Model School. She is likewise assistant-matron. All the Chaplains visit the schools and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose.

NORTH DISTRICT.

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Dietary and Contracts.

First Class—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Third Class—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner twice a-week (on Mondays and Thursdays) for all prisoners, and daily for those whose sentences do not exceed one month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., $1\frac{2^{9}}{11^{2}}d.$; ditto, brown, per lb., $0\frac{11}{11^{2}}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 7*s.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and the only complaint was by one prisoner, who found fault with the gruel supplied, which he said was thin. I find that the Chaplains, who regularly examine the provisions furnished by the contractor, report favourably of their quality, except that the milk is sometimes watered.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2·87*d.* | 1862, . 2·96*d.* | 1863, . 2·67*d.*

Books and Accounts.

In no county prison are the accounts kept with greater care and attention than in Armagh Gaol. A book not generally in use elsewhere has been adopted, in which all accounts for payment are entered; and according as the cheque for the amount is drawn, the entry is initialed by the Chairman of the Board. The cheques, which are made payable to each creditor by name, are signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. In the ledger an account is opened for payments and receipts which is closed half-yearly, previous to each assizes. The Local Inspector makes a report to the Grand Jury on the state of the gaol, which is printed in the county book. In his report for spring assizes, 1864, he observes "that the past year has been one exhibiting rather a high average as contrasted with preceding ones, arising from a number of prisoners having been transmitted to this prison from the county of Monaghan, during the progress of alterations in that goal. Notwithstanding, however, the increased numbers, the total annual expenditure was less during that than in the previous year. In 1862 it was £1,520 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1863 £1,494 3*s.* 4*d.*, from which sum are to be deducted the repayments from the Treasury for convicted prisoners, and the sum to be paid by the county of Monaghan, which will render the average expense per head for the maintenance of prisoners during the past year about the lowest for a long period. The 40th and last instalment of the sum of £5,000 borrowed from Government for the purposes of the county prison, and a sum of £2,500, also borrowed, have already been repaid."

The Medical Officer does not keep a journal, and the General Visitors' Book is not in use.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, £1,423 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, £1,520 3*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, £1,494 3*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £20 9*s.* 5·19*d.* | 1862, . £19 12*s.* 10·22*d.* | 1863, . £17 10*s.* 1*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund :—

1861, . £232 0*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £205 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £197 3*s.* 2*d.*

By War Office for military prisoners:—

1861, . £6 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £2 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £3 15*s.* 0*d.*

By Revenue department for Excise offenders:—

1861, . £ — | 1862, . £ — | 1863, . £13 16*s.* 4½*d.*

Due by Grand Jury of county Monaghan for prisoners belonging to that county removed while gaol under alterations—£152 3*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	80	0	0
Rev. W. G. Murphy, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon, ...	—		
James Armstrong, esq., Apothecary, ...	20	0	0

	Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	170	0	0
	Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Turnkeys.	John Armstrong, . .	45	0	0
	Henry Jenkinson, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
	Asaph Moore, . .	33	0	0
	Robert Coulter, . .	30	0	0
	John M'Coy, . .	30	0	0
	Samuel M'Arthur, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
	John Stringer, . .	30	0	0
	Margaret Pain, Matron, .	35	0	0
	Maria Craig, Sub-Matron, .	25	0	0
	Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. John W. Murray, Protestant Chaplain, resigned; James Collins, Turnkey, resigned. The vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of the Rev. James M. H. Strangways and John Stringer. Rev. James M. H. Strangways resigned, and Rev. William G. Murphy appointed, as Protestant Chaplain.

In February, 1864, one turnkey was ordered to resign, it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that he received money from the friends of a prisoner confined in the gaol.

Intern officers receive coals and light; but no food rations are given. The male turnkeys wear a suitable uniform.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	152	80
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	154	83
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	166	96
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	158	95
Surgeon, ...	140	74
Apothecary, ...	146	85

The Medical Officer, who is most attentive, receives no remuneration for his duties in the gaol, being likewise Surgeon to the county infirmary.

Hospitals.

Both hospitals are in the same building; they consist of one ward for each sex. There are water-closets off each, but the bath for hospital patients is out of order and useless. There is, however, an excellent bath for females, with shower-bath in the laundry under the female prison, where hot water is always at hand.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ *s.* *d.*	No. of deaths.
1861, ...	90	1,160	3·18	23 3 11	—
1862, ...	100	1,245	3·41	30 10 4	1
1863, ...	98	1,172	3·21	32 5 11	2
1864 (to day of Inspection),	77	774	3·74	17 4 11	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Three Coroner's inquests were held in the gaol during 1863, and previous to day of inspection in 1864—viz., on the 5th May, 1863; on the 7th July, 1863; and on the 25th February, 1864.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Lurgan, Lieutenant.	William Paton, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.
Hon. Henry W. Caulfeild, D.L.	Henry L. Prentice, esq.	Colonel Stronge, D.L.
Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.
	John Hancock, esq.	

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business when payments are made and the prison books duly examined and signed.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Markethill.		Newtown-Hamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	62	12	116	41
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	2	59.	24
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	8	3	24	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	–	4	6
Petty Sessions,	On the last Monday of each month.		On last Monday of each month.	
Committals,	Some illegal.		Correct.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs,	In good repair.		Roof admits rain.	
Security,	Secure, with care.		Insecure.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and three cells for each sex; one for drunkards.		Day-room and one cell for each sex; two beds in one, and three in the other. One drunkard's cell with straw for bedding. Yards very small and insecure. One privy adjoining pump hole cannot be used.	
Bedding,	Sufficient; but some of the blankets in holes.		Sufficient.	
Water,	A good pump has recently been sunk in exercising yard for females.		A pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Good.		None.	
How kept, Dryness, &c.,	Clean and orderly.		Dark, damp, and badly ventilated, but clean.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows other employment,	Court-keeper; salary £5.		Holds a small farm.	
Official Inspection,	25th July, 1864. No prisoner in custody.		4th March, 1864. No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Ballybot.		Lurgan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	143	56	149	113
Of whom were Drunkards,	24	10	29	21
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	19	18	43	21
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	4	11	3
Petty Sessions, ...	Ballybot, every Wednesday; Forkhill, every third Tuesday.		Lurgan, fortnightly, on Tuesdays; Portadown, fortnightly, on Mondays.	
Transmittals, ...	Regular, but once; prisoners kept a long time in this bridewell.		Regular.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, ...	Quite out of repair, damp, woodwork rotten; but a presentment for £1,000 has been made by the Grand Jury to build a new bridewell.		In good repair; pump-hole lately lined.	
Security, ...	Sufficient, with care.		Walls too low.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two day and two night cells only for all prisoners.		Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells, one with three beds.	
Bedding and Furniture, . .	Bedding, especially sheets required, even for the limited accommodation here.		Sufficient.	
Water, ...	A pump on the premises, but the water is chalybeate and undrinkable.		A pump in each yard.	
Sewerage, ...	Bad.		Good.	
Cleanliness and Order, . .	Clean and orderly.		Very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Courthouse-keeper, salary £5.		None.	
Official Inspection, . . .	8th October, 1864. No prisoner in custody.		10th October, 1864. Two boys in custody for larceny in a shop.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 22ND NOVEMBER, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	2	–	2
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	5	6	11	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Nonpayment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	7	20	–	1	1
Total,	44	17	61	2	2	4

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 57 | 1862, . 59 | 1863, . 76 | 1864 (day of inspection), . 61

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	3	–	3	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection*—continued.

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	113	17	119	15	86	17	13	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	1	31	–	6	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	–	4	9	3	5	3	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	7	1	12	2	2	1	3	–
Larceny,	9	35	12	39	14	16	3	7
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	13	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	8	–	10	–	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	10	8	4	2	9	–	1
Revenue offences,	5	4	2	–	17	–	–	–
Leaving service, and refusing to return to work,	3	1	4	1	2	4	–	–
Gambling,	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Bringing forbidden things into gaol,	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Leaving reformatory,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Contempt of court, &c.,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Game and Fishing Laws,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Inoculating for small-pox,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Railway offence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	22	5	23	12	17	4	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–
Vagrancy,	8	14	3	7	2	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	76	47	61	48	42	21	–	–
Lunacy,	16	5	9	11	13	9	10	3
Debt,	18	–	19	1	21	–	6	–
Remanded for further examination,	56	12	46	5	32	8	1	–
Total,	383	158	383	166	291	107	44	17

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.	M.	F.
Debtors,	19	1
Criminals,	291	99
Vagrants,	3	7
Drunkards,	61	48
Lunatics,	9	11
Total,	383	166

From 1*st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	21	–
Criminals,	213	76
Vagrants,	2	1
Drunkards,	42	21
Lunatics,	13	9
Total,	291	107

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	335	122	Once within the year,	248	73
	Twice, ,,	13	7	Twice, ,,	8	11
	Thrice, ,,	1	1	Thrice, ,,	2	1
	Four times, ,,	–	1	Four times, ,,	–	1
	Five times, ,,	–	–	Five times, ,,	–	1
	Eight times, ,,	–	1	Eight times, ,,	–	–
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1	Fourteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	349	133	Total,	258	87

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	56⅜	22	—	52	21	—
Highest number at any one time,	110		5th July.	98		20th June.
Lowest ditto,	53		3rd Feb.	44		25th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	81		5th July.	73		18th June.
Ditto of females,	30		1st July.	33		4th August.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	39		3rd Feb.	28		20th June.
Ditto of females,	14		3rd Feb.	14		8th May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

4th January, 1857,	64	23rd June, 1861,	61
6th January, 1858,	79	14th May, 1862,	93
22nd October, 1859,	79	5th July, 1863,	110
15th January, 1860,	66	20th June, 1864,	98

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	47	57	47	48	51	86	93
Acquittals,	63	81	46	69	88	92	88
Total,	110	138	93	117	139	178	181

Committals of drunkards—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	75	40	76	47	61	48
To the Bridewells of the county,	65	56	55	58	40	30
Total.	140	96	131	105	101	78

Area, 477,360 acres; population, 153,906 inhabitants.

Twenty lunatics, 6 debtors, 25 males and 10 females criminally committed, were inmates of Cavan gaol on the day I made my inspection. The male criminal prisoners were, 1 convicted of manslaughter, another of sending a threatening letter, both sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; and 13 convicted of assaults, whose sentences varied

for terms of from 2 to 12 months; all the others were for offences against property; 4 were for cattle stealing; 1 under a sentence of 2 years, and another of 1 year; the remaining 6 were for larcenies in shops, for picking pockets, and 1 for stealing fowl; they were for the most part old offenders, and some were returned convicts. One prisoner, sentenced to penal servitude, was waiting for removal to the convict depôt. In the female prison one woman, committed for a violent assault on the master of the union workhouse, and another for concealing a birth, were waiting for trial, both very young, the age of neither exceeding 17 years. The other criminal female prisoners had been convicted of offences against property, and were almost all professional thieves, who are constantly recurrent to this gaol. I recognised 1 who was in custody when I visited the prison in 1862; 4 had been sentenced to 12, and 4 to 6 months' imprisonment each.

During the course of 1863, 32 prisoners, of both sexes, were sentenced from the county Cavan to various terms of imprisonment, in no case less than 12 months, besides 13 were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. I believe that long sentences in an associated gaol such as this is, do not exercise a deterrent effect on habitual criminals, who are perhaps, for that reason, very numerous in this county; after discharge they return to crime, and support themselves at the cost of the public whether in or out of gaol.

Juveniles.

I found no juvenile in custody, and only 2 were committed to this gaol during the 10 months previous to my visit in 1864—1 for a breach of the excise laws, the other for stabbing with a knife. No female was committed. Seven juveniles (4 boys and 3 girls) were committed in 1863; 1 of these was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude, by the Judge at assizes, for a violent assault and stabbing; all the other juveniles were summarily convicted by the Magistrate, at petty sessions, of trespass; and it is remarkable that no juvenile was convicted of larceny in this county, in 1863 or 1864. One boy and 1 girl, committed in 1863, were wholly illiterate; 1 girl had lost both parents, and 1 boy had lost his mother; the parents of the remainder were living. One boy was a stranger; all the other juveniles belonged to the district whence they were commited.

Lunatics.

Eighteen insane persons were in custody at the commencement of 1863, and 20 were committed as dangerous during the year; 16 remained in the gaol at the close of 1863, and 22 were committed previous to my visit in 1864.

I found 13 males and 7 females inmates of the lunatic wards, on the day of my inspection; 1 was in hospital, much paralysed.

One lunatic, P. M., committed at 9 o'clock, P.M., on the 23rd October, 1863, from the Bawnboy Union Workhouse as dangerous, died on the day but one afterwards, of apoplexy. The Governor reports that "when the lunatic came to the gaol, he appeared very stupid and feeble, and had to be held up by the police—he was suffering from a large bed sore on his back. On the morning of the 25th October, the Governor, on visiting the lunatic ward, found him lying as if in a deep sleep, and snoring very loudly." He at once sent for the Medical Officer, but it was too late, the patient was then dying. "The prisoners who had slept in

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the room with him state that he began to snore at about 12 o'clock, but they did not know that anything was wrong." It thus appears that this man was permitted to remain for so many hours in an apoplectic fit without any remedies being applied; and the loss of his life may perhaps be attributable to the defective legislation which converts gaols into infirmaries, and places men convicted of grave crimes, and ignorant of the duties of a nurse, in charge of patients who above all others require to be under the care of skilled and intelligent attendants; the coroner's jury, therefore, very properly found a verdict that not the slightest blame attaches to the prison authorities, as they took every precaution which the means at their disposal would permit. Another insane prisoner, O. H., likewise committed from the Bawnboy Union Workhouse, on the 8th May, 1864, committed suicide on the 17th July following, by hanging himself from a hook in the cell of the old prison, in which he had been placed for the night. The verdict of the coroner's jury in this case, likewise, quite exculpates the authorities of the gaol; but here, also, a life was lost by the operation of the Act 1st Vict., ch. 27, and such must frequently occur as long as the law permits lunatics to be removed from workhouses to places of punishment, and there placed under the charge of criminals, especially when the patients are in a desponding state, with suicidical tendencies, as in this instance; I think it right to add, that I find many insane prisoners in gaols, persons who have always upheld a high character, and are particularly sensitive when being treated as if they were criminals.

Since the suicide of this prisoner, the insane sleep on the ground floor in one of the day-rooms of the old prison, and are under the constant supervision, day and night, of an attentive officer.

I append extracts from two reports entered by the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in the Visitors' Book of the Gaol, a short time previous to my visit; and I beg to add, that I quite agree in the observations he has made, and that the insane should receive animal food as part of their diet. The following is the memorandum of the Inspector of Lunatics :—

"I have to report very favourably of the care bestowed on the lunatics in Cavan gaol, and of the state of their sleeping apartments, and I cannot but express great satisfaction at the practice followed in this prison, which I consider both humane and beneficial, in allowing the insane to take exercise for four or five hours daily without the boundary walls. I saw thirteen to-day in the adjoining plantation, under the care of an experienced keeper. As in almost every gaol in Ireland, lunatics now get animal food twice or thrice a-week. I would again represent the care of the insane *here in Cavan* to the favourable consideration of the Board.

"JOHN NUGENT."

On 1st October, 1864, he *inter alia* observes :—

"At least two of the lunatics are more suitable inmates for a poorhouse, as appears from the report of the intelligent warder in whose care they are immediately placed. . . . The greatest care seems to be taken of the lunatics here, still I would desire animal food to be given them twice or thrice in the week.—J.N."

Debtors.

I found 2 master and 4 pauper debtors in the gaol; one had been upwards of 15 months in custody, and another 9 months.

Twenty-one debtors were committed, previous to my inspection in 1864, and 20 during 1863, 1 of whom was a female. The only accommodation for female debtors in this gaol is a single room in the criminal prison, where both mistress and pauper debtors are placed, contrary to the express provision of the 105th section of the Prisons Act.

Thirteen prisoners (12 men and 1 boy) were committed here for

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County of Cavan Gaol.

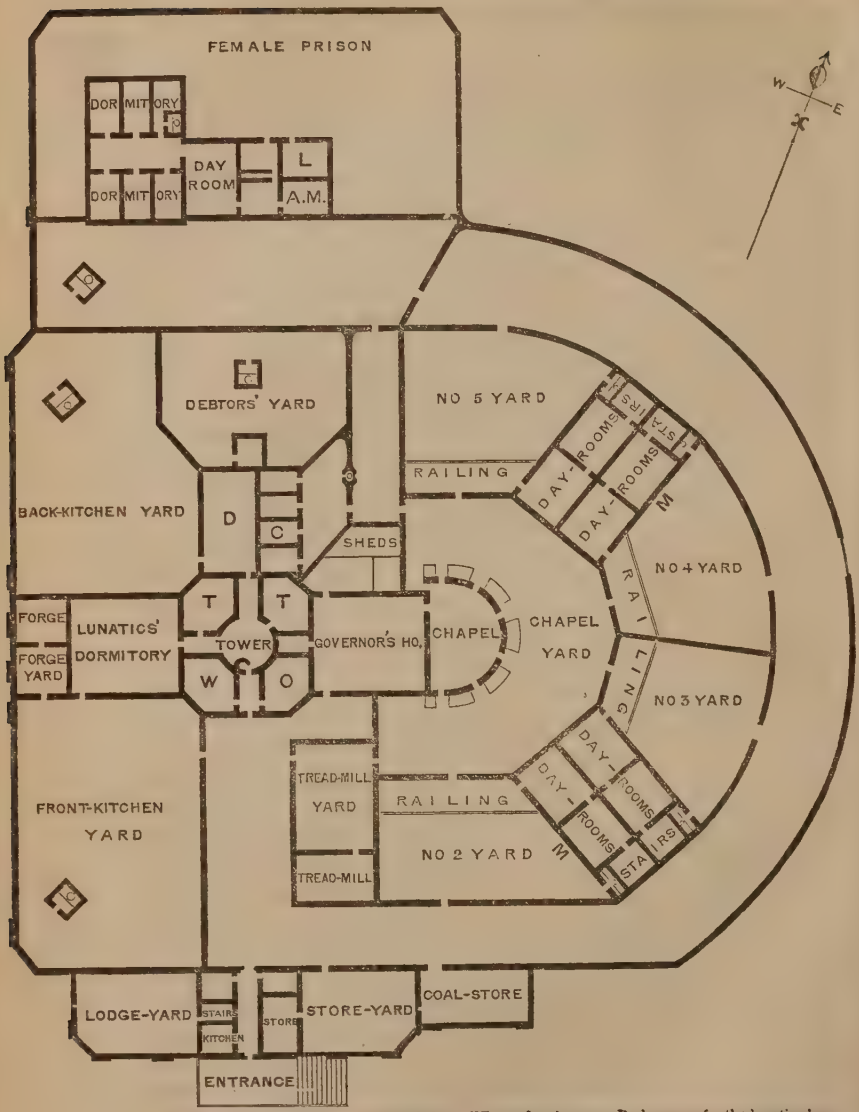
breaches of the excise laws, during 1863, and 12 males and 5 females were sentenced to penal servitude from this county in the course of the year.

In April, 1864, an execution took place in front of this gaol, for a murder committed on the 23rd January, under circumstances well deserving attention as connected with penal legislation. Bernard Cangley lived nearly fourteen years ago as farm-servant with Peter Reilly, a farmer, in comfortable circumstances. During that period, an ass, belonging to Reilly, bit the left hand of Cangley so severely that it had to be amputated. On his recovery he demanded compensation, which Reilly refused to give. Soon after, as I understand, Cangley went to America, but returning, was convicted of cow-stealing at Trim, and sentenced, on the 9th July, 1861, to 3 years' penal servitude. During the entire period of his detention in the Convict Depôt, he never committed a single breach of prison rules; and on one occasion, when a fellow-prisoner was guilty of an offence, he gave information to his warder. On the 9th January, 1864, he was liberated on licence, and after remaining a few days in Dublin, went to Reilly's house in Cavan, where, on telling his name, he was treated with the greatest hospitality and kindness, and asked to sleep on the loft with the servant boy. Between two and three o'clock in the morning he came down from the loft, only half dressed, saying, "he could not sleep as there were lights or flashes of fire outside the house." Reilly got up to see what was the matter, and was immediately stabbed to death by Cangley, who also stabbed Reilly's wife when she came to her husband's assistance. He then fled, having only his shirt and trowsers on, and at once gave himself up at a police barrack some miles distant, saying, "he had stabbed Reilly." The greatest pains were taken by the convict authorities to ascertain if during the period of his imprisonment he had ever shown the slightest indication of insanity, but all the Medical Officers of the Convict Depôts agreed he was perfectly sane, and the prison officials in Cavan are of the same opinion. It is therefore evident that either he had nursed his revenge for the injury during nearly fourteen years, or else on the night in question some sudden impulse had roused him to commit the crime, even at the sacrifice of his own life; but this is negatived by the fact of his having the knife in his possession. The case is one of those psychological phenomena, the facts of which should be truly recorded, especially at a time when acquittals on the grounds of insanity are so easily obtained.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1863 or 1864. The Governor attends lock-up at six o'clock in summer, and at dark during the short days of winter; he again visits the cells at ten o'clock. The guard is set at nine, P.M.; but there is no tell-tale clock on the premises to test the vigilance of the turnkey, whose duty it is to patrol during the night. The prisoners are unlocked at six in the morning during the summer months, and at daylight in winter. There is no gas in the cells or corridors of the prison, but it has been introduced into the day-rooms and officers' apartments; the price paid for it is 10*s.* per cubic foot.

[PLAN.

The following is the Ground Plan of Cavan Gaol.



MM, male prisons; O, office; W, workshop; TT, turnkeys' rooms; D, day-room for the lunatic class; C, punishment cells; AM, Assistant Matron's room; L, laundry. The marshalsea for males, and the hospital for both sexes, are situate in the upper part of the central building, marked "Tower," T, W, O, C, and D, on the plan.

It will be seen from the preceding plan that the buildings of this gaol can, without difficulty, be altered to suit the separate system of discipline, the only form adapted to the requirements of a country prison. Erected on the same model as the gaols at Limerick, Clonmel,

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and other towns, it can, with the same facility, be remodelled, to enable perfect separation, with efficient supervision over both officers and prisoners, to be carried out in it. Hitherto the classification has been, according to the Act of 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, male prisoners being divided into five sections—felons, misdemeanants, the tried, the untried, and drunkards. It was intended that the females should be separated into three classes, and that prostitutes and lunatics should form two, and all the remaining prisoners be placed in the third; but in consequence of the number of the insane, who are scattered over every part of the female prison, even this meagre classification cannot be adhered to. My colleague, in his reports, has frequently expressed an opinion of the urgent necessity of establishing the separate system of prison discipline in this gaol, and in that for 1863, he observes:—"The report of the Committee of the House of Lords, presented in the last session, upon the discipline of the county and borough prisons of England, urges the necessity of State intervention in the *obligatory* establishment of the 'separate system,' a suggestion which, doubtless, will be carried into effect throughout the United Kingdom."

There are eighteen large cells on the female side of the gaol, which, if heated and fitted up with bells, &c., would be well suited for separation.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	2	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Bath,	1	–
			Privies,	8	1
Cells to contain three persons,	–	18	Water-closets,	1	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Reception Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	3	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	116	16	Shirts,	103	18	Caps,	34	20
Sheets, pairs of,	144	24	Jackets,	37	38	Shifts,	34	20
Rugs,	116	6	Vests,	37	38	Gowns,	34	46
Bed-ticks,	116	30	Trowsers,	37	38	Petticoats,	36	36
			Caps,	37	44	Stockings, pairs of,	36	24
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	18	12	Shoes, pairs of,	17	24
			Shoes and Clogs, pairs of,	26	31			

I found the prison buildings, on my inspection, in sound repair, properly ventilated, secure, very clean, and well kept; an adequate supply of water for the use of the establishment is obtained from two wells on the premises, whence it is raised by the power of the tread-wheel, and is distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The sewerage is effective, and the stock of prison clothing—sheets, blankets, and bedding—good and sufficient, with some in store. No alteration has been made in the hospital, which is in every way unsuited for invalids. It is placed on the top story of a high building, and consists of two rooms, one for each sex, and a water-closet common to both. The separation of the sexes is not sufficient, and there is no fixed bath in the hospital or in any part of the gaol, except a shower bath, which is placed in one of the open yards. This bath should on no account be used unless in summer, and only according to the directions of the Medical Officer. In this gaol there is no shelter for

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prisoners engaged in breaking stones; and on the day of my visit, in the month of November, they were so employed in the open air. Stone sheds should be built, as in every well-regulated prison. A drying-room is likewise much required; the laundry is defective; the punishment cells are unheated and not fit for use in winter; the tread-wheel is unpartitioned. In the female prison there is but one room for the accommodation of both classes of debtors, and there are no reception-rooms for female prisoners.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	4	Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	4

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the Punishment Book duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Schools.

The teacher, who is likewise turnkey, is attentive to his duties, but many of the requirements for teaching are wanting. I would therefore suggest to the Board of Superintendence to place the schools in connexion with the Commissioners of Education, in order that an efficient system might be established, and inspection by a competent officer insured. If connected with the Education Board the various books and school requisites, without which no teacher can properly give instruction, would be obtained from the Education Board at a considerable reduction in price, and the school would be placed on a proper footing. At present the pupils are not provided with writing materials, which would be supplied from the Education Office at a trifling cost—copy-books at 1*d.* each, and steel pens at 4*d.* and 5*d.* per gross, besides books and other requisites at equally cheap rates; a gratuity would be given by the Commissioners to the teacher if he merited it; and should it be considered desirable, he could be trained at the Central Establishment in Dublin, without cost to the funds of the prison.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	219	81	208	53
Average daily number of pupils,	31½	5½	22	5½

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 1 to 2 o'clock.

The females are taught by the Master, a Matron being present.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Treadwheel, ... 16 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	3	Washing,	2
Tailoring,	1	Knitting and sewing,	5
Carpentry,	1		
Total,	5	Total,	7

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Punitive Labour,	16	–
Industrial Labour,	5	7
Sick,	–	1
Debtors, unemployed (including two in hospital),	6	–
Lunatics (including one in hospital),	13	7
Minding lunatics,	2	2
Cooks,	2	–
Total in custody,	44	17

There are looms and other implements for trade manufacture in the prison; 2 turnkeys trained to handicrafts have been appointed in 1863; and I find that 21 tradesmen confined in the gaol during the year were employed in industrial works.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £14 5*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £17 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £9 16*s.* 9*d.*

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Male and female adults, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive gruel in place of new milk for dinner; all other prisoners get gruel twice a week.

Male lunatics get, in addition to the above, 2 oz. of oatmeal for breakfast, 4 oz. brown bread at dinner, and 6 oz. oatmeal and ¾ pint buttermilk for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 1½*d.*, brown, ¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 10*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 4⅞*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2⅔*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 4⅘*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*, brown, do., £1 2*s.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The food for prison use, on the day of my inspection, was good; and the Chaplains invariably report favourably of the quality of the supply, in the tabular form recommended for their use. I did not find a single exception taken to the provisions since the commencement of 1864.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3·61*d.* | 1862, . 3·34*d.* | 1863, . 2·44*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Governor, without the assistance of a clerk, keeps all the books and registries belonging to the prison, and he deserves much credit for the satisfactory manner in which he discharges this duty. All the forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, have been adopted. The accounts are kept by the Local Inspector, who furnishes to the Board, previous to assizes, a detailed account of salaries, of prison officers, and supplies issued by contractors, showing the amount due to each individual, which, when examined by the members of the Board, and verified, on oath, by the Local Inspector, is submitted to the Grand Jury for presentment, and afterwards fiated by the Judge.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,557 5*s.* 1½*d.* | 1862, . £1,704 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £1,675 2*s.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £31 9*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £27 14*s.* 3½*d.* | 1863, . £20 3*s.* 7½*d.*

Repaid by the Treasury for certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, . £162 1*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £166 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £280 13*s.* 10*d.*

Ditto for offenders against the Excise laws:—

1861, . £4 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £5 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £1 12*s.* 7*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100
Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain,	30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30
Rev. John O'Connor, R.C. Chaplain,	30
Dr. Mease, Physician,	74
William Brice, Apothecary,	—

Resident.

George R. Gallogly, Governor,	200
Charles Clandening, 1st Turnkey,	£60
Thomas M'Dowell, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	30
Turnkeys: George Reilly,	30
Turnkeys: Robert West, *Carpenter*,	30
Turnkeys: Thomas Story, *Whitesmith*,	30
Turnkeys: George M'Call, in charge of Lunatics,	30
Miss Sturdy, Matron,	40
Eliza Johnston, Assistant-Matron,	16
Jane Jackson, Hospital Nurse,	10

Extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. The interns are paid twice in each month; they are likewise provided with fuel and light, but no food rations are given to any except the hospital nurse and the assistant matron, who each receive two pounds of bread and one quart of sweet milk daily.

Vacancies.

Letitia Court, Hospital Nurse, dismissed by the Board of Superintendence, in consequence of the Governor refusing to sign the necessary certificate; Jane Temple, Assistant Matron, dismissed for neglect of duty; Elizabeth Johnston appointed Assistant Matron, and Jane Jackson appointed Hospital Nurse.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	208	186
Protestant Chaplain,	223	218
Presbyterian Chaplain,	160	132
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	199	189
Surgeon,	187	135

It will be seen from the above schedule, that all the extern officers have been very regular in their attendance during the past and the present years.

Hospital.

No change or improvement has been made in the hospital, which is wanting in every requirement for the sick. The old and invalid nurse has, however, been got rid of, and a younger and more healthy person put in her place.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	12	229	·63	19 9 9	6
1862,	16	242	·66	13 1 2	3
1863,	27	778	2·13	22 0 3	2
1864 (to day of Inspection),	28	743	2·27	—	2*

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	Robert Erskine, esq., J.P.	Nathaniel Montgomery, esq., J.P.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Captain M. Phillips.	James Fay, esq.
Robt. Burrows, esq., J.P., D.L.	Wm. A. Moore, esq.	Andrew Carden, esq., J.P.
William Humphrys, esq., J.P., D.L.	Rev. Hugh Murray.	
	David F. Jones, esq., J.P.	

The Board now meets regularly each month for the transaction of business. All contracts and the salaries of extern officers are discharged at assizes by cheques drawn in favour of each individual. The salaries of inferior officers and incidentals are paid by the Board at its monthly meetings.

* Including one executed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan.

Bridewells.

	Bailieborough.		Cootehill.		Ballyconnell.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	92	41	33	31	33	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	19	11	9	9	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	33	7	13	7	8	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	3	5	2	1	2
Petty Sessions	Mullaght, Virginia, Kingscourt, and Shircock, every three weeks; Bailieborough, fortnightly.		Fortnightly, on Saturdays, for the county, & weekly, on Thursdays, for the town.		Boerboy, every second Monday; Swanlinbar, second Tuesday; Ballyconnell, second Wednesday; Kilgrasson, second Thursday.	
Transmittals,	Direct; generally on following Monday.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	One illegal.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Some required. Keeper's day-room very damp.		In good repair.		Chimneys smoke; roof and doors require repair.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		Yard quite insecure.		Yards very insecure, affording easy escape.	
Accommodation,	Three cells and day-room for each sex.		Males, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; females, day-room and one cell, with two beds; the other cells not used.		Accommodation for keeper insufficient; males, day-room, and two cells with two beds in each; females, day-room and one cell with one bed.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.		Blankets, sheets, tins and tubs required.	
Water,	By pump.		Good and abundant by pump.		By pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very clean and well kept.		Very clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4*d.* for each sex.		5*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; has a pension of £22 15*s.*		£30; pension of £15.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper, £10.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	
Official Inspection,	5th March, 1864.		5th March, 1864.		16th July, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 31ST AUGUST, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	1	11	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	21	1	22	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	3	8	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	7	2	9	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	31	9	40	–	–	–
Total,	84	22	106	2	–	2

Juveniles.

		M.
16 years and above 10,	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felons,	1
	" " " Misdemeanants,	1
	" Summarily—Other offenders,	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . . 66 | 1862, . . 111 | 1863, . . 94 | Day of inspection, 106

Number of Workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years—

1861, . . 2 | 1862, . . – | 1863, . . 2 | Day of Inspection, –

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years—

1861, . . 1 | 1862, . . 1 | 1863, . . 1 | Day of Inspection, 4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	2	Debtors,	14	2
Criminals,	400	83	Criminals,	277	64
Vagrants,	5	5	Vagrants,	4	4
Drunkards,	16	25	Drunkards,	31	9
Lunatics,	19	10	Lunatics,	13	13
Total,	453	125	Total,	339	92

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.		*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	412	78	Committed	Once within the year,	307	75
	Twice, ,,	14	12		Twice, ,,	6	4
	Thrice, ,,	–	3		Thrice, ,,	2	1
	Four times, ,,	–	1		Four times, ,,	–	1
	Eight times, ,,	–	1		Eight times, ,,	–	–
	Total,	426	95		Total,	315	81

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	84	21·68	—	91·45	20·1	—
Highest number at any one time,	135		17th May.	147		3rd July.
Lowest ditto,	76		28th Sept.	87		2nd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	111		8th May.	124		3rd July.
Ditto, of females,	33		23rd June.	31		27th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	56		28th Sept.	74		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	10		25th Nov.	13		2nd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1864 :—

19th January, 1857,	88	29th June, 1861,	102
27th January, 1858,	95	14th December, 1862,	132
16th January, 1859,	82	17th May, 1863,	135
17th June, 1860,	76	3rd July, 1864,	147

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	80	79	65	96	146	127	107
Acquittals,	108	79	100	100	71	98	94
Total,	188	158	165	196	217	225	201

Committals of drunkards :—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	4	23	25	21	16	25
To the bridewells of the county,	92	27	108	30	126	21
Total,	96	50	133	51	142	46

Area, 1,193,443 acres; population, 237,395 inhabitants.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	5	–	4	–	1	–
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	115	19	119	16	76	12	14	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	32	2	30	5	23	1	10	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	14	1	9	1	10	–	–	–
Other Assaults,	7	–	10	–	4	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	1	10	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	1	10	–	11	2	6	–
Larceny,	12	15	13	12	4	4	3	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2	–	4	4	11	1	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	–	3	1	–	2	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	2	2	4	1	2	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	1	19	1	14	2	4	–
Military and naval offences,	14	–	14	–	10	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	2	2	1	3	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	35	6	73	12	49	19	4	1
Ribbonism,	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	15	–	8	–	7	–	3	–
Detaining muslin,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Contempt of court,	4	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Concealing a felony,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	8	2	5	5	10	4	1	1
Against property, with violence,	3	–	7	2	6	3	–	1
Against property, without violence,	9	5	14	5	4	9	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	20	5	20	8	11	1	–	–
Vagrancy,	2	3	5	5	4	4	–	4
Drunkenness,	25	21	16	25	31	9	–	–
Lunacy,	29	16	19	10	13	13	31	9
Debt,	10	2	13	2	14	2	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	21	6	10	3	8	2	–	–
Total,	432	116	453	125	339	92	84	22

I found 40 lunatics in custody, 2 debtors and 64 other prisoners, of whom 4 were vagrants, 3 committed for illegal fishing, 1 military, and 5 revenue prisoners.

It is worthy of observation, that out of the remaining 51 prisoners in custody 37 were under committals for assaults, personal violence, and riot; and only 14 in the entire gaol for offences against property,

consisting of 6 for stealing live stock, 5 for larceny, 2 for obtaining money under false pretences, and 1 girl for detaining a piece of muslin; several of these were juveniles; 1 prisoner who was twice placed on his trial for a savage murder committed in 1862 still remains in custody, the juries having on both occasions disagreed; he will be again tried at the ensuing assizes in spring; another prisoner was under a sentence of 2 years' imprisonment for firing at with intent to kill. The tendency to personal violence, and the unfrequency of offences against property in this county, contrasts strongly with the state of crime in the adjoining county of Londonderry, in which the reverse prevails. There the majority of the offenders in custody, when I visited the gaol, were under convictions for theft, robbery, and similar offences.

Lunatics.

Of the 40 lunatics in custody on the day of my visit 31 were males and 9 females. They were suffering under every form of the disease—1 was in a strait waistcoat, and very violent, many have been in charge for lengthened periods; 1 lunatic died in the gaol in 1863 of peritonitis: he was committed in 1861; and 1 died previous to my visit in 1864. The insane here are kindly treated, they receive a meat diet, denied to them in many other Irish prisons, and every attention which circumstances will permit is paid to their comforts; but no care on the part of the authorities can counteract the depressing influences of a gaol when acting on a mind already weakened by disease and functional derangement, which is in a state of nervous excitement with despondence and suicidal tendencies. A short time previous to my visit to the gaol in August, 1864, I received a letter from the Local Inspector, begging that a lunatic, J. M'D., should be removed to the asylum. In that letter he states "The lunatic has already made several attempts on his life, and this morning had nearly succeeded; for although in charge of 2 prisoners, they were unable to prevent the attempt. We keep him with these prisoners day and night, and yet find it impossible to give him the care and attention his case requires; and if not removed we cannot be answerable for the consequences."

Juveniles.

No female under 16 years of age was lodged in this gaol from the county Donegal for any offence in 1863; 25 boys were committed during the year; 5 were convicted at assizes or quarter sessions, the rest summarily, 4 were acquitted; 2 received sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, three of 3 months, others for shorter periods; only 2 were orphans, and 20 had both parents living. Two could read and write, 9 could read imperfectly, the rest were either wholly illiterate, or could merely spell. They all belonged to the county Donegal. Since the commencement of 1864, 18 juveniles were committed to this gaol, 5 of whom were girls, but 2 of these girls were for assaults in the workhouse, and 1 for an excise offence, the fourth was acquitted, and the fifth was convicted of picking pockets. The latter girl had been trained to be a thief by her mother, but they were both strangers; and it is remarkable that no female whose age did not exceed 16 years belonging to the county of Donegal was convicted during the present or past year of any offence against property in the county. Amongst the boys only 2 were convicted of thieving, 1 summarily, the other at quarter sessions of stealing bones, he is an orphan. The offences for which the other boys were committed were against the excise and fishing laws, begging,

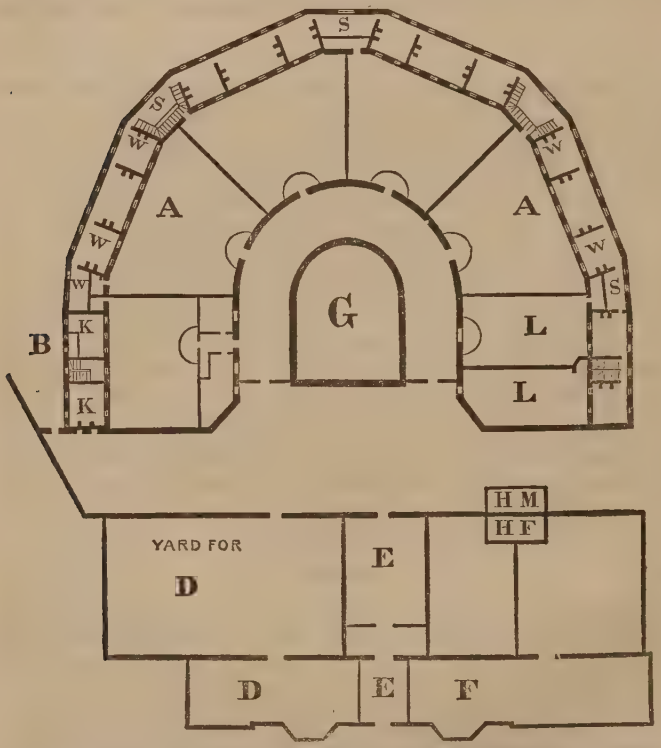
NORTH DISTRICT.

carrying arms in a proclaimed district, and assault; 1 boy of 13 committed for homicide was acquitted.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Illegal distillation and breaches of the excise laws are very frequent in this wild district; 85 were committed for the offence in 1863, and 68 previous to my visit in 1864. Fifteen debtors were lodged in this gaol during 1863, and 16 up to 30 August in the present year.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1863 or 1864. The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and in his absence his deputy. It is the duty of one of the turnkeys in rotation to patrol at night, but there is no tell-tale clock in the prison to test the accuracy of his rounds.



G, Governor's House, Chapel, &c. E, Entrance. F, Female Prison. D, Debtors. K, Kitchen. SS, Solitary Cells. WW, Workshops. B, Baths. LL, Lunatics. HH, Hospitals.

My colleague and myself have already in former reports enumerated the defects of this associated gaol. In 1862 I pointed out how the prison buildings might be altered with advantage to suit the separate system of prison discipline on the plan adopted by the grand jury of Monaghan, to remodel their gaol, which in many points resembles this; and my colleague, in his report last year, has called attention to the fact, that the Select Committee of the House of Lords which sat last Session to inquire into prison dicipline in England, has reported to Parliament as the result of their inquiry, that they consider legislative

measures should be taken to make the administration in all county gaols under the separate system obligatory, and that the repayment by the treasury of cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners should, in each case, be made contingent on the adoption of that system.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Workshops,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Worksheds,	4	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries,	–	1
			Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	11	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Privies,	10	2
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Fumigating Rooms (Boxes),	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, Pairs of,	163	18
Sheets, Pairs of,	140	25
Rugs,	140	19
Bed-ticks,	140	25

Male Clothing.	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	178	70
Jackets,	82	136
Vests,	82	98
Trowsers,	82	82
Caps,	82	59
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	28	–
Shoes, Pairs of,	82	27

Female Clothing.	In use.	In store.
Caps,	22	28
Shifts,	44	16
Gowns,	22	18
Petticoats,	44	33
Shoes, Pairs of,	22	8

I was much pleased with the creditable condition in which I found this gaol; discipline is maintained as efficiently as the appliances at the command of the prison authorities, who are active and zealous in the discharge of their duties, will permit. I found the buildings well ventilated, in sound repair, and kept with much neatness and care; the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing good, and sufficient for present use, with some in store. An abundant supply of water is obtained from a reservoir outside the prison bounds, but the sewerage is ineffective, inasmuch as a difficulty is experienced in procuring a sufficient fall for drainage in consequence of the gaol being built nearly on a level with the river. No improvement or alteration has been made in the prison buildings since last inspection, and the faults pointed out in former reports still continue; the laundry and drying-room are very defective, the accommodation for debtors insufficient, and the classification of female prisoners most imperfect.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	37	10
Other Punishments,	55	5
Total,	92	15

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	4
Other Punishments,	13	–
Total,	31	4

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but the book in which they are recorded is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence, and signed by the Chairman at its meetings.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Breaking Stones, ... 25 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	10	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Shoemaking,	2	–
Spinning,	–	1
Sewing,	–	11
Total,	13	12

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	25	–
Industrial labour,	13	12
Sick,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	31	9
Warders of lunatics,	8	1
Warder in hospital,	1	–
Cooks,	3	–
Total,	84	22

Stone-breaking is the only hard labour in use. It has, however, been decided by the law adviser that stone-breaking comes within this category of punishment, and that prisoners so sentenced may be employed at it.

Such of the inmates as are acquainted with trades are usefully employed at industrial works, but there is no trades' instructor in the gaol.

Total net profit the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £35 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1862, . £22 13*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . —

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	401	94	276	65
Average daily number of pupils,	48	7	47	6

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2·30; Females—12 to 1.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3. Children under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

The meal for breakfast is half Indian and half oatmeal.

2 oz. oatmeal gruel substituted for new milk to 1st and 2nd classes, on two days in each week, for dinner; and for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, gruel is used every day for dinner. Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner four days in each week to prisoners whose time exceeds one calendar month—when potatoes can be procured.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 19*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5½*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 26*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day I made my inspection, and no complaint was made by any. The food supplied for the use of the prisoners on that day was of good quality, and I find by their reports that no exceptions are taken by the Chaplains to the provisions furnished by the contractors for the gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . . 3·19*d.* | 1862, . . 3·32*d.* | 1863, . . 3·13*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various books and accounts are kept in this gaol with much care and attention. They appear very satisfactory, and all those required by the Queen's Bench and the Inspectors-General are in use. The Governor notes his journal more fully than in some other gaols. The different books and registers are submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £2,028 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £2,253 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £2,502 0*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner, per annum, for the last three years :—

1861, . £25 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £23 7*s.* 4·82*d.* | 1863, . £22 18*s.* 5·46*d.*

Amount repaid for maintenance of convicted prisoners out of Consolidated Fund :—

1861, . £185 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £243 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £252 4*s.* 7*d.*

Amount repaid by the Excise department for the maintenance of prisoners convicted of illegal distillation, &c. :—

1861, . £45 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £45 16*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £92 10*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector, . .	150	0	0
Rev. John Saml. M'Clintock, Protestant Chaplain, .	40	0	0
Rev. William M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.D., Surgeon, ...	—		
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	20	0	0

Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Samuel Searle, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, and *superintends trades*, ...	44	0	0
John Clendinning, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. James Baird, . .	50	0	0
Turnkeys. George Walker, . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Vance, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Scott, . . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. William Neely, . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Keatley, . .	30	0	0
Jane Ashe, Matron, . .	40	0	0
Anne Reilly, Assistant-matron and Schoolmistress, . .	25	0	0
Eliza Baird, Nurse, . .	10	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. John Samuel M'Clintock appointed Protestant Chaplain, vice the Rev. Charles Seymour, deceased; William Neely appointed turnkey, vice James Wilson, removed to Letterkenny Bridewell. Robert Keatley appointed turnkey, vice Thomas Harris, resigned.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

No officer but the Governor receives food rations, as the Warders are paid £10 in money as an equivalent for all allowances. The salary of the nurse is £10, without rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	217	147
Protestant Chaplain,	186	128
Presbyterian Chaplain,	192	123
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	193	120
Surgeon and Physician,	136	99
Apothecary,	365	243

It will be seen by the above table that the extern officers were very attentive to their duties during the past year, the Local Inspector and Apothecary more especially.

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into Hospital.	No. of Days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1861,	30	638	1·75	10	4	9	4
1862,	46	1,130	3·1	27	6	6	2
1863,	30	604	1·66	24	8	6	1
1864 (to day of Inspection),	34	505	2·07		—		1

I found two sick prisoners in the wards of the hospital for males on the day of my visit, that for females was unoccupied. The buildings were very clean and orderly. The sanitary state of the sane portion of the prisoners is satisfactory, the only death in the gaol in 1863 was of a lunatic. Small-pox appeared in it in July, 1864, but did not spread, and the patient recovered.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lieut.-Col. Humfrey.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.
John V. Stewart, esq.	William Sinclair, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Alex. J. R. Stewart, esq.	William Knox, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.	J. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.

The Board is convened on the third Thursday of each month for the discharge of business; but in consequence of the bad attendance of some members, there are seldom more than three or four present, and during the month of May in the present year no quorum was formed. Two members never attended the meetings in 1863, and two only once during the year. Contractors are paid by cheque to each by name, unless when the amounts are very small; the different sums are then included in one draft, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts on the ensuing Board day.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

	Buncrana.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	39	5	169	38
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	83	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	13	–	15	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	3	–
Petty Sessions,	At Buncrana on every 2nd Tuesday; but several other Petty Sessions in the district of this bridewell are only held monthly.		Donegal, every third week; Killybegs, monthly, on Wednesdays.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Some illegal.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order,	Good. Chimney of Keeper's house has been rebuilt.		In good repair.	
Security,	Yards utterly insecure, walls low, and escape over the privy easy.		*Very indifferent.*	
Accommodation,	One day-room and yard for males; ditto for females; and two cells for males; ditto for females.		One day-room and yard for males; ditto for females; two cells for males; ditto for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water,	*None, except from the roof.*		*From roof.* Pump out of order, but water bad.	
Sewerage,	Now good.		Improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, but dark and damp.		Clean, *but dark, damp, and ventilation bad.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Clerk of Petty Sessions, salary £35.		Court Keeper, salary £4.	
	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	
Official Inspection,	30th August, 1864; no prisoners.		18th May, 1864.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Glenties.		Letterkenny.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	60	5	194	64
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	–	34	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	19	4	69	23
Of whom were Drunkards, .	–	–	16	2
Petty Sessions, ...	Glenties, monthly, on Fridays; Ards, on 2nd Tuesday of each month.		Letterkenny, every 2nd Wednesday; Bunbey, 2nd Thursday; Churchhill, Wednesday; Dunfanahy, Saturday; Ramelton, Saturday; Tamney, Friday; Millfort, Thursday.	
Transmittals, ...	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, ...	Some illegal.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order, . . .	In good repair.		In good repair.	
Security, ...	Yard *not secure*, but improved.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, ...	One day-room for males; ditto for females; two cells for males, and one for females; *only one yard* for all prisoners.		One day-room and yard for males; ditto for females; two cells for males, with 4 beds; ditto for females with 2 beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, ...	*None, except from the roof.*		A pump on premises, in female yard.	
Sewerage, ...	Bad.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and well kept.		Very clean and well kept, but lower cells damp. Ventilation good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Clerk of the church, salary £5.		None.	
	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	
Official Inspection, . . .	19th May, 1864; two prisoners in custody.		1st May, 1864; no prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General,*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED ON THE 26TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	15	8	23	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	2	12	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	3	7	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	3	8	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	21	13	34	–	–	–
Total,	73	35	108	–	–	–

Juveniles.

		M.
10 years and under,	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon,	1
16 years and above 10,	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felons,	4
	Convicted summarily,	2

Two of the above were twice convicted.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 103 | 1862, . 102 | 1863, . 138 | 1864 (day of inspection), . 102

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . 2 | 1864 (day of inspection), –

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 1 | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 3 | 1864 (day of inspection), . 1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864, (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	2
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	66	24	53	32	37	18	7	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	19	–	8	13	9	2	1	–
Other assaults,	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	4	2	4	1	5	–	–	–
Robbery	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	1	2	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	53	62	65	59	38	34	17	9
Receiving stolen goods,	5	4	5	6	3	1	–	1
Embezzlement,	4	–	9	5	7	1	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	2	1	22	2	5	3	1	–
Forgery,	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	7	–	21	3	5	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	10	7	5	4	3	4	–	–
Revenue offences.	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Leaving service,	15	–	11	1	11	1	2	–
Forfeited recognizances,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Detaining materials of work,	7	5	6	6	6	3	1	–
Keeping dogs unmuzzled, &c.,	–	–	2	1	4	–	1	–
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	4	2	2	2	1	3	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	8	5	2	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	9	31	23	36	13	25	7	3
Vagrancy,	11	5	13	2	8	3	1	–
Drunkenness,	46	42	26	41	21	18	–	–
Lunacy,	21	9	27	7	21	8	21	13
Debt,	39	2	45	9	28	3	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	18	6	13	6	12	12	1	1
Total,	384	217	389	243	253	148	73	35

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	45	9	Debtors,	28	3
Criminals,	278	184	Criminals,	175	116
Vagrants,	13	2	Vagrants,	8	3
Drunkards,	26	41	Drunkards,	21	18
Lunatics,	27	7	Lunatics,	21	8
Total,	389	243	Total,	253	148

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	322	167	Once within the year,	215	112
	Twice ,,	11	11	Twice ,,	5	11
	Thrice ,,	–	8	Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times, ,,	–	2	Four times, ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	–	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	333	190	Total,	220	126

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	78¾	34½	—	62⅝	33	—
Highest number at any one time,	133		22nd August	122		20th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	95		27th Jan.	76		20th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	98		21st July.	76		18th Feb.
Ditto of females,	47		19th Sept.	48		20th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	62		2nd Nov.	48		17th April.
Ditto of females,	23		1st April.	26		1st May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

16th July, 1857,	105	21st September, 1861,	99
25th May, 1858,	89	2nd July, 1862,	115
5th August, 1859,	100	22nd August, 1863,	133
9th March, 1860,	92	20th February, 1864,	122

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	153	130	104	82	111	114	107
Acquittals,	92	73	73	49	73	83	67
Total,	245	203	177	131	184	197	174

Population, 200,866 inhabitants; area, 612,495 acres.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Committals of drunkards:—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . . .	45	42	46	42	26	41
To the bridewells of the county,	68	74	93	105	81	113
Total, . .	113	116	139	147	107	154

Notwithstanding that the preceding tables show a progressive annual increase in the number of committals to this gaol during the last three years of from 538, in 1860, to 623, in 1863, still it will be seen that the offences were not generally of a heinous character, and the number of prisoners sent for trial to assizes and quarter sessions has diminished during the past year. On the day of my inspection 102 prisoners of all classes were in custody, of whom 34 were insane and 5 were debtors. The great majority of the remainder were committed for trifling assaults, joining in illegal processions, taking forcible possession, and many for small thefts, embezzlement of yarn, &c. Amongst the more grave offenders, one man (who in the gaol is employed to care lunatics) had been condemned to two years' imprisonment for an indecent assault, and another prisoner, a female, had received a similar sentence for concealing a birth. Three prisoners were under a punishment of twelve months' imprisonment for robbery, and some others of six and nine months for a like offence. A few of the prisoners under former rules had been sentenced to six and eight months' imprisonment for assaults, but the great majority of committals during the year were for offences against property, and assaults are proportionably less frequent here than in many other counties in Ireland.

When it is remembered that the large town of Newry and part of Belfast are included in this county, and that the rural districts of Down are densely populated, I do not consider that the criminal statistics of the county present an aspect more unfavourable than under the circumstances might be expected.

Lunatics.

The 21 male and 13 female lunatics whom I found in this gaol occupied the cells and day-rooms of the old prison, and exercised in the flagged yards adjoining. One lunatic had been an inmate of the gaol for upwards of four years, and others for long periods. Amongst the more violently insane, one female, with strong suicidal tendencies, requires constant attention, and 2 criminal prisoners have been placed over her to prevent her from doing serious injury to herself. As these prisoners are obliged always to remain with her, two cells in the old prison have been united, to enable them to continue near her during the night.

An improved diet is now given to lunatics confined here. They receive soup, with meat, twice in the week, and half a pound of bread, with half a pint of milk each for supper.

The authorities of this gaol are quite alive to the injurious effects which must result to the insane from their remaining in the gloomy cells and day-rooms of an old prison, which has been deemed unfit for the occupation of felons, and they are anxious to have them removed to apartments free from physical discomforts, warm and cheerful, such as are suitable for the treatment of diseases of the mind; but unless the Act 1st Vict., chap. 27, is repealed the evil cannot be remedied

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

until the new District Lunatic Asylum is erected. In my report for 1862 I mentioned the fact that the ground intended as a site for the asylum had been valued preparatory to being purchased. The purchase has since been completed, but up to the present time the building has not been commenced.

Three lunatics died in the gaol in 1863, 2 of apoplexy and 1 of disease of the brain. Two died since the commencement of 1864.

Debtors.

Forty-five male and 9 female debtors were arrested in this county, and placed here during 1863, and 28 males and 3 females previous to my visit in 1864. I found 5 in custody, some of whom complained to me that, being destitute of means, they are unable to command the services of an attorney, or pay the expenses of filing a schedule; they consequently may remain for an indefinite period of time, supported at the cost of the ratepayers, in this gaol. The law on this subject requires to be amended; and I find in the different gaols of Ireland many similar cases.

The master debtors reside in the old prison, the females in the hospital, as there are no proper quarters allocated for their use.

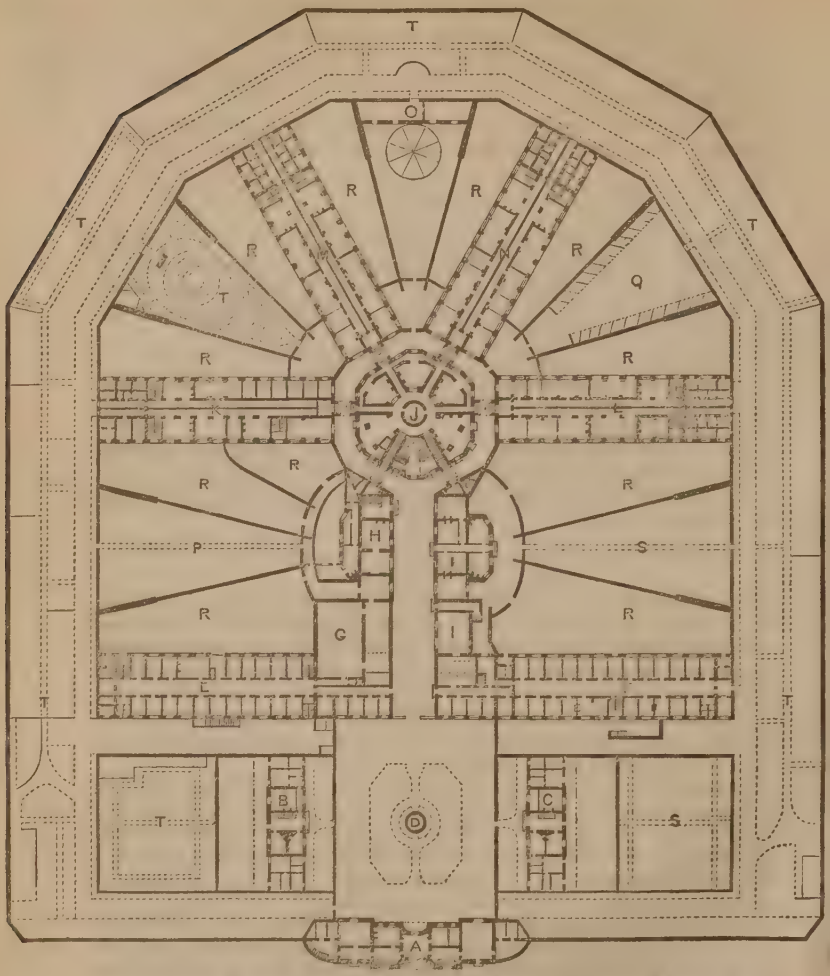
One revenue prisoner was committed here in 1864, and 2 in each of the preceding years.

Juveniles.

Seven juveniles were in custody in this gaol on the day of my visit, one of whom was under 10 years of age. His father is in America, and I understand that his mother has trained him to dishonest practices, and profits by the plunder he may obtain. It is for juveniles of this class, who otherwise will continue a permanent cost to the public, either in the gaol or when at large by plunder, that reformatories are most required. The boy is now under a sentence of three months' imprisonment for pawning a stolen shirt.

I found 2 boys (1 twelve, the other fourteen years of age) under a sentence of three months' imprisonment each for forging a money order. Another boy, who had during the past year been sentenced to a reformatory, but who could not be received, as the establishment was full, was, at the period of my visit, under a second conviction for larceny, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. As this boy is an orphan and friendless, there is good reason to fear that he will likewise add to the criminal population of the district. The other juveniles in the gaol on the day of my inspection were—1 for larceny, sentenced to three months, and 1 for an assault, to one month's imprisonment, besides 2 others committed for one week each for stealing from a garden.

Thirty-one juveniles were committed in 1863, 6 of whom were girls; 3 were under ten years of age; only 5 were orphans, 6 were illegitimate, 8 could both read and write, 9 were altogether illiterate: all but 2 belonged to the districts whence they were committed. Several of the boys committed were brothers. Three were sent to reformatories.



A, entrance gate; B, female hospital; C, male hospital; D, reservoir for water; E, female wing; F, male wing; G, laundry; H, Governor's house; I, Deputy-Governor's house, office, and Board-room; J, kitchen, &c., ground floor—Governor's house, principal floor—chapel, upper floor; K, female lunatics, half wing occupied; L, master debtors, half wing occupied; M, male lunatics; N, unoccupied; O, capstan-mill; P, laundry yard; Q, stone yard; R, airing yards; S, Deputy-Governor's garden; T, Governor's garden.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of	192	46
Sheets, pairs of,	241	12
Rugs,	196	28
Hammocks or Cots,	2	–
Bed-ticks,	193	7

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	149	22
Jackets,	132	33
Vests,	138	20
Trowsers,	125	49
Caps,	96	4
Shoes or Clogs, pairs of,	61	32

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Caps,	85	7
Shifts,	82	21
Gowns,	83	23
Petticoats,	132	56
Shoes, pairs of,	41	12

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	9	2	Store Rooms,	8	4
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundries,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	14	1	Drying Rooms,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	150	49	Lavatories,	13	7
			Baths,	3	1
Single Cells of larger size,	14	10	Privies,	14	4
Cells to contain three persons,	2	1	Water-closets,	7	7
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	4	4
Workshops,	15	–	Pumps and Wells,	–	1
Worksheds,	24	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Kitchens,	1	–	Other Machines for Labour,	–	–
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

No alterations or improvements have been made in the prison buildings since last inspection, but flowers have been planted at the entrance to the gaol, which have a pleasing and humanizing effect. I found the buildings in sound repair, very clean, and well ventilated. The bells and cell fittings, the lavatories and water-closets in good order, and the heating apparatus satisfactory. The walls of the separate prison are found to be very damp in winter, and the flagged yards are flooded after rain. It has been suggested that these defects could be remedied by putting eave gutters round the main building, and conveying the water into a tank, whence the laundry would be supplied with soft rain water. The supply of water to the gaol is at present obtained from a reservoir outside the prison grounds, whence it flows into a cistern placed over the central tower, marked D on the preceding plan of the gaol, from which it is distributed to the different sections of the prison, and applied to the flushing of the sewerage, which works well. The separate prison is supplied by a forcing pump.

The sittings in the chapel of this prison are very defective and unsuited for a place of divine worship; they are equally inconvenient as a school. The teacher, who is well qualified, cannot impart instruction in a satisfactory manner to pupils shut up in the cages which constitute the sittings in the chapel. When I visited the gaol I made a minute on the subject in the inspection book, and since then the Governor has made a communication, in which he states "that one of the unoccupied wings of the gaol could, at a comparatively small expense, be made available for the purposes of a chapel and school-room by gutting the building, by which a room, 24 feet wide and about 60 feet in length, could be obtained." As, however, this suggestion was made since my visit I have not had an opportunity to inquire on the spot whether it could be carried out, and I merely mention the subject for consideration. In Derry gaol a new school-room has been built, which, when the sittings are completed, will be the best prison school in any county gaol in Ireland. I have found it always desirable, when there is sufficient accommodation, to have separate apartments for school-room and chapel, as a school-room should be provided with desks, maps, black-boards, &c., and the sittings differently arranged from those in a chapel. Another defect in this gaol is the want of proper accommodation for female debtors, both mistress and paupers. This accommodation is imperatively required by the 109th section of the Prisons Act. There are no water-closets in the hospital, and no fixed bath; but there is a suitable place where it could be put up without difficulty, and at a trifling cost.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy-Governor, attends lock-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

up; and a turnkey is appointed to patrol at night up to 2 o'clock, A.M., when the guard is taken up by a second, who remains on duty until unlocking in the morning; but as the only detector clock in the gaol is placed in the guard-room, which remains open during the night, there is no means of ascertaining whether the patrol round the prison grounds is regularly kept up for the period of the watch.

No escape was attempted from the gaol either in 1863 or 1864. Nine offenders—8 males and 1 female, were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863, 4 of whom were sentenced for six years. No escape was attempted in 1863, or up to my visit in 1864.

The cells are lighted with gas.

A new weigh-bridge has been lately erected.

I found the stock of prison clothing, blankets and bedding, sufficient for present use, and some in store. A few of the rugs were in holes, and there was only one sheet on each bed in the cells where the lunatics sleep.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	17	7	Punishment Cells,	11	1
Other Punishments,	–	–	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	17	7	Total,	11	1

All the punishments during the present year were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, the record being initialed by the Chairman at the meetings of the Board. One punishment, in 1863, was inflicted by a magistrate, a member of the Board, on a female prisoner who assaulted an officer. Her punishment was fourteen days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill and capstan mill, 20 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	3	Prison Duties,	1
Breaking Freestone,	2	Attending Lunatics,	2
Labouring in Garden,	3	Nursing,	2
Carpentry,	1	Sewing,	10
Tailoring,	1	Washing,	3
Baking Bread,	1		
Pumping Water,	1	Total,	18
Cooking,	3		
Shoemaking,	1		
Prison Duties,	1		
Attending Lunatics,	3		
Total,	20		

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	20	–
Industrial Labour,	20	18
Unemployed,	2	2
Discharged (*before labour hours*),	1	1
Debtors (*unemployed*),	3	1
Lunatics,	21	13
Committed this day at time of inspection,	6	–
Total in custody,	73	35

There is no treadwheel in this gaol. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour spend two hours each day at shot-drill, and two hours turning a capstan, the power of which is not applied to any purpose, and is therefore lost.

Net profit on articles the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £8 13*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £8 13*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £13 10*s.* 7*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	188	85	67	49
Average daily number of pupils, . .	11	9	6	6

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Females, 11 to 1 P.M.

As has already been observed, the school teacher is well qualified, having been trained in the Church school at Santry, but he has not adequate means for giving instruction to the pupils under his charge. The females receive instruction from the prison matron.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. wheaten bread, with 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. wheaten bread, with ¾ pint sweet milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wheaten bread, with ¾ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. wheaten bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment, and under, get gruel in place of milk for dinner. All other prisoners get gruel in place of milk for dinner on Tuesdays and Fridays. Lunatics get soup two days in the week for dinner, and for supper 8 oz. wheaten bread and ½ pint sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1 1/8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.*; turf, per load, 3*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.* and 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., white, 32*s.*; brown, 28*s.*

The provisions provided for the use of the prisoners on the day I made my inspection were good; especially the bread, which is made in the prison of whole wheatenmeal. I find that the Chaplains regularly report, in the approved form, on the quality of the supplies from the contractors, and for the most part favourably. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1862, . 2·67*d.* | 1863, . 2·53*d.*

Books and Accounts.

All the various registries and books directed to be kept by the Queen's Bench are in use, except that no entries have been made in the Register of Juveniles Book since 1862. I trust that this register will be properly kept in future. All the other books and registries were regularly entered up, and neatly and carefully kept. They are duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £1,983 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £2,036 18*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £2,133 0*s.* 7*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £22 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, . £19 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £17 9*s.* 8*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund :—

1861, . £204 5*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £296 13*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £373 3*s.* 9*d.*

By Revenue departments for Excise prisoners :—

1861, . — | 1862, . — | 1863, . £6 8*s.* 2*d.*

By War-Office for military prisoners :—

1861, . £4 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . — | 1863, . £0 15*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James Stevenson, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Very Rev. T. Woodward, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	30	0	0
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon,	—		
S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10

Turnkeys,	£	*s.*	*d.*
Elisha Jackson, *Tailor*,	55	0	0
Hugh Jennings, *Shoemaker*,	42	10	0
Samuel Malone, . .	32	10	0
Kester Jennings, *Shoemaker*, . . .	32	10	0
Adam Young, *Carpenter*,	32	10	0
James Hunter, *Baker*, .	32	10	0
William Magee, . .	32	10	0
John Crawford, *Weaver*,	32	10	0

Resident.

George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0	Nathaniel Yeates, Turnkey,	32	10	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor, . . .	120	0	0	Eliza Cochrane, Matron, .	30	0	0
John Parnell, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0	Eliza Davidson, Matron, .	30	0	0
Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, *Miller*,	32	10	0	Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0
				Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,	26	0	0

Intern officers are supplied with fuel and gaslight, but no rations are given. Inferior officers are paid monthly, the Governor quarterly, and the extern officers half-yearly at assizes.

The Governor has applied to the Board for an increase of salary, and mentioned the matter to me; but it is a subject entirely for the consideration of the ratepayers and the members of the Board of Superintendence.

Vacancies in staff since last inspection, and how filled up :—

Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic Chaplain, died; Rev. P. O'Kane appointed in his room. William Gibson, turnkey, died; John Crawford appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	177	119
Protestant Chaplain, . .	247	151
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	208	147
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	158	93
Surgeon, ...	150	97
Apothecary, ...	179	108

It will be seen from the above table that most of the extern officers, especially the Chaplain of the Established Church, were very regular in their attendance to their duties in the gaol during 1863.

Hospitals.

Although there has been no epidemic in the gaol, the mortality during 1863 was considerable, and I do not look on its sanitary state as satisfactory. The number of deaths each year has been greater than the average daily number of prisoners in custody would warrant. Two deaths had already occurred in the gaol previous to my inspection in August, 1864, 5 deaths in 1863, 4 in 1862, and 3 in 1861. Some of these deaths were of lunatics, but two sane prisoners, a debtor and a criminal prisoner, died of consumption during the past year. It is a disease which attacks prisoners unfavourably placed, and the cause of mortality should be specially inquired into. There were no sick, and only a female debtor (who had no other quarters), in hospital on the day of my visit. I found the hospital buildings very clean and well kept. They are not, however, provided with water-closets.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861, ...	29	1,100	3·01	£1 0s. 6*d.*	3
1862, ...	24	962	2·63	£14 8s. 2*d.*	4
1863, ...	23	1,081	2·96	£2 18s. 6*d.*	5
1864 (to day of Inspection),	16	524	2·19	—	2

Board of Superintendence.

J. W. Maxwell, esq., J.P., D.L.	Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Lt.-Col. W. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.
A. H. Montgomery, esq.	William Keown, esq., J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., M.P., J.P.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.	Rev. J. H. Freke.
Rev. James C. Gordon, J.P.	Robt. Heron, esq., J.P., D.L.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.

The Board meets with great regularity for the discharge of business on the last Saturday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by one cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are amongst the best in Ireland, but that at Newtownards requires some trifling improvements, which should be made. Transmittals are irregular from the bridewell at Newry; but the cost of sending prisoners from Newry to the county gaol was last year 10*s.* for each car, and this year the contract is, I understand, 10*s.* 6*d.* One woman was kept in the bridewell ten days (from 14th to 24th September, 1864) after her conviction.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newry.		Newtownards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	198	202	122	58
Of whom were Drunkards,	62	104	19	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	41	42	34	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	14	7	–
Petty Sessions,	Newry, every Wednesday; Town Commissioners, on Mondays.		First and third Saturday in each month.	
Transmittals,	Irregular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In fair repair.	
Security,	Secure.		*Yards not secure.*	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms, with wash-rooms attached; twelve sleeping cells, with thirty-six beds; two cells for drunkards.		Eight cells and two large day-rooms, with washing-rooms off, but water-closets are required.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding quite insufficient for accommodation, sheets especially.		*Bedding scanty, some blankets in holes; one sheet only on each bed.*	
Water,	Plenty of water in wash-rooms.		Well on premises, *but pump out of order.*	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Now good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, $3\frac{6}{16}d.$; females, $3d.$		Males $4d.$; females $3\frac{1}{4}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£50.		£30.	
Salary of Matron,	£6.		£5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-house keeper; salary £10.	
Remarks,	Four females, prostitutes, in custody.		Two prisoners in custody since 20th August.	
Official inspection,	8th October, 1864.		26th August, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 22ND JULY, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	2	–	2
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	–	1	1
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	2	11	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Total,	31	10	41	2	2	4

Juveniles.

		M.
16 years and above 10.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Misdemeanants,	1
	,, summarily,	2

Two of these juveniles had been previously in gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 43 | 1862, . 63 | 1863, . 36 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 41

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . – | 1862, . 3 | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	59	19	97	30	39	20	8	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	2	1	–	4	1	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	1	15	4	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	1	–	3	–	2	–
Larceny,	30	24	33	27	10	14	5	2
Receiving stolen goods,	9	3	3	2	3	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Offences against the currency,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	11	–	3	–	4	3	–	2
Military and naval offences,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	2	2	2	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	5	1	9	–	2	2	1	–
Breach of contract, &c.,	8	4	7	4	6	2	–	1
Breach of Fishery Laws,	3	–	5	–	4	–	–	–
Illegal trespass,	5	3	3	2	–	–	–	–
Breach of Party Processions Act,	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Celebrating an illegal marriage,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	4	5	3	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	39	11	75	8	38	6	–	–
Lunacy,	9	5	6	5	4	4	–	1
Debt,	36	1	31	2	13	–	5	–
Remanded for further examination,	33	16	30	15	12	4	3	2
Total,	292	106	335	105	162	61	31	10

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	31	2	Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	223	90	Criminals,	107	51
Drunkards,	75	8	Drunkards,	38	6
Lunatics,	6	5	Lunatics,	4	4
Total,	335	105	Total,	162	61

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	240	89	Once within the year,	132	55
	Twice „	13	7	Twice „	5	3
	Thrice „	3	–	Thrice „	1	–
	Four times „	1	–	Four times „	1	–
	Eleven times „	1	–	Eleven times „	–	–
	Fourteen times „	1	–	Fourteen times „	–	–
	Total,	259	96	Total,	139	58

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	27	11	—	23	9	—
Highest number at any one time,	55		12th Jan.	45		10th April.
Lowest ditto,	26		20th Sept.	22		27th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	40		12th Jan.	36		8th April.
Ditto, of females,	22		12th April.	18		6th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		1st Nov.	13		15th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	3		16th Nov.	4		26th Jan.

	M.	F.
Total committals during 1863 to the Bridewell at Newtownbutler, the only Bridewell in Fermanagh,	23	12

None were for drunkenness.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

6th June, 1857,	56	15th June, 1861,	47
18th December, 1858,	53	12th January, 1862,	58
13th January, 1859,	71	12th January, 1863,	55
20th March, 1860,	49	10th April, 1864,	45

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	54	101	53	48	119	76	56
Acquittals,	38	31	59	38	60	50	32
Total,	92	132	112	86	179	126	88

Area, 457,195 acres; population, 105,768 inhabitants.

When I made my official inspection of this gaol, 31 male and 10 female prisoners of all classes were in custody, including 5 debtors, and 1 lunatic. The prisoners criminally committed were—1 man convicted of a breach of the revenue laws, under a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, which had been commuted to 6 months by command of the Lord Lieutenant; another, sentenced to penal servitude at the assizes just concluded, who was waiting for removal to the convict depot; 2 males under former rules of imprisonment, one of 2 years, the other of 6 months, for sheep-stealing; 2 boys, for forging post office orders; 14 prisoners for assaults, 7 for larceny; these, and a few trifling offenders, constituted the entire number of the inmates of the gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Amongst the few females in custody none were grave offenders: 2 were for larceny; a young girl accused of arson was on remand, and another who had absconded from the Cavan Workhouse, taking with her the clothes of the Union. The remainder were for disorderly conduct, or being prostitutes. The lunatic was in hospital under the charge of 2 prisoners; she was very violent.

Juveniles.

Although only 19 of the prisoners committed to this gaol in 1863 were under the age (16) to be classed as juveniles, 161 out of the entire number of committals (407) during the year were of persons under 21 years; and amongst those in custody at the time of my visit the age of many did not exceed 20 years, including 1 youth convicted of burglary, 2 of forgery, and 1 of sheep stealing. Three juveniles were in the gaol, 1 of whom, an orphan, had lived with a stepmother, who, it was stated, employed him to rob for her benefit: he was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment here, afterwards to be sent to a Reformatory: another little boy, only 11 years of age, was under a sentence of one month's imprisonment for throwing stones. The mother of this child is dead, his father has gone to America, and he appears to have been greatly neglected. When I visited, he was in hospital. The third boy had been committed for 3 months for a violent assault. Both his parents are living, but have, I am informed, been heretofore inmates of this gaol. Of the 19 juveniles committed in 1863, 3 were females, 11 were orphans, and 11 were either wholly illiterate or merely knew the alphabet; 3 only could read and write; they all belonged to the county, and 4 were under 10 years of age: 4 were sent to reformatories. Ten juveniles were committed up to the date of my inspection in 1864, 1 of whom was a female; her parents were living, but both had been inmates of the gaol.

Lunatics.

Lunatics are not, as elsewhere, kept for long periods in this gaol, but are at once removed to the asylum at Omagh; 11 were committed here as dangerous in 1863, 9 of whom were removed to the district asylum; 2 were discharged, stated to be cured: 1 was in custody at the time of my visit in 1864.

Eighteen debtors, including 1 female, were lodged here in 1863; 1 a pauper, committed for a trifling debt, has been an inmate of the gaol for the last three years, where he has been supported at the cost of the rates. The average cost of each prisoner for that period has been £25 14*s.* 3*d.*, and as there is no separation between the different classes of debtors, those supported at the cost of the public may receive, through the master debtors, luxuries to supplement the gaol allowance, and are, consequently, much more comfortable than in the workhouse. Male debtors sleep at the top of the old prison, but there is no suitable place where female debtors can be placed.

Only one offender, a male, was sentenced to penal servitude during 1863. No returned convict, known to be such, was in the gaol at the time of my visit.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, attends lock-up. One turnkey patrols at night in rotation, but his vigilance is not tested by a tell-tale clock.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	5	3	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Store Room,	3	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	66	36	Laundry,	–	1
			Lavatory,	–	1
			Baths,	3	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	4	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	13	3
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Reception Room,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Worksheds,	20	–	Machine for Labour,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	85	55	Shirts,	40	50	Caps,	8	15
Sheets, pairs of,	150	20	Jackets,	24	27	Shifts,	13	25
Rugs,	81	15	Vests,	26	34	Gowns,	13	14
Hammocks or Cots,	116	–	Trowsers,	25	29	Petticoats,	20	17
Bed-ticks,	91	20	Caps,	6	–	Stockings, pairs of,	7	12
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	7	5	Shoes, pairs of,	8	7
			Shoes, pairs of,	15	12			

I have inserted in this report (page 130) the plan of the gaol, as showing the defects and capabilities of the establishment.

The buildings were, when I made my inspection, very clean and well kept, thoroughly ventilated, and in good repair, except that some plastering was required in the hospital, and it would be desirable to place spouting round the main building to prevent the walls from being injured by damp. The fittings in the cells were all in satisfactory order. The bells, lavatories, and water-closets worked well, and all the various suggestions of my colleague in his report made in April, 1863, have been carefully carried out.

The crank pump is now in good repair; it is worked by 6 prisoners, and raises from the lake an ample supply of water well suited for the laundry, the lavatories, and water-closets. It is also used for flushing the sewerage, which is effective; excellent water for drinking purposes is provided by means of two hand-pumps from spring wells on the premises.

The supply of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison-clothing is sufficient for present use, and some are in store. I was shown some good shoes, which had been made by prison labour; the supply of shoes for females is, however, still scanty. Two cells have been fitted up for stores.

The laundry of this prison is very faulty, and there is no drying-room attached to it.

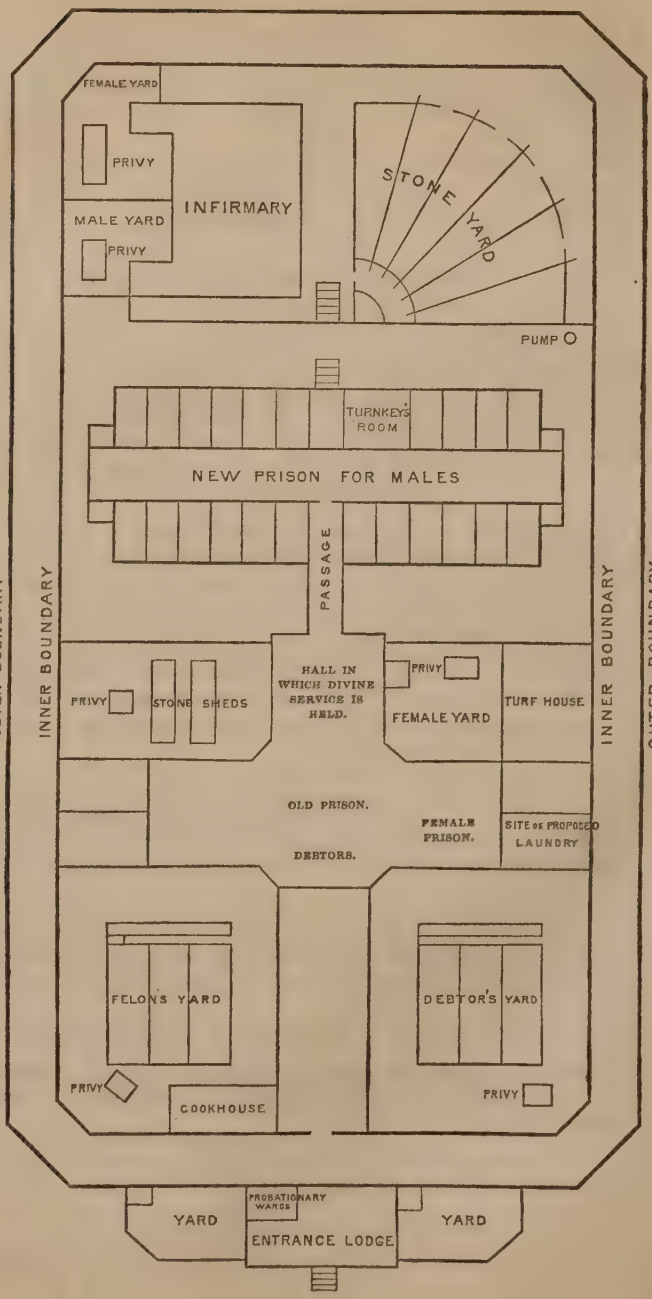
This is the only prison in Ireland to which no chapel is attached; public worship is held in a hall of the old prison through which there is a common passage.

[PLAN.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Plan of Enniskillen Gaol.



Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–
Other Punishments,	4	2	Other Punishments,	3	1

The punishments during 1863, and up to the date of my inspection in 1864, were few. They were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but in no case was a dark cell used, and the Governor appears by the books to have never exercised the full powers vested in him to inflict a sentence of 3 days on bread and water, which he is authorized to give. One prisoner, who had written some very improper observations in his copy-book, was sentenced, as a punishment, to be kept for 48 hours on bread and water. This punishment was not severe for the offence, and was well deserved; but the prisoner complained to me that on the day it was inflicted, he did not get his allowance of bread and water for dinner; and on another morning he did not get his breakfast until 11 o'clock. I ascertained that the facts were as he stated.

The Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Breaking stones and pumping water, . . 18 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Carpentry,	1	–
Washing,	–	3
Sewing,	–	2
Total,	1	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	18	–
Industrial labour,	1	5
Sick,	2	1
Unemployed,	3	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatic in hospital,	–	1
Cooking,	2	–
Prison duties,	4	1
Total in custody,	31	10

Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £34 14s. 11*d.* | 1862, . £18 1s. | 1863, . £21 7s.

Schools.

In this prison the inmates receive in their cells instruction from the teacher, who visits each individually; reading and writing only are taught, and there is no attempt to instruct them in grammar.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	190	56	96	41
Average daily number of pupils,	22	6	17	5

School-hours.—Males—From 10 to 11, A.M.; 1 to 2, P.M.; and 3 to 4, P.M. Females—11 to 12, noon.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes or 14 oz. white bread, with 1 pint of sweet milk; gruel soup two days weekly.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes or 12 oz. white bread, with ¾ pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 3*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 5*d.*; turf, per box, 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.* 3*d.*

The food furnished to the prisoners on the day I made my inspection was of good quality, and I find that the Chaplains regularly inspect and report on the quality of the provisions supplied by the contractor and for the most part favourably. I questioned all the inmates in custody, and, with the exception of the case already referred to, no complaint was made by any.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three years preceding my visit:—

1861, . 3·21*d.* | 1862, . 2·99*d.* | 1863, . 2·85*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are here kept with care and attention and appear most satisfactory. The Discharge Book is now regularly entered up, and the Local Inspector, the Governor and Chaplains keep journals which are duly submitted to the Board and signed by the chairman at its meetings. All the books recommended by the Queen's Bench and the Inspectors-General are in use, except the General Visitors' Book.

Prisoners on entering the gaol, if they can write, sign their names in a book appointed for the purpose, and again on discharge; this is found satisfactory, as besides showing progress in school instruction it likewise leads to identification of handwriting, and has, I am informed, led to convictions.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years;—

1861, . £1,137 0*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £1,207 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £1,157 3*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £29 18*s.* 5·13*d.* | 1862, . £25 13*s.* 8·27*d.* | 1863, . £25 14*s.* 3·57*d.*

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, . £133 6*s.* 11*d.* | 1862, . £181 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £142 7*s.* 8*d.*

Repaid by War Office for military prisoners:—

1861, . £2 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . — | 1863, . £2 6*s.* 8*d.*

Repaid by the Excise for revenue prisoners:—

1861, . — | 1862, . — | 1863, . £2 8*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Rev. W. H. Bradshaw, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. James M'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
R. P. Walsh, esq., M.D., Surgeon,		—	
George Mahood, esq., M.D., Apothecary,		—	

Resident.	£	s.	d.
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0
Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0
Alexander Brooke, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	34	0	0
Turnkeys. William Clegg, *Shoemaker*,	36	0	0
Turnkeys. William Drennan,	36	0	0
Turnkeys. William M'Mullen, *Carpenter*,	29	0	0
Turnkeys. Joseph Masterson, *Cooper*,	29	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0
Catherine Greenleese, Nurse-tender,	18	10	0

No vacancies occurred during the year. No rations or allowances are given to the officers.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	187	96
Protestant Chaplain,	255	146
Presbyterian Chaplain,	280	151
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	194	116
Surgeon,	157	86
Apothecary,	27	8

It will be seen by the above schedule that the Chaplains, especially the Presbyterian, are very attentive to their duties.

Hospitals.

There are good water-closets and baths attached to the hospital of this prison. The sanitary condition of the inmates has been most satisfactory, no deaths having happened in the establishment since 1861.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	27	1,910	4	26 4 6	1
1862,	41	1,896	5	29 13 5	–
1863,	37	1,375	5·59	29 6 0	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	17	594	4	—	–

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, esq.	Rev. Loftus Reade.
Earl of Enniskillen.	M. C. Maude, esq.	Richard Hall, esq.
H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq.	Colonel Archdall.	John Brady, esq.
F. W. Barton, esq.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	Samuel Frith, esq.

The Board of Superintendence devote much care and attention to their duties, and are very regular in their attendance. The salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid monthly; those of the superior officers and contractors half-yearly at assizes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh.

Bridewell.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	23	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	5	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
Petty Sessions at Newtownbutler,	On alternate Wednesdays.	
Ditto at Roslea, within the district of this bridewell,	On alternate Saturdays.	
Transmittals,	Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Sufficient, except that the roof of the female day-room admits damp; spouting required.	
Security,	Yards now secure with care.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells. There is, besides, a dark cell. The Keeper's apartments are very limited.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied from a pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Improved.	
How kept,	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	—	
Salary of Keeper,	£20, including keep of Court-house.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	
Official Inspection,	16th July, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.—Official Inspection, 15th July, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	2	8	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Total,	20	3	23	5	2	7

Juvenile in custody on day of Inspection.

One male, an orphan, twelve years of age, summarily convicted at petty sessions of stealing potatoes, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 44 | 1862, . 21 | 1863, . 62 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 23

Workhouse offender in custody on day of inspection summarily convicted—1 male.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	73	14	50	8	36	2	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	27	2	–	–	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—concluded.

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other assaults,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	8	3	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	3	–	2	1	7	1	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	29	17	19	13	8	5	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	3	3	5	3	–	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	10	–	21	–	4	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	12	–	4	–	11	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	5	1	2	5	1	1	–
Revenue offences,	7	2	5	–	3	1	2	–
Having unregistered arms,	5	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	1	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–
Breach of the Lord's Day,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Inoculating children,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furious driving,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gambling in the public street,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	1	2	1	–	2	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	11	1	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	1	5	4	4	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	14	6	8	8	–	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	40	37	26	34	21	20	–	–
Lunacy,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	27	–	32	3	10	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	61	6	26	6	5	1	–	–
Total,	332	96	278	92	127	35	20	3

Committals.

1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	32	3	Debtors,	10	–
Criminals,	219	55	Criminals,	96	15
Drunkards,	26	34	Drunkards,	21	20
Lunatics,	1	–	Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	278	92	Total,	127	35

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	227	47	Once within the year,	115	15
	Twice ,,	8	5	Twice ,,	1	3
	Thrice ,,	1	1	Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	–	Five times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	–	Nine times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	–
	Fifteen times ,,	–	1	Fifteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	236	56	Total,	116	20

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	$37\frac{60}{365}$	$5\frac{312}{365}$	—	$31\frac{72}{197}$	$5\frac{196}{197}$	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	73		26th June.	50		10th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	24		20th Oct.	21		7th July.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	67		26th June.	42		9th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	11		22nd Feb.	10		3rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	19		20th Oct.	17		12th July.
Ditto, of females,	1		30th April.	3		8th July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

24th January, 1857, . .	66	9th February, 1861, . .	45
29th June, 1858, . .	60	29th October, 1862, . .	49
18th December, 1859, . .	39	26th June, 1863, . . .	73
26th October, 1860, . .	57	10th January, 1864, . .	50

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions, last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions, . .	37	87	80	71	54	86	138
Acquittals, . .	56	75	46	46	50	77	44
Total, . . .	93	162	126	117	104	163	182

Committals of drunkards in 1863:—

To the gaol, ...	60
To the bridewells of the county, . . .	60
Total, ...	120

Population 104,744 inhabitants; area, 392,363 acres.

Within the week previous to my inspection of this gaol, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the then presiding Judge at assizes, when congratulating the Grand Jury on the satisfactory state of their county, observed:—"From all the information which I have been able to obtain, it appears to me that this county is in a most improved state indeed. There are altogether but two cases on the calendar, one being a charge of larceny, and the other of conspiracy to compromise a felony. Neither is of any importance. I am aware that the state of the calendar is not always a criterion of the state of crime; but I have availed myself of all the information I could obtain, and have had a return of all the offences committed since the last assizes furnished to me by the County Inspector and resident magistrates. They are few in number, and, with the exception of some cases of persons appearing in arms, they are of the ordinary character. There are two of assault, which appear to have arisen from private quarrels, and not from agrarian outrage or conspiracy—their character is, therefore, much mitigated. There are three or four threatening letters, the writers of which, as frequently happens, cannot be discovered. The malicious injuries are not of great importance. One of them is that of plucking the wool off a sheep; the other, breaking the windows of a school-

NORTH DISTRICT.

house. On the whole, therefore, I congratulate you sincerely on your continuing improvement."

County of Leitrim Gaol.

At these assizes the only two prisoners for trial were both acquitted.

Twenty males and 3 females were in custody on the day of my visit, 3 of whom were debtors. One, a Poor Law offender; 2 committed for illicit distillation; and 1 for taking forcible possession; 4 were under sentences for offences against property. The remainder for those against the person. The more grave criminals, inmates of this gaol on the day of my inspection, were, with two or three exceptions, under convictions not of a recent date. Two men, under a sentence for manslaughter, had been convicted in 1862, and had just completed their sentences of 2 years' imprisonment in the gaol. Another, whose sentence was for a period of 18 months, had been convicted in June, 1863. There were, however, 2 inveterate offenders in the gaol, but they were both strangers. One, who had been convicted in January, 1864, of picking pockets, belongs to Dublin—he is now under a sentence of 2 years' imprisonment—the other, whose sentence is for 12 months, forms part of a gang of strolling thieves, and was, with a woman, also of the gang, convicted of a robbery committed very soon after his discharge from this gaol, on completing a former term of 6 months' imprisonment, for a like offence. We may, therefore, believe that at the expiration of his present sentence he will recommence his career of crime. The only means to protect the public from this class of professional thieves is by long sentences of penal servitude, and so to abstract them from their haunts and associates in crime.

Only 3 female prisoners were in custody on the day of my visit, 2 of whom were strangers. One, a prostitute belonging to a travelling band of thieves, sentenced, for larceny, to 12 months' imprisonment; the other, a girl from the county Longford, to three months, convicted of stealing a rug; the third is an old offender, who had previously been committed from the workhouse, and was under sentence of 12 months' imprisonment for larceny of clothes. The highest number of females in this gaol, on any occasion during the past or the present year, was 11, and at one time only a single female was in custody, showing the almost total exemption from crime amongst the female inhabitants of the county Leitrim.

Juveniles.

The little boy whom I found in the gaol was at the time in hospital under treatment for itch, his feet sore, and he had evidently been in a wretched state of misery previous to his committal here. He was under a sentence of 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour for stealing potatoes; his mother died two years ago; his brothers have emigrated, and he says that he does not remember ever to have seen his father. The prison registry, however, states "that he is legitimate, and belongs to the county of Leitrim; he has been an inmate of the workhouse; is so ignorant that he does not know the alphabet." It is for such cases that reformatories are intended by the Legislature. Only 3 juveniles were committed here in 1863, 1, a boy of 14 years of age, sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, another to 1 month, and the third to 1 week's imprisonment in the gaol.

Thirty-five debtors, including 3 females, were committed to the gaol in 1863; 5 excise prisoners, and only 1 lunatic during the year.

One female and 13 male offenders were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863, 3 of whom were for 10 years. Seven were sentenced to penal servitude in 1861, including 1 convicted of murder.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and one turnkey in rotation keeps guard at night. There is one detector-clock on the premises, but it is kept in the Governor's office, which remains open during the period of the watch, and consequently it cannot be relied on as a test of the vigilance of the patrol, or the regularity with which he makes his rounds. No escape was attempted from the gaol either in 1863 or in 1864.

I regret not having been able to procure a ground plan of this gaol, to introduce into my report, with observations on the best and most economical method of making such alterations in the buildings as would adapt them to suit an improved form of prison discipline. I am informed that the Board of Superintendence directed the County Surveyor to prepare such a plan; but as it has not been received at this office, I am compelled, at the close of the year, to send my report to press without it.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Worksheds,	24	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	13	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Lavatory,	1	–
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	17	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	2	Water-closet,	1	–
Cells to contain 3 persons,	–	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Crank Mill (flax mill),	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Looms for Weaving,	4	–
Workshop,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	24	Shirts,	125	28	Shifts,	28	26
Sheets, pairs of,	120	53	Jackets,	11	58	Gowns,	17	10
Rugs,	92	14	Trowsers,	11	62	Petticoats,	4	8
Hammocks or Cots,	1	6	Caps,	11	67	Shoes, pairs of,	10	10
Bed-ticks,	103	80	Shoes, pairs of,	14	75			

I found this gaol, on my inspection, in a satisfactory state, except that the female prison is very damp, and there are also marks of damp in the board-room. The buildings are secure, clean, and well ventilated. The prisoners orderly, and the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing sufficient for existing requirements, besides a quantity of clothing in store. The sewerage is good, and there is an abundant supply of water, which is raised by the power of the tread-wheel into a tank, whence it is distributed to the various sections of the gaol. When the number of prisoners condemned to hard labour is insufficient to work the tread-wheel, a pump is used.

No alterations have been made in the gaol since last inspection, and I am informed that none are contemplated. The defects enumerated in former reports therefore continue: they are—

1st. There is no separation between the two classes of male debtors, as required by the 8th General Rule of the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74.

2nd. There are no quarters assigned for female debtors.

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County of Leitrim Gaol.

3rd. The laundry is unpartitioned, and some of the fittings are out of order; the drying-room is useless, the clothes, when washed, being hung up to dry in an unoccupied part of the gaol.

There are no baths attached to the reception-rooms; and the sittings in the chapel, as has been observed in a former report, are very defective. I pointed out to the Governor how they could be made suitable; the improvement could be effected at a very trifling cost.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet, . .	6	–	Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet, . .	–	–

The above schedule shows that the punishments inflicted in this gaol were but few in 1863, and none up to the day of inspection in 1864. The punishment-book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-mill, ... 9 males.

Industrial Labour.

Prison duty, ... 4 males, 1 female.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	9	–
Industrial labour, ...	4	1
Sick, ...	5	2
Debtors (unemployed), ...	2	–
Total in custody. . . .	20	3

From the small number of inmates in the gaol the industrial employment can be but trifling. The males break stones and work the tread-wheel; the women are engaged in washing. Two of the 3 females in custody were in hospital on the day of my visit; the third was employed in prison duties. Some of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, £9 5*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, £7 8*s.* 4½*d.* | 1863, . £7 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	168	33	83	9
Average daily number of pupils, . .	$18\frac{83}{313}$	$2\frac{82}{286}$	$14\frac{23}{169}$	$1\frac{17}{171}$

School-hours.—Males—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M. Females—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M.

One of the day-rooms is fitted up as a school, and partitioned, with separate stalls and desks. The teacher who was never trained has also the duties of clerk to the Local Inspector, and keeps the accounts of the prison. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use. The chaplains latterly seldom visit. No female prisoner attends school.

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Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Males.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel (1½ oz. meal), for dinner.

Females.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel (1⅛ oz. meal), for dinner.

Males and Females, sentenced to a month and under, get an allowance of brown bread and gruel every day for dinner.

Males and females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, first flour, per lb., 2*d.*; do., second flour, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 11*s.*; turf, per box, 7*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

I questioned all the inmates in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The food prepared for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of my visit, was of good quality; but I find that the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form recommended for the purpose, have frequently taken exceptions to the bread, and in consequence the contractor was changed, since which time the supply of that article has given satisfaction. The milk is generally good.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3⅓*d.* | 1862, . 3*d.* | 1863, . 3½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various registries and books required by the rules are here kept with praiseworthy care and attention, and this branch of the establishment appears to be satisfactorily managed.

The contract for conveyance of prisoners is 4*d.* for every mile travelled over, going and returning.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,321 10*s.* 7½*d.* | 1862, . £1,246 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £1,365 6*s.* 3½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last threey ears:—

1861, . £36 12*s.* 5½*d.* | 1862, . £40 10*s.* 2½*d.* | 1863, . £29 6*s.* 7*d.*

Repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, . £99 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £58 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £166 4*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Peyton, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Peter Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Hutchison, esq., Surgeon,	—		
Abraham Swayne, esq., Physician,	45	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. Creighton Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

	Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	Hyacinth Dickson, Governor,	200	0	0
Turnkeys.	William Douglas, *Upholsterer (Glazier to prison)*,	30	0	0
	Hugh Tonycliffe,	30	0	0
	Martin M'Guire,	30	0	0
	William S. Blair, Assistant Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
	John Lougheed, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
	William Quinn,	30	0	0
	Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron,	35	0	0
	Margt. M'Culla, Nursetender,	20	0	0

The Nursetender is the only officer who receives rations or allowances.

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County of Leitrim Gaol.

Vacancies.

John Weir, turnkey, resigned 30th September, 1863. William Quinn appointed turnkey 1st October, 1863, vice John Weir, resigned.

Towards the latter end of 1863, charges were brought against one of the turnkeys of having used insulting language to another officer, and of having trafficked with prisoners, bringing them prohibited food and tobacco, and surreptitiously taking in and out letters. The case having been fully investigated by the Board of Superintendence, he was ordered to resign, and compensation for fourteen years' service in the prison very properly refused him.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection,
Local Inspector,	248	163
Protestant Chaplain,	160	86
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	104	83
Surgeon,	2	—
Physician,	267	125
Apothecary,	115	67

It will be seen from the above schedule that the Local Inspector and the Physician have been very regular in their attendance during the past year, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain did not pay the minimum number of visits required by the Prisons Act, which directs that "each Chaplain shall visit twice at least in each week, exclusive of attendance on Sundays."

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	51	694	$1\frac{322}{365}$	11 6 8	—
1862,	77	790	$2\frac{160}{365}$	18 16 3	—
1863,	114	1,132	$3\frac{317}{365}$	11 8 3	—
1864 (to day of Inspection),	59	518	$2\frac{9}{14}$	—	—

The sanitary state of this prison has for a series of years been most satisfactory, no death having occurred in it during the last four years. The hospital building was, when I visited it, clean and well kept. The accommodation in it is ample; but there are no water-closets, and only one bath, which is on the female side of the building.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leitrim.	William Lawder, esq.	John A. La Touche, esq.
W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.
H. L. Montgomery, esq.	E. K. Tenison, esq.	George R. Peyton, esq.
Francis La Touche, esq.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	Hugh O'Beirne, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of each month, when the different liabilities are discharged by one cheque, made payable to the Local Inspector, who settles with each creditor, and the receipts are produced at the next monthly meeting of the Board. As has been observed in a former report on this gaol, it would be more convenient to have a separate cheque drawn for each creditor, unless when the amounts are small.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim.

Bridewells.

	Ballinamore.		Manorhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	105	28	83	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	33	9	18	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	7	2	22	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	1	2	–
Petty Sessions,	Ballinamore and Carrickallen, on alternate Saturdays.		Kinlogh, second Monday; Drumhore, second Tuesday; Manorhamilton, every second Wednesday; Drumkerrin, second Friday.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Legal, but some prisoners kept a long time in bridewell and then discharged; one so kept from 16th February to 19th March, 1864.		Legal, but some prisoners kept a long time in the bridewell.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Sufficient.		Orderly; but yard in front of Keeper's dwelling required to be paved or flagged, and wall dividing yards repaired.	
Security,	*Insecure, from lowness of walls, and window-stool affording means of escape.*		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, two cells, one with two beds, day-room; females, one cell with one bed, day-room.		Males, three cells, containing two beds, and day-room; females, room, containing five beds, and cell with one bed.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Some blankets and ticks required.	
Water,	Supplied by a good force-pump.		From cistern, supplied by force-pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, *but damp in winter.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, 4*d.*; females, 3½*d.*		Males, 4*d.*; females, 3½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, without salary.		Court-keeper, without salary.	
Official Inspection,	16th July, 1864. No prisoners.		17th May, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—INSPECTED 30TH AUGUST, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	20	9	29	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Total,	55	20	75	–	–	–

Juveniles.

		M.
16 years and above 10,	Convicted at assizes and sessions—Summarily,	1
	Committed once,	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, 64 | 1862, 67 | 1863, 72 | 1864 (day of Inspection), 75

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	47	3	Debtors,	26	1
Criminals,	243	81	Criminals,	182	75
Vagrants,	12	14	Vagrants,	3	3
Drunkards,	89	188	Drunkards,	46	104
Lunatics,	12	7	Lunatics,	7	4
Total,	403	293	Total,	264	187

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	292	118
Twice ,,	22	20
Thrice ,,	2	11
Four times ,,	2	2
Five times ,,	–	5
Six times ,,	1	1
Seven times ,,	–	2
Eight times ,,	–	3
Nine times ,,	–	1
Thirteen times ,,	–	1
Total,	319	164

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	168	64
Twice ,,	19	19
Thrice ,,	8	5
Four times ,,	2	3
Five times ,,	–	7
Six times ,,	–	2
Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	–
Nine times ,,	–	–
Ten times ,,	–	1
Total,	197	101

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	$42\frac{19}{365}$	$19\frac{332}{365}$	—	$46\frac{121}{143}$	$18\frac{128}{143}$	—
Highest number at any one time,	83		27th Feb.	82		4th June.
Lowest ditto,	39		28th Oct.	49		26th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	58		4th April.	59		20th March.
Ditto of females,	29		13th Feb.	38		31st May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29		25th Oct.	33		11th Jan.
Ditto of females,	9		30th Oct.	10		24th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

24th November, 1857,	102	11th November, 1861,	77
7th September, 1858,	92	29th May, 1862,	88
28th September, 1859,	79	27th February, 1863,	83
6th September, 1860,	67	4th June, 1864,	82

Population, 184,209, inhabitants; area, 522,350 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	78	85	60	42	73	59	85
Acquittals,	66	121	93	50	33	73	84
Total,	144	206	153	92	106	132	160

Eight offenders were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863:—A boy, 17 years of age, was convicted of murder, but not executed.

Committals of drunkards:—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Bridewells of the County,	55	31	83	35	62	39
To the Gaol,	89	222	125	229	89	188
Total,	144	253	208	264	151	227

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	2
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	60	14	67	14	45	10	7	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	2	2	–	2	–	4	2
Other assaults,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	5	1	2	–	3	–
Robbery,	2	2	4	–	–	–	3	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	6	2	4	2	3	1
Larceny,	29	32	32	25	18	15	6	5
Receiving stolen goods,	9	12	10	6	5	4	6	3
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Malicious offences against property,	4	4	10	2	3	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	7	–	3	–	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	–	4	–	3	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	9	1	10	1	16	2	1	–
Detaining linen yarn,	14	2	13	3	1	1	–	–
Fraudulent enlistment, and absent from militia training,	12	–	5	–	4	–	2	–
Trespass, and stealing growing crops,	6	–	13	3	1	4	–	1
Leaving service without permission,	4	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Disorderly conduct,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	44	6	4	4	14	9	–	–
Vagrancy,	7	4	12	14	3	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	125	229	89	188	46	104	1	3
Lunacy,	17	4	12	7	7	4	7	–
Debt,	39	1	47	3	26	1	8	1
Remanded for further examination,	93	37	45	16	42	24	3	–
Total,	512	354	403	293	264	187	55	20

On the day I made my official inspection of this gaol, 55 male and 20 female inmates (including 7 lunatics and 9 debtors) were in custody. Amongst the prisoners waiting for trial, several were old and inveterate offenders. One of these, M'G., is a returned female convict, who, at the end of her former sentence, had been discharged from Mountjoy Convict Depôt, with the character of being incorrigible; and another, a girl, 19 years of age, belongs to a family of thieves, several of whom are convicts. Between two and three years since she was convicted with her mother and sister of robbery: the two latter, being old offenders,

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were sentenced to penal servitude; but in consequence of the youth of this girl, she only received a sentence of imprisonment, under which I found her in Cavan gaol in 1862. Since her discharge she has, I am informed, continued in her career of crime; and it is to be hoped that if now convicted, she will be sent to the convict depôt as the only means by which she could be placed in a position eventually to live by honest industry, and not by plunder and at the cost of the public.

It appeared to me from my inquiries into the antecedents of the different prisoners in this gaol when I visited it, that comparatively more of the inmates than are generally found in the county districts of Ireland, were grave offenders. One youth, on whom every means of correction has been tried in vain, who has been at former periods five or six times whipped when a juvenile in this gaol, is now under a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for robbery. Another, a returned convict, has been convicted of burglary; and many are known to the prison authorities as incorrigible, while others have been traced by the exertions of the Governor through photography, which is here turned to good account in the detection of crime.

Some months since a practised swindler, who had previously been in custody in Derry, and discharged for want of evidence, would have escaped justice when again arrested in Cork, but being identified by means of the photographs taken in this gaol, his antecedents were traced, and he was convicted.

I have also to remark that here more than the ordinary number of convictions were for offences against property, including 4 for cattle and sheep stealing, 3 for burglary, and 3 for highway robbery. Amongst the other offenders, 11 males and 2 females were under sentence for assaults, some of a very aggravated character; and 2 women for concealing births.

Debtors.

The only female debtor whom I found in the gaol, was an old pauper woman of eighty years of age, who had, nine weeks previous to my visit, been arrested for a debt of £24. She states that her son has emigrated, and she has no money to employ an attorney or pay fees for filing her schedule in order to obtain her discharge. A male debtor had already been five months in the gaol, and two others were in custody for debts under £10; both these are supported out of the rates, and the cost to the county of each prisoner during the year is £29 17*s.* 2*d.* Fifty debtors were committed here during 1853, and 27 previous to my visit in 1864.

Lunatics.

I found 7 lunatics in custody at the time of my visit, 11 had been committed as dangerous since the commencement of 1864, and 19 in 1863. The insane are kindly treated and properly cared by the authorities of this gaol. The Medical Officer is constant in his attendance; and one of the Chaplains, the Rev. Mr. M'Clure, who devotes much time to the study of diseases of the mind, has written me a long letter in which he has explained his views on the subject, and has ably pointed out the evils which result from the present system of committing lunatics to prisons.

Juveniles.

Twenty-three juveniles were committed in 1863, none of whom were orphans, and all but 1 belonged to the districts whence they were committed. Both father and mother of 18 were living, some of whom were

NORTH DISTRICT.

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habitual pickpockets, and had trained their children to crime. In some cases several members of the same family had been convicted during the year. All but 2 could spell, or read more or less imperfectly, but only 5 could read and write; 4 were sentenced to reformatories during the year 1863; 12 were committed in 1864, including 1 of nine and another of ten years of age, both convicted of larceny; one was in gaol on the day of my visit.

Eight prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude from this county in 1863, and 5 to 2 years' imprisonment in the gaol. There has not been an execution here for the last 36 years. Six returned convicts were committed to the gaol in 1863.

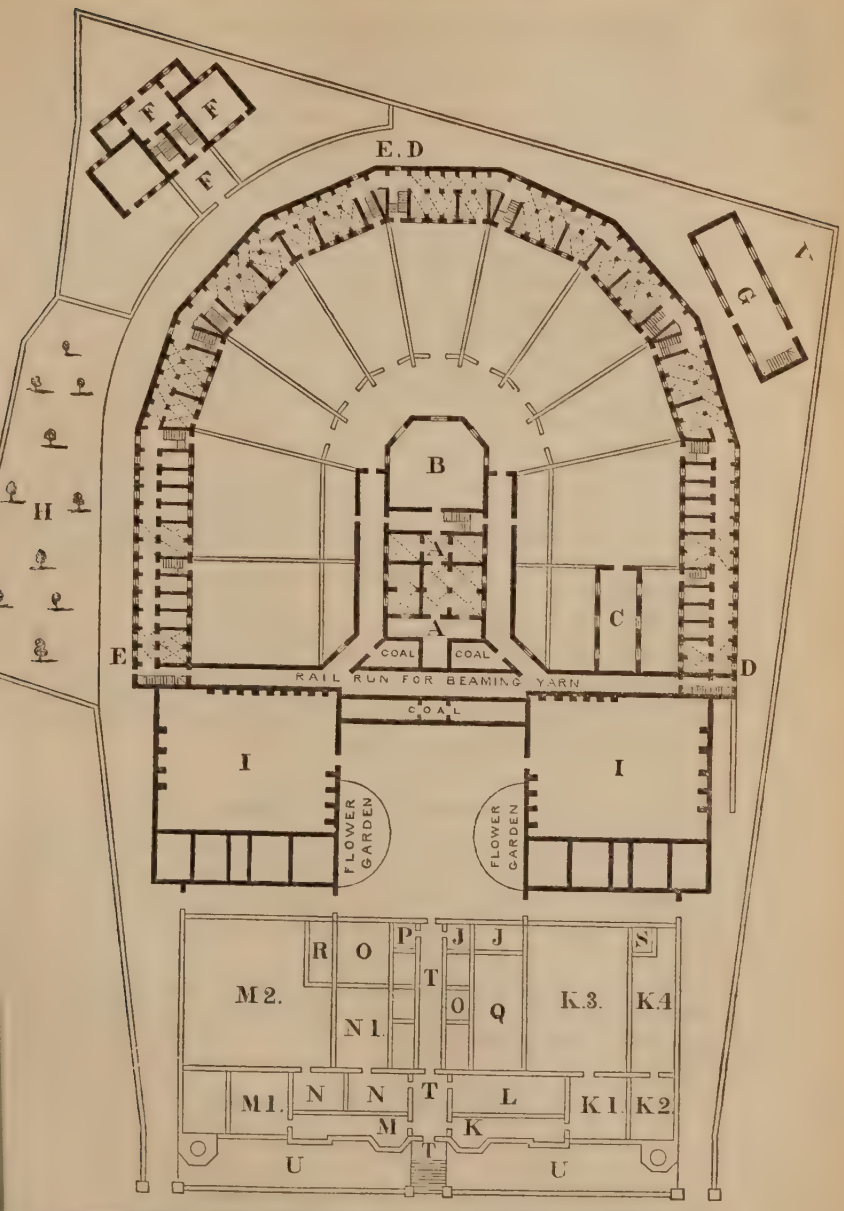
The Governor, who is an active and intelligent officer, regularly attends lock-up; and a guard patrols at night, whose vigilance is tested by a detector clock placed close to the window in the Governor's office which is kept locked. As the clock is marked from the outside, and the officer on duty has no shelter near it, one detector clock is found sufficient to test the regularity of his rounds. The result, as marked on the face of the clock, is entered each morning in the daily state book, a practice which is very satisfactory, and should be generally adopted.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Worksheds,	50	–
Yards,	13	2	Kitchen,	–	1
Day Rooms,	5	–	Store Rooms,	4	2
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	136	34	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	2	3
			Baths,	4	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	–	Privies,	5	–
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Water-closets,	16	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	215	131	Shirts,	126	–	Caps,	104	–
Sheets, pairs of,	178	102	Jackets,	70	25	Shifts,	59	–
Rugs,	18	3	Vests,	74	32	Gowns,	84	–
Hammocks or Cots,	41	–	Trowsers,	63	13	Petticoats,	97	–
Bed-ticks,	90	90	Caps,	187	–	Stockings, pairs of,	39	29
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	279	51	Shoes, pairs of,	58	13
			Shoes or Clogs, pairs of,	66	66			



AA, Governor's house; B, chapel, with board-room above; C, new school-room erected; DD, male prison heated and adapted to separate system; EE, male prison non-heated, unoccupied; FF, hospital, male and female; G, straw store; H, Governor's garden; II, work yards and sheds; JJ, provision stores; K, female prison; K 1, laundry; K 2, cooking kitchen; K 3, female exercising and laundry yard; K 4, cooking kitchen yard; L, door-keeper's room; M, master debtors; M 1, master debtors' kitchen; M 2, master debtors' exercising yard; NN, pauper debtors' room; N 1, pauper debtors' exercising yard; OO, Deputy Governor's apartments; P, prisoners' visiting rooms; Q, water tank supply yard; R, photography house; S, provision trap from female cook-room to male prison; TTT, front entrance and long hall; UU, grass plots in front of prison; V, manure place.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

I found this prison in a very satisfactory condition, and discipline duly enforced. The buildings were in sound repair, clean, well ventilated, and orderly. The supply of prison clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets, adequate and some in store. The stock of shirts, however, and some female clothing, were only sufficient for immediate use, and an additional supply should be procured. Water is obtained in abundance from the town reservoir, whence it flows to a cistern within the prison grounds, which commands the buildings and from it the sewerage can be effectively flushed. There is a good drying-room with three horses, economically heated, which has lately been erected; and the laundry, though small, is sufficient for the requirements of the establishment. The cooking is performed in the female prison, and the food for the male prison is placed in a room adjoining, from which it is afterwards removed to the other side of the gaol. The sittings in the chapel are still faulty, and require further improvement. Raised seats for officers have been so placed as to command a plunging view during divine service, according to the suggestion of my colleague in 1863; but I consider that the sittings should be altogether remodelled and made suitable for a place of worship, which could be done at a trifling cost. I have explained my views on the subject to the Local Inspector and Governor. An excellent school-room has been built, which, when proper seats are erected, will be one of the best schools belonging to a county gaol in Ireland; and in it the services of the teacher, who is well qualified, can be turned to the best account. This building, which has been erected in one of the lower yards, where several useless workshops formerly stood, is 42 feet in length and 21 in height. There will be two rows of seats, the hinder raised, but with facilities for teaching and complete separation, at the same time that all the prisoners will be under the eye of the master. It will be properly heated. Since last inspection the entire roof of the prison buildings has been thoroughly repaired, and a fumigating stove for prisoners' clothing fitted up in one of the worksheds. Gas is supplied to the cells for half-an-hour after lock-up at night.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1864	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	59	15	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	34	12
Total,	59	15	Total,	34	12

Although the punishments have been frequent, the number of individual offenders has been comparatively small; one prisoner was punished 6 times during the year, two others 5 times, and several 3 times.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

Males.		*Females.*	
Breaking stones,	12	Picking oakum,	9
Mat-making and weaving,	16	Knitting,	4
Shoemaking	1	Breaking sand,	2
Carpentry,	1	Laundry,	1
Picking oakum,	5	Darning,	2
Pauper debtors on gaol duties,	3	Pauper debtor, darning,	1
Weaving matting,	1		
Total,	39	Total,	19

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	39	19
Unemployed (untried—not on gaol allowance),	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	1
Debtors (unemployed),	5	–
Lunatics,	7	–
Attending lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	55	20

I found the inmates of this well-managed gaol all usefully engaged at remunerative employment; and as no human labour is wasted, the profits from the sale of the prisoners' work are large. The mats made here command a ready market at high prices.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £78 6*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, . £150 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £211 6*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.

The teacher, who was instructed first in a National school and subsequently employed by the Church Education Society, where he passed an examination, is, I am informed, very competent. When the new school-room is finished there will be a good opportunity of testing his efficiency.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	163	56	112	42
Average daily number of pupils,	30	9	25	10

School-hours.—Males—From 11½ to 1½. Females—From 10¾ to 11¾.

Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners committed for periods exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners committed for periods not exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Potatoes may be substituted for bread in the following proportion:—Dinner—Males above fifteen years of age, 4 lbs. Females, 3½ lbs. Males and Females under fifteen years, 3½ lbs.

One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk at dinner only on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; potatoes, per stone, 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.*; soap, per cwt., 32*s.*

I questioned all the inmates in custody and found no cause of complaint. The provisions supplied for prison use were of good quality on the day of my inspection, and I ascertained that the reports of the Chaplains respecting them were most satisfactory. These reports are made in the tabular form prescribed.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3*d.* | 1862, . 3¼*d.* | 1863, . 3¼*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various books of statistics and finance are here kept with considerable care and neatness. All those required by the rules of the Queen's Bench and Inspectors-General are in use, except the "Daily Employment Book" and the "Work Ledger." The Board at its meetings regularly examine and sign the different journals and other books of the gaol, which are duly submitted for their perusal.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, £2,014 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, £2,705 6*s.* | 1863, £2,021 16*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £33 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1862, . £35 14*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £29 18*s.* 1*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of tried prisoners:—

1861, . £205 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £222 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £212 5*s.* 8*d.*

Repaid by War-Office for military prisoners:—

1861, . £1 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £6 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £1 8*s.* 0*d.*

By the Excise Department for offenders against the excise laws:—

1861, . £0 16*s.* 10½*d.* | 1862, . £5 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £9 16*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	110	0	0
Rev. Wm. M. Beresford, Protestant Chaplain, . .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Loughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Thomas H. Babington, esq., M.D., Surgeon, . .	—		
Resident.			
Richard Boyd, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, *Stone mason*, . .	70	0	0
Marcus Mooney, Clerk, .	50	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Resident—con.			
Hugh Patterson, Schoolmaster, . . .	40	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, *teaches Matmaking and weaving*, . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys (Robert Cusack, . .	42	0	0
Turnkeys (Alexander Foster, .	30	0	0
Turnkeys (Robert Mortimer, .	30	0	0
Turnkeys (Thomas Shannon, .	30	0	0
Thomas M'Guire, Keeper of Lunatics, . . .	30	0	0
Miss M. Stirling, Matron, .	36	0	0
Miss M. Barber, Assistant-Matron, . . .	30	0	0
Miss Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse, ...	22	0	0

Vacancies.

Second turnkey, Thomas Monteith, appointed keeper of Magherafelt bridewell, in room of John Adams, deceased; Thomas Shannon appointed turnkey, vice Monteith. These appointments have been confirmed.

The subordinate officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but no food rations are given.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	290	175
Protestant Chaplain,	247	166
Presbyterian Chaplain,	220	155
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	160	119
Surgeon,	277	176

It will be seen from the above schedule of visits, that the extern officers were very attentive to their duties during the past year. The Medical Officer, who paid 277 visits to the gaol in the course of the year, receives no remuneration for his services in it, as he is also surgeon to the county infirmary.

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	20	269	·74	20 4 9	–
1862,	26	455	1·25	22 1 9	1
1863,	15	228	·62	33 2 8	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	13	163	·67	—	–

Both hospitals were unoccupied on the day of my visit; they were clean and well kept. The trades' instructor resides in the hospital, of which his wife is matron. Off each ward there is a water-closet and bath-room, with shower bath and foot bath. The sanitary state of the gaol is satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry, *for time being.*	Major Thomas Scott.	John Barre Beresford, esq.
Sir Robert Bateson, bart.	Anthony Babington, esq.	Connolly T. M'Causland, esq.
Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, bart., M.P.	James Murray, esq.	Walter Green, esq.
	Harvey Nicholson, esq.	George Skipton, esq.
	William H. Ash, esq.	

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business on the second Tuesday of each month, when salaries of intern officers are paid and other liabilities discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor. The salaries of superior officers and all large accounts are paid half-yearly at assizes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Magherafelt.		Coleraine.		N.-T.-Limavady.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	73	39	68	41	91	21
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	23	21	10	26	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	12	10	22	9	29	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	2	6	5	10	2
Petty Sessions,	Moneymore, first Monday; Magherafelt, last Wednesday of each month.		Town Commissioners, on third Tuesday of each month. Petty Sessions, fortnightly on Fridays.		Fortnightly on Tuesdays.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		*Some illegal.*		*One illegal.*	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Satisfactory.		Good.	
Security,	*Yards not very secure.*		Improved, walls having been raised.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells, one with three beds; Females, day-room and one cell above. Accommodation for Keeper limited.		Two day-rooms, eight sleeping cells, three water-closets.		Males, day-room with two beds, cell with three beds, another with one bed; females, day-room with three beds, and cell.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied by a pump, which has lately been repaired.		Supplied by pump to each yard, besides force pump for water-closets.		Supplied by pipes from public reservoir, but no water in yards of prison.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and good, but very damp.		Lower story rather *damp.*		Clean and orderly; no window in cell, one in each day-room.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5*d.*		5*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Keeper of Courthouse. Salary £4.		Keeper of Courthouse. Salary £4.		Keeper of Courthouse. Salary £4.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	
Official Inspection,	29th Aug., 1864.		29th Aug., 1864.		30th Aug., 1864.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, THE 14TH OF JULY, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	4	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	13	–	13	1	–	1
Criminal Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	5	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	4	9	–	1	1
Total,	27	17	44	1	1	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 34 | 1862, . 58 | 1863, . 64 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 44

[*Number of Committals, &c.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide,)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	74	8	68	8	41	3	12	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	–	7	–	5	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	6	–	7	–	2	–	1	–
Other assaults,	7	1	4	–	8	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	3	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	23	23	22	23	8	17	1	7
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	32	–	21	2	5	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	24	25	16	14	3	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Harbouring felons,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of the peace,	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Loitering for prostitution,	–	17	–	23	–	12	–	5
Threatening,	6	–	2	4	5	1	1	–
Leaving employment, tippling, having fire-arms, and dogs at large, conspiring as to wages, deserting wives, &c.,	13	4	20	2	5	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Against property, without violence,	7	–	19	6	4	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	12	3	5	5	7	18	1	4
Vagrancy,	5	7	1	–	1	6	–	–
Drunkenness,	38	3	46	11	12	5	–	–
Lunacy,	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–
Debt,	18	2	38	–	5	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	60	21	41	15	16	3	1	1
Total,	377	119	343	120	138	70	27	17

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1863.	M.	F.
Debtors,	38	–
Criminals,	255	108
Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	46	11
Lunatics,	3	1
Total,	343	120

From 1st *Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	120	58
Vagrants,	1	6
Drunkards,	12	5
Lunatics,	–	1
Total,	138	70

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	283	75	Once within the year,	121	47
Twice, ,,	8	12	Twice, ,,	6	10
Thrice, ,,	2	3	Thrice, ,,	–	1
Four times, ,,	–	3	Four times, ,,	–	–
Total,	293	93	Total,	127	58

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	39·02	12·48	—	33 10	16	—
Highest number at any one time,	62		23rd April.	70		16th Jan.
Lowest ditto.	37		18th Oct.	35		24th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	53		23rd April.	52		16th Jan.
Ditto of females,	18		16th Feb.	25		16th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	24		18th Oct.	21		23rd Mar.
Ditto of females,	7		25th Jan.	9		29th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection, in 1864 :—

6th December, 1857,	56	28th October, 1861,	44
26th January, 1858,	58	29th June, 1862,	67
1st February, 1859,	42	23rd April, 1863,	62
30th May, 1860,	46	16th January, 1864,	70

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	45	26	33	55	72	112	96
Acquittals,	47	27	49	51	31	86	39
Total,	92	53	82	106	103	198	135

The preceding tables of the criminal statistics of the county of Longford seem to point to an improved state as regards crime in the district; the increase from 103 to 198 in the number of committals for trial at assizes and quarter sessions in 1862, has not continued, and the grave crimes which appear on the calendar for that year have, in a great measure, ceased to exist in the county; the number of assaults, however, is still very great, and some cases of ribbonism have lately been detected; 2 of the 3 prisoners committed for trial at the assizes which just preceded my inspection were for that offence.

I found on the day of my visit 27 males and 17 females in custody. Of this number ten males were under long sentences of imprisonment, 1 for perjury, the remainder for crimes of violence and disorder—5 had been convicted in 1863. Four were sentenced to periods of imprisonment of 2 years; 3 of 18, and 3 of 12 months each; 7 had been convicted of "aggravated assaults;" and 2 of "appearing in arms in a proclaimed district." Two males were in charge under a sentence of 2 months' imprisonment for cattle stealing, but they were not habitual thieves,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

and I understand that their offence was connected with a family dispute about property. The only other male committed for theft was a stranger, a native of the county Tyrone.

All the females in custody were derived from the profligate class, who are found in every garrison town, and are constantly recurrent to gaol. They had been convicted of disorderly conduct, loitering for prostitution, and larcenies; 1 was under a sentence of 9 months' imprisonment for a robbery; the remainder for terms varying from 1 to 4 months each. Ninety-one of these unfortunates committed in 1863, represent 363 convictions, showing how frequently the same individual is re-committed, and how useless short sentences are for the purposes of reformation; nevertheless, only 1 was known to be a returned convict.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody when I made my inspection, but 3 males were committed previous to my visit in July, 1864, and 19 (2 girls and 17 boys) during the year 1863—with one exception they all belonged to the county Longford. Fifteen were summarily convicted by the Magistrates at petty sessions, and 4 at assizes or quarter sessions, 1 of whom had received a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment; both the girls and 1 of the boys were wholly illiterate; 9 of the latter could both read and write; none were sentenced to reformatories during the year.

Lunatics.

This is one of the few gaols in Ireland in which discipline is not seriously interfered with by the constant committals, under the Act 1st Vict., ch. 27, of lunatics as dangerous—only 3 males and 1 female were so committed in 1863, and one female, previous to my visit in 1864.

I found in charge, waiting for removal to the District Lunatic Asylum at Mullingar, a girl of 18 years of age, an epileptic, who had been tried for stealing from a chapel, but acquitted on the grounds of insanity, at the assizes just concluded; she had previously been an inmate of this gaol, committed for assaults and violence. Another criminal lunatic (a male). who had been tried for an aggravated assault, and likewise acquitted as insane, was soon after removed to the District asylum.

No revenue prisoner was committed to this gaol in 1863.

Thirty-eight debtors, all males, were located here in 1863, and 5 previous to my inspection in 1864; 1 was in custody on the day of my visit.

One male was executed for murder in front of this gaol in August, 1863, and 10 prisoners (7 males and 3 females) were sentenced to penal servitude during that year. Three were sentenced to penal servitude previous to my visit in 1864. One male was sentenced to 2 years', 3 to 18 and 6 to 12 months' imprisonment in 1863. One male, committed for trial for larceny, escaped from this gaol, through the roof of an unfinished coal-shed, in May, 1863, but was retaken on the same day, and was afterwards tried, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; one of the turnkeys in charge was, in consequence of neglect in permitting this escape, dismissed, and another was condemned by the Board of Superintendence to forfeit 1 month's pay, and to do double night duty for a period of 1 month. The roofing of the shed through which the escape was effected, has since been completed and made secure.

In this gaol, the prisoners are unlocked at 6·30 o'clock in summer, and 7 in winter; the turnkeys parade at 10 o'clock, when the Governor

examines the books, and hears reports. Lock-up, which is at 7 P.M., both in summer and winter, is attended by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the deputy governor.

NORTH DISTRICT.

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The cells in the separate prison for females are not lighted with gas, as suggested by the select Committee of the House of Commons, who recommend "that no prisoner, except as a punishment, should be left in darkness more than a maximum time required for rest—viz., eight hours." The male prison is managed in association, under the very faulty system established under the Act 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74. On this subject the Committee of the House of Lords on prison discipline in England, which sat in 1862, in their report, page 5, have expressed an opinion "that the separate system must be accepted as the foundation of prison discipline, and its rigid maintenance is a vital principle for the efficiency of county and borough gaols." They likewise add that legislative measures should be taken to make obligatory the adoption of separation in all county gaols, and that the payment of the proportion of the charge for maintenance of prisoners by the Treasury should in all cases be made contingent on the adoption of that system.

The turnkeys keep watch in rotation at night, and their vigilance is tested by two detector clocks, placed in different parts of the gaol. The second clock was procured by the Board in January of the present year, in consequence of a suggestion made by my colleague, in his report for 1863.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	7	Kitchens,	One.	
Yards,	8	3	Bakery,	One.	
Day Rooms,	8	–	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying-Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	5
			Baths,	2	1
Single Cells of larger size,	–	3	Privies,	8	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Water-closets,	6	5
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Fumigating Box,	One.	
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Pump and Well,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel (partitioned),	One.		Crank-mill,	1	–
School Room,	One.		Other Machines for Labour,	13	19
Workshops,	3	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Worksheds,	16	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	117	20	Shirts,	97	45	Neckerchiefs,	43	–
Sheets, pairs of,	120	9½	Jackets,	73	15	Shifts,	44	10
Rugs,	118	–	Vests,	56	15	Wrappers,	33	20
Hammocks,	62	–	Trowsers,	42	37	Petticoats,	34	–
Bed-ticks,	109	–	Caps,	59	16	Aprons,	41	20
			Clogs, pairs of,	119	24	Shoes, pairs of,	51	6

One wing of this gaol, containing seventeen cells, in which females are placed, has been heated and fitted up with bells and appliances for the separate system, but the cells are too scattered, and not sufficiently under supervision; it will therefore be necessary, should the Board of Superintendence decide on extending the separate system to male prisoners, that the alterations in the buildings be made according to a more improved model, which can, I believe, be done without difficulty,

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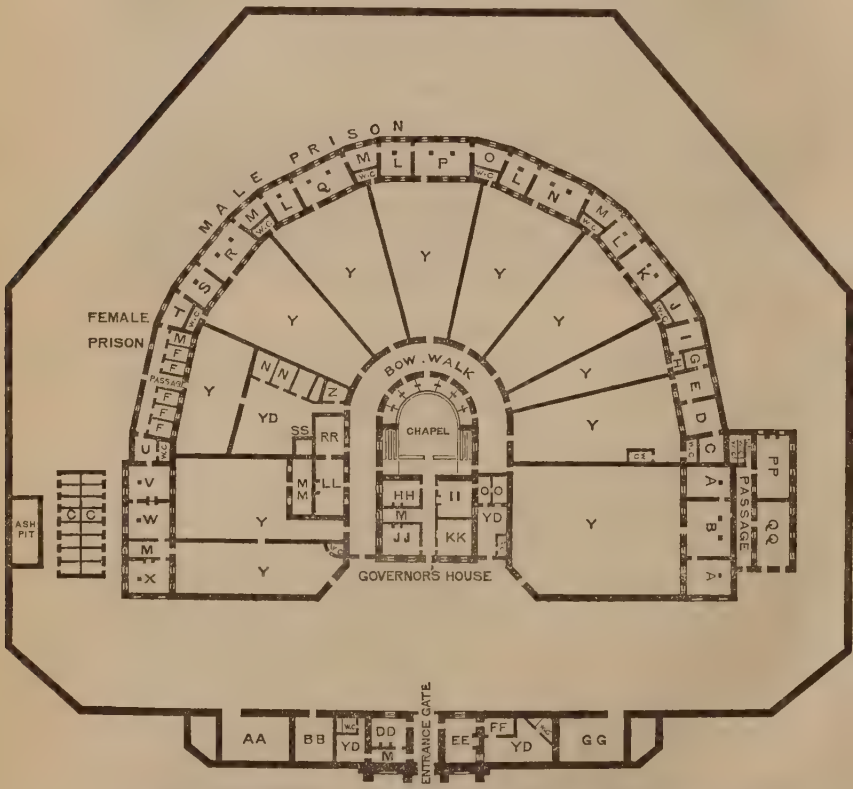
County of Longford Gaol.

so as to meet the requirements of the most perfect system of discipline. To facilitate the consideration of the best means to accomplish this object, the position and arrangements of the buildings have been laid down on a map, prepared at my request by order of the Board of Superintendence. I subjoin it, in order that the faults of construction may be judged by the members of the Grand Jury and the ratepayers, and a satisfactory conclusion arrived at as to the best and cheapest means to effect the necessary improvements.

Ground Plan of Longford Gaol.



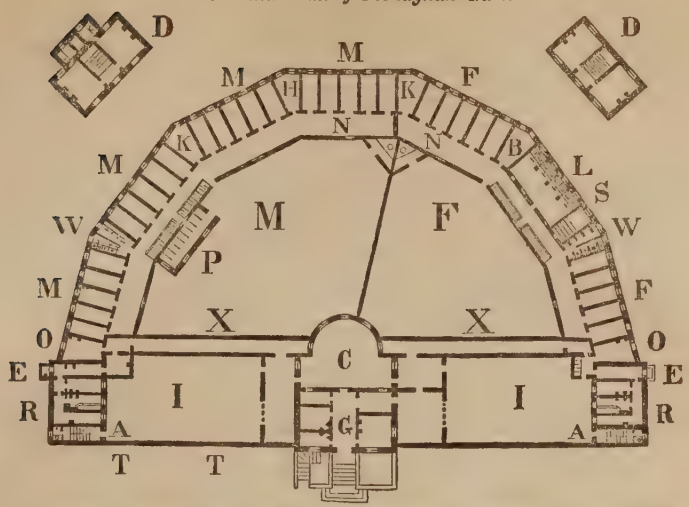
A, G G, Q Q, and R R, stores; B, pauper debtors' day-room; C, dead-house; D, hospital day-room; E and M, stairs; F, female prison; G, S, and T, baths; H, I, and J, reception ward for males; K and N, for untried males; L, turnkeys' rooms; O, dark cell; P, Q, and R, for convicted males; U, lavatory for females; V, furnace room; W, female reception ward; X, mistress debtors' room; Y, exercising yards; Z, well. A A, forge; B B, mill; C C, cells for stonebreakers; D D, and K K, Deputy-Governor's apartments; E E, and F F, gate porter's apartments; H H, and I I, Governor's apartments; J J, prison office; L L, prison kitchen; M M, laundry; N N, treadwheel; O O, pantry; P P, carpenter's shop; S S, oven; Y D, small yards.

The gaol in the neighbouring county of Monaghan in many respects resembles this; and as that is the only prison in Ireland built after the same model which has been successfully altered to suit the most improved form of discipline, I would suggest that the plan adopted in Monaghan be taken as the basis of future improvements here.

Ground Plan of Monaghan Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.



C, chapel; G, Governor's house; E E, entrance for prisoners; R R, reception wards, with baths and every appliance required; M M M M and M, male prison; W W, lavatories and water-closets; P, pump; D D, debtors' prisons, male and female, or one might be used for lunatics; O O, officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N, inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K, kitchen for both prisons; H, heating apparatus; L, laundry; B, boiler and steaming apparatus for ditto; S, clothes store and drying-room; A A, stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I, exercising yards for invalids; X X, passages to the two prisons; T T, site selected for a line of sheds for prisoners employed at breaking stones, to be erected against the wall A on the male side of the prison, and a tramway for a hand-truck to be laid down in front of them.

It will be seen from the above plan that the entire of the old prison building has been formed into cells in its breadth; and an inspection hall, marked N N on the plan, has been built, containing stairs and galleries by which all the cells are easy of access.

The alterations have been completed for the sum of £2,975, and Monaghan gaol is now an excellent prison, in which perfect supervision over officers and prisoners can be exercised, combined with convenience of construction and economy in heating, lighting, and attendance.

I found, on my inspection of this gaol, the prisoners well cared, and in a satisfactory state of order and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, secure, very clean, and orderly. The ventilation good, and the supply of water abundant. It is raised by the power of the treadwheel into a tank placed over the building in which the machinery is fixed, and is thence distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The sewerage works well, and is, I am informed, regularly flushed, a matter of great importance in a sanitary point of view. The stock of prison clothing, bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, are sufficient for present requirements; but there are very few sheets in store, and some must soon be provided. The accommodation in the marshalsea for males is ample, but the separation between master and pauper debtors required by the Prisons Act is not carried out in it; the only apartment for both classes of female debtors is a single room in the criminal prison, and there is no separate exercising yard for their use. The baths in

NORTH DISTRICT.

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this prison are excellent; but, as has already been observed in former reports, the laundry is defective, and the drying-room useless; it is, however, I am informed, in contemplation to erect a suitable laundry and drying-room for the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	124	44	Dark or Refractory Cells,	63	23
Stoppage of diet,	1	–	Stoppage of diet,	–	2
Total,	125	44	Total,	63	25

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board for inspection, at its meetings.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

On Tread-wheel pumping water (also employed at industrial labour), . 15 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking,	2	Sewing,	8
Cleaning,	2	Knitting,	3
Matmaking,	4		
Stone-breaking,	15		
Tailoring,	1		
Cutting thrums,	1		
Total,	25	Total,	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour and industrial labour,	25	11
Sick,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Lunatic,	–	1
Caring Lunatic,	–	2
Nursing,	–	2
Total in custody,	27	17

The preceding schedule represents a fair sample of the general employment of the inmates of this gaol during the year. Unskilled adults are, for the most part, occupied, when under long sentences, in matmaking; skilled artisans and juveniles are employed at trades.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . 9*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £9 19*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £17 2*s.* 1*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	202	44	98	36
Average daily number of pupils,	29·44	6·03	28·81	9·04

School-hours.—Males, 5 to 7 P.M.; females, 10 A.M. to 12 noon.

The males are instructed by the deputy-governor, who appears qualified and attentive, but has not been trained under any public board. The females are instructed by the matron.

Dietary and Contracts.

Sentenced to more than one calendar month.—Breakfast.—First Class (Males)—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Second Class (Females)—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Third Class (Males and Females)—2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. The meal is made into stirabout.

Dinner.—First Class (Males)—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days each week. Second Class (Females)—12 oz. wholemeal bread and ⅔ pint of new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days each week. Third Class (Males and Females)—8 oz. wholemeal bread and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Sentenced to one calendar month and under.—Same as above, *except* that they always receive *gruel* for dinner; *i.e.*, 2 oz. oatmeal.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 4*s.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 5*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, 69*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 24*s.*

I questioned all the inmates in custody, and the only complaint made to me was by one prisoner, who stated that the milk was sometimes thin and watered: it was good on the day of my visit, and the Chaplains, who are careful in their inspections, report, except in a few instances, favourably of it. The other provisions supplied for prison use are almost invariably stated to be good. These reports are made in the tabular form suggested by the Inspectors-General.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3·04*d.* | 1862, . 2·94*d.* | 1863, . 2·57*d.*

Books and Accounts.

I was much pleased with the care and attention bestowed on the books and accounts of this gaol, and the Governor deserves credit for the clear and satisfactory manner in which the various registers of statistics and finance are posted up. All those required by the prison rules are in use, several not generally kept have been adopted, and I think with advantage. All the officers have journals.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,564 18*s.* 4½*d.* | 1862, . £1,628 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £1,582 11*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £55 3*s.* 6½*d.* | 1862, . £31 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £28 12*s.* 3½*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, £99 10*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, £181 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, £193 4*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Captain W. Walker, Local Inspector, . . .	75	0	0
Rev. R. J. Card, A.M., Protestant Chaplain, . .	36	18	6
Rev. S. M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	36	18	6
Rev. James Reynolds, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon (Co. Infirmary), .	—		
Chas. H. Hyde, esq., Apothecary, ...	20	0	0
Resident.			
Arthur Rawlins, esq., Governor, ...	200	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor, . . .	50	0	0
Philip Duggan, Clerk, .	30	0	0
Robt. M'Nally, Gate-Keeper,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. John Mulligan, *Carpenter*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Henry Armstrong, Superintendent of Treadwheel and *Matmaking*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Smith, Superintendent of Hospital, .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Agnew, *Tailor*, .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Campbell, *Shoemaker*, . . .	30	0	0
Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Anna M. Fife, Assistant Matron, ...	24	0	0

All intern officers receive coal and candles only.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Vacancies.

William Addy, turnkey and tailor, was dismissed May 11th, 1863, and John Agnew was appointed in his place. Patrick Potter, turnkey and clerk, resigned August 14th, 1863, and was succeeded by Philip Duggan. Robert Campbell appointed turnkey and shoemaker.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	245	117
Protestant Chaplain,	221	132
Presbyterian Chaplain,	203	115
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	234	115
Surgeon,	295	152
Apothecary,	204	106

It will be seen from the preceding schedule how very regular the extern officers have been in their attendance at the gaol during the past year.

Hospitals.

The hospital wards are separate for each sex; there are two for males, with water-closets off each, but only one with three beds for females; it is, however, found to be sufficient, and is provided with a water-closet, but no bath. The sanitary state of the gaol is satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	16	530	1·45	20	0	0	–
1862,	27	705	1·93	20	0	0	–
1863,	42	925	2·53	20	0	0	1*
1864 (to day of Inspection),	25	463	2·36	—			–

* Executed.

Board of Superintendence.

Major the Hon. W. Forbes, J.P.	Mathew W. O'Connor, esq., J.P.	The Hon. L. H. King Harman, J.P.
Col. Henry Musters, J.P.	L. Loftus B. Fox, esq., J.P.	James W. Bond, esq., J.P.
Major R. A. D. Hepenstal, J.P.	Alex. C. Kingston, esq.	John Bole, esq., J.P.
J. E. Thompson, esq., J.P.	George W. Slator, esq., J.P.	Henry O. F. Gregory, esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the various accounts are paid by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, unless the amounts are small, in which case all are included in one, made payable to the Local Inspector, and the vouchers are produced to the Board at its next meeting.

The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly, at assizes; the subordinates are paid monthly, at the meetings of the Board.

There are no Bridewells in this county.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 8TH OCTOBER, 1864.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	7	13	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	7	9	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	23	22	45	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 39 | 1862, . 39 | 1863, . 38 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 45

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of Inspection, . 2

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

[OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	37	3	23	–	20	2	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	1	–	10	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	–

[*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—concluded.

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	30	29	30	13	16	9	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	4	3	–	4	–	1	–
Military and naval offences,	10	–	12	–	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	4	–	1	1	–	–
Crown witness,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Maiming cattle,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Disorderly loitering, abusive language, &c.,	24	50	20	48	13	37	2	7
Felony,	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing, &c.,	9	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	1
Vagrancy,	3	6	1	4	2	3	1	1
Drunkenness,	41	72	53	111	59	99	2	7
Lunacy,	10	5	14	6	6	4	1	1
Debt,	16	1	9	–	6	–	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	37	7	27	11	12	6	–	2
Total,	249	183	220	196	163	169	23	22

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.	M.	F.	*From* 1*st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–	Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	143	75	Criminals,	90	63
Vagrants,	1	4	Vagrants,	2	3
Drunkards,	53	111	Drunkards,	59	99
Lunatics,	14	6	Lunatics,	6	4
Total,	220	196	Total,	163	169

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

	From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.	M.	F.	*From* 1*st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	179	80	Once within the year,	115	53
	Twice ,,	7	13	Twice ,,	9	11
	Thrice ,,	3	10	Thrice ,,	4	4
	Four times ,,	1	1	Four times ,,	1	3
	Five times ,,	1	2	Five times ,,	–	4
	Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	–	Eight times ,,	1	2
	Nine times ,,	–	2	Nine times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	–	Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Fourteen times ,,	–	–	Fourteen times ,,	–	1
	Fifteen times ,,	1	–	Fifteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	191	111	Total,	130	80

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	16·78	10·94	—	13·88	9·16	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	40		18th Sept.	43		22nd July.
Lowest ditto, .	18		3rd Feb.	18		5th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	28		24th June.	28		21st July.
Ditto, of females,	20		18th Sept.	23		5th October.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	10		17th May.	12		4th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	5		5th Dec.	4		18th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

4th July, 1857, . . .	59	30th January, 1861, . .	45
9th June, 1858, . . .	60	22nd January, 1862, . .	49
27th March, 1859, . .	56	18th September, 1863, . .	40
3rd June, 1860, . . .	58	22nd July, 1864, . . .	43

Population, 75,973 inhabitants ; area, 201,434 acres.

Total prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions for this county during the last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions, . .	37	31	22	29	37	48	21
Acquittals, . .	20	25	27	30	8	33	23
Total, . .	57	56	49	59	45	81	44

Committal of drunkards—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . . .	63	114	41	72	53	111
To the bridewell at Ardee,	53	7	23	9	83	18
Total, . .	116	121	64	81	136	129

The preceding tables of the criminal statistics of this county show no feature which demands special observation. The male inmates of the gaol on the day I made my inspection were (besides 4 debtors and 1 lunatic), 18 prisoners criminally committed, including 2 for drunkenness, and 2 vagrants, 1 of these, who is deficient in intellect, has been committed here for 14 days as a vagrant: he occupies the lunatic cell, where he is incessantly engaged in automatic movements of the hands and arms, and he appears to be quite incapable of understanding why he is lodged in the gaol. In an asylum the condition of this man, who is stated to be perfectly harmless, might be considerably alleviated, the affection of the nervous system cured, and his energies applied to useful purposes towards his maintenance ; in the cell of a criminal prison he will pine and die. The other vagrant, who was committed likewise (for 14 days) for breaking the windows in the house of the relieving officer, who had refused him assistance,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

is a stranger, a cutler by trade, from Bradford, in England; he had sought employment in Belfast, and being unable to obtain it, was when committed, in the last stage of destitution, and his energies so totally prostrate that it was with considerable difficulty and much care (as stated to me by the Medical Officer of the gaol) that he was prevented from sinking. I found him lying in bed in his cell, he was greatly emaciated, his legs swollen and œdematous.

The prisoners under former rules in custody on the day of my visit were under sentences of various terms of imprisonment—1 of 2 years for forgery, 1 of 18 months for cattle stealing, and 4 of 12 months, who had been convicted, one of passing base coin, the second larceny, the third wounding a horse, and the fourth manslaughter, 2 had been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, 1 for larceny, the other in default of bail for assaulting his wife; the remaining male criminal prisoners were under sentences for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, &c. One returned convict was waiting for trial, committed for larceny. He had been sentenced for a like offence to 3 years' penal servitude in 1859, and discharged in 1862.

With the exception of four women, 2 of whom were strangers from Newry, arrested on suspicion, and discharged by the magistrates at petty sessions on the day of my visit, all the female prisoners in the gaol were known prostitutes, camp followers from the purlieus of the barracks in the town of Dundalk. Prostitutes of the above class constitute for the most part the female population of this gaol, constantly recurrent, the same individual is frequently recommitted. In 1863 1 of these was 15 times recommitted, and another previous to my visit in 1864 14 times. In 1863 31 women represented 116 committals; and the same number of committals (116) is already, in October, 1864, represented by only 27 individuals, showing how much drunkenness and disorderly conduct amongst this class is on the increase.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody on the day of inspection. Thirteen males and 3 females were committed in 1863; 1 was under 10 years of age, 4 were strangers, 9 were wholly illiterate, only 1 could both read and write, 3 could read imperfectly, 2 were twice, and 1 was 3 times committed; so that the whole number of committals was 19. None were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, all having been summarily convicted by magistrates at petty sessions; 1 boy was sent to a reformatory. Five juveniles were committed prior to October in the present year, including an idiot, abandoned by his parent; a second boy committed for trespass, another for using abusive language, and 2 for larceny; 1 of the latter was an orphan, whose parents had emigrated, and died in America.

Lunatics.

Two lunatics were in the gaol at the commencement of 1863, and 14 males and 6 females were committed to it in the course of the year. The average daily numbers in custody were $2\frac{9}{52}$ males and $1\frac{287}{365}$ females. Two deaths of lunatics occurred in 1863—1 of a young man 23 years of age, committed 5th February, who died on the 20th of the month, "of general debility;" he is stated by the medical officer to have been very emaciated on committal, and refused food and nourishment; the other of an aged man committed on the 15th October, who died on the 8th December following, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury "of exhaustion, produced by constant restlessness, refusing food and

nourishment." The diet provided for lunatics placed in this gaol is the same as for convicted criminals, and such other inmates as have no means to purchase a better description of food—viz., stirabout and ½ a pint of milk for breakfast, and bread and a pint of milk for dinner, no supper. They possess, however, the privilege given by the 15th section of the 19 and 20 Vict., chap. 68, to all unconvicted prisoners, of being supplied with cooked food by their friends; but they may not have any living in Dundalk, and insane persons have not the sense, if they have the means, to provide food for themselves. Gaols are specially organized for criminals, and the dietary framed by the Queen's Bench for the county and borough prisons of Ireland being intended for offenders under punishment, is consequently on the very lowest scale. In lunatic asylums, on the contrary, a generous diet, with animal food, is everywhere in use, being considered necessary for patients afflicted with a disease which, according to the highest authorities on the subject, Doctors Connolly, Charlesworth, and others, is almost always one of debility, in which the failing functions of the organization require to be supported. Hence it is evident how injurious must be the operation of the Act 1 Vict., chap. 27, which authorizes the insane to be subjected to so low a diet, especially when their vital powers are further taxed by the excitement consequent on committal to a prison. There is, however, a power given SOLELY to the Medical Officer to order for all prisoners, insane as well as others, who shall stand in need thereof, "such sustenance and other articles as may be necessary for their use;" and the 72nd section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, places the entire responsibility on him. I find that the cost of the extra diet so ordered in this gaol for insane prisoners during 1863 amounted to £2 16*s.* 10*d.*, and the extra diet for the sane prisoners in charge of lunatics cost, during the same period, £2 17*s.* 8*d.* The surgeon, who is indefatigable in his attendance here, informs me that he prefers to inquire into the circumstances of each patient, and to order the sustenance which suits the individual, as he finds that many are committed to the gaol as dangerous lunatics who are not insane, but merely labouring under temporary excitement, or the effects of drink, and for such a different system of treatment is required. I have to observe that this study of each case requires very frequent attendance in the gaol, and greatly increases his duties. He has paid, both during the present and the past years, more than double the minimum number of visits which the law requires. Dr. Brunker is Surgeon to the county infirmary, and consequently is not paid for his services as Medical Officer of the gaol. On the day of my visit besides the idiot already mentioned, 1 male and 1 female lunatic were in occupation of the cells set apart for the insane in the prison.

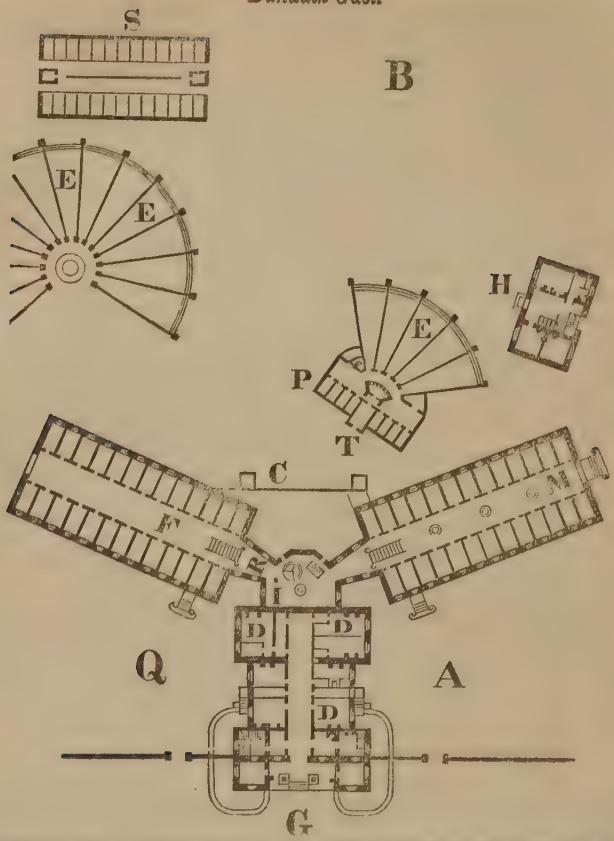
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	54	74	Shirts, . . .	19	50	Caps, . . .	22	18
Sheets, pairs of, .	54	56	Jackets, . .	19	47	Shifts, . .	22	18
Rugs, . . .	54	56	Vests, . . .	19	61	Gowns, . .	22	26
Hammocks or Cots,	108	–	Trowsers, . .	19	61	Petticoats, . .	22	48
Bed-ticks, . .	54	56	Caps, . . .	19	27	Stockings, pairs of,	22	18
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of, .	19	31	Shoes, pairs of, .	22	4
			Shoes, pairs of, .	19	31			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Dundalk Gaol.



G, entrance to offices; D D, debtors' prison; A, garden where the debtors take exercise; I, inspection hall; F, female prison; M, male prison; C, large coal stores, capable of holding 60 tons, which can often be procured in Dundalk at a cheap rate when taken in large quantities; P, pump, worked by a crank and prison labour; T, tank, placed on a tower whence the prison is plentifully supplied with water; E E E, exercising yards for prisoners; H, hospital; S, stone-breakers' sheds; B, back-gate and depot for stones; Q, quarry, now filled up. The Governor's house, chapel, and school-room, are placed over the building G D D; and the kitchen and offices, punishment cells, &c., underneath.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	3	1
Yards, on separate system,	18 for all.	
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors; also used for Lunatics,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	83	21
Single Cells of larger size,	2	1
Rooms for Master and Mistress Debtors,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	1
Chapels on separate system,	one.	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.		
Workshops—prisoners generally work in cells.		
Worksheds,	24	–
Kitchen,	one.	
Store Rooms,	4	1
Laundry,	one.	
Drying Room, not fitted up,	one.	
Lavatories—There is a basin in each cell at water-pipe, for washing.		
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	eight.	
Water-closets,	seven.	
Do. in cells,	107	
Reception Rooms or cells,	4	6
Pumps and Wells—Two pumps connected with cranks, and one single-hand pump; two wells connected.		
Tell-tale Clock,	one.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

No alteration has taken place in this gaol since last inspection. I found it in a most creditable state of order and discipline; in thorough repair, very clean, and well kept, but the southern wall of the female prison and the walls of the hospital still admit rain when the wind comes from certain quarters, hence the cells at the extreme end of the corridor and the wards in the hospital are untenantable from damp. The rain passes through the fissures in the stones, and can only be kept out by weather slating, or a full coat of cement.

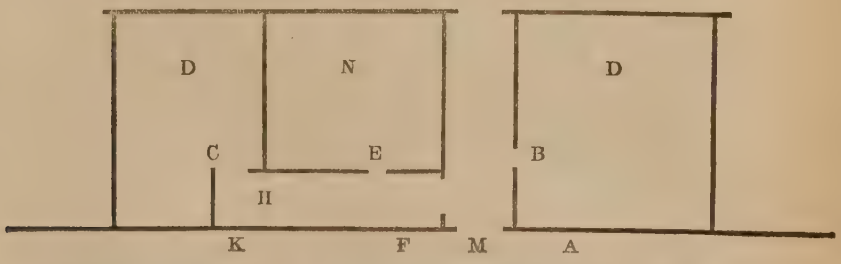
Situated on a rising ground this gaol is well ventilated, the sewerage good, and the sanitary state satisfactory, as the deaths in 1863 which were of lunatics, cannot be attributable to the circumstances of the gaol. The supply of water, which is derived from the springs on the prison grounds, is now, since the well-holes have been united, quite sufficient for the requirements of the establishment. It is raised by the power of a crank pump, worked by prison labour, into a large tank, six feet deep, whence the supply is furnished to the different parts of the prison; a hand pump is also occasionally used.

The bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing are sufficient for present use, and some are in store, but a few more pairs of shoes for females should be provided.

There is an excellent laundry connected with the female department; but the drying-room is defective. The clothes when washed are generally dried out of doors.

I found 1 pauper and 3 master debtors in custody. Eight of the latter and 1 of the former were committed in 1863. The accommodation for the pauper classes is defective, as they are lodged in the cells of the criminal prison, but there is no other place where they could be located; the master and mistress debtors have excellent apartments in the central building, which, however, are badly situated, as they open into the corridor leading from the entrance to the hall of the criminal prison, this, as my colleague remarked in his report last year, is most objectionable. It, however, could be remedied at the cost of £4 or £5, and the debtors would then be completely isolated from the criminal prison.

The following diagram will explain what is required:—



D D are the present master debtors' apartments, and H N the room in which prisoners are at present permitted to see their friends. It is proposed that the door at A should be removed to B, the door at F to M, so as to enclose the quarters for debtors, the door at H to be put up at E, the openings at A, F, and K, closed, and a wall built dividing the room N, so as to form the corridor H; by this means three excellent rooms for master debtors will be provided, and they will be altogether shut out by the door at M from the rest of the prison. On the female side only one door would require to be removed.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Perhaps the greatest defect in this, in other respects well planned, gaol is the want of separation at R on the ground plan. page 170 between the parts of the building in which the male and female prisoners are placed. My colleague and myself, in former reports, have called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the subject, and I would again urge them to carry out this inexpensive improvement. I have pointed out in my report for 1862 how it could be done; and if effected, Dundalk gaol would, in many points, be a model worthy to be followed. The entrance to the female prison might be at Q on the plan.

My colleague has likewise pointed out that the punishment cells are not heated, and they are flagged, so as to be unfit for use in winter. I understand, however, that prisoners are never placed in them during the cold season.

The stalls in the chapel are so badly planned that prisoners in the back rows when on their knees during worship cannot be seen by the officers in charge, even by those in the gallery above; and when it is remembered that Roman Catholics remain for the greater part of Divine service on their knees, and that out of the 407 prisoners committed to this gaol during 1863, 385 were Roman Catholics and only 22 belonged to all other persuasions, it will be seen how injurious it must be for so large a number of prisoners to be subtracted from supervision during the hours of prayer, and that this form of a cellular chapel always objectionable, becomes still more so when the construction of the sittings is faulty.

Separation is strictly carried out for all criminal classes of both sexes in this gaol, except such as are employed in the kitchen and provision stores, or are in charge of lunatics.

Unlocking begins at six in summer and at seven during the short days of winter; and lock-up at seven in summer and six in winter, soon after which the gas is turned off from the cells for the night. The governor is regular in his attendance on both occasions, and a guard remains on duty in the central hall during the night, where a good detector clock is placed to test his vigilance. It is desirable that the exact markings on the dial should be entered regularly in the morning state of the gaol, as a record of the vigilance or inattention of the guard; he is relieved during the night. No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1863 or 1864. Two males and 1 female were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863; 1 male to 2 years' imprisonment in the gaol, 1 to 18 months', and 3 to 12 months'. Photography, which is applied with advantage to the detection of suspected criminals in many well regulated gaols in Ireland, is not here in use. It might be introduced with advantage.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864. to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	–
Stoppage of Diet,	1	–	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–
Total,	3	–	Total,	2	–

Strict discipline is here enforced with but few punishments; and the record in which they are entered is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	33	15	27	12
Average daily number of pupils,	8	1	7	1

School hours.—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock. Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The male teacher, who acts as clerk, is stated to be competent; but he was never trained under any system, and the schools are not in connexion with the Education Board. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use. The females are taught by the matron. I find that the chaplains occasionally visit; a lady, a member of the Established Church, devotes much time to the religious teaching of the females of the Protestant religion; and the Sisters of Mercy are assiduous in giving instruction to the Roman Catholic female inmates of the gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Pumping water by crank machinery, and stone-breaking,	9	–
Cleaning prison and stone-breaking,	1	–
Cooking, cleaning kitchen, and distributing coals,	1	–
Knitting, sewing, and scouring,	–	4
Total,	11	4

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking oakum and stone-breaking,	4	Picking oakum,	16
Picking oakum,	1	Cleaning prison,	1
Total,	5	Total,	17

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	11	4
Industrial labour,	5	17
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	4	–
Lunatics,	1	1
Total in custody,	23	22

There is a good carpenter's shop, a room with turning lathe, and a forge on the basement story of this prison; but none of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, and no trades are taught. Artisans when in custody are usefully employed at their trades; such prisoners as do not understand any are occupied breaking stones and picking oakum. Males sentenced to hard labour work at the crank pump for one hour daily.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £31 9*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £23 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £24 18*s.* 1*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Third Class.—Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The stirabout for first and second class is half Indian and half oatmeal.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 9*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 9*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, yellow, per cwt., £1 18*s.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and found no cause of complaint. The food was of good quality; and I find by the reports of the chaplains, which are made in the required tabular forms, that objections are seldom taken to the supply from the contractors. On two occasions the bread was rejected as not being sufficiently baked.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Males, ...	4·8*d.*	4·9*d.*	4·9*d.*
Females, ...	4·2*d.*	4·2*d.*	4·2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

In no other prison are the various registries of statistics and finance kept with greater neatness and attention than here. The Local Inspector, Chaplains, Medical Officer, and Governor have journals which I found duly written up; all the books recommended by the rules of the Queen's Bench and the Inspectors-General are in use, and the governor is very attentive to this branch of his duties. Mr. Shekleton, the Secretary of the Board, was absent when I visited the gaol; but he forwarded to me the accounts and balance sheet, which appear very satisfactory. The different accounts of receipts and expenditure are balanced monthly in order to compare them with the amount in bank; and at the close of each half year a full statement in detail of all receipts and expenditure for such period is laid before the Board, and when vouched and approved is submitted to the Grand Jury with an estimated presentment for the succeeding half year. This system has been in use for the last seven years, and has met the approval of each succeeding Board during that period.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,300 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £1,369 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £1,308 16*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £39 10*s.* 8·81*d.* | 1862, . £36 4*s.* 10·26*d.* | 1863, . £45 3*s.* 10·89*d.*

Amount repaid by Treasury for certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, £93 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1862, £109 11*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, £73 4*s.* 8*d.*

Repaid for military prisoners:—

1861, . £7 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £7 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £4 5*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
E. H. Croker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	—		
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0	0

Resident.	£	s.	d.
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6
Henry Noble, Chief Warder,	50	0	0
Thomas Andrews, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,	35	0	0
Sub Warders: John M'Dowell,	35	0	0
Sub Warders: William Hargrave,	35	0	0
Sub Warders: Thomas Wall,	35	0	0
Sub Warders: Robert Madden,	35	0	0
Harriet Hughes, Matron,	35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0

Vacancies.

The chief warder and three sub-warders resigned. One sub-warder being appointed to the office of chief warder, the vacancies thus created were filled by the Board of Superintendence.

The resident officers are provided with fuel and gas-light, the warders with a uniform, and the matron and her assistant with suitable clothing; no other allowances are given.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	153	116
Protestant Chaplain,	159	128
Presbyterian Chaplain,	172	122
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	201	138
Surgeon,	304	208
Apothecary,	336	270

It will be seen from the above schedule how very attentive the surgeon and apothecary have been to their duties, attending sometimes several times in the day; and it is worthy of notice that Dr. Brunker receives no salary for his important services in the gaol, as he is also surgeon to the county infirmary.

The other officers, especially the Roman Catholic Chaplain, were likewise very attentive during the year.

Hospital.

In consequence of the uninhabitable state of the hospital from damp only, the prisoners are treated by the Medical Officer in their cells. The hospital building is in other respects most suitable, and it is furnished with baths and water-closets.

	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	8 13 3	–
1862,	11 10 7	1
1863,	0 11 0	2
1864 (to day of Inspection),	—	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

Board of Superintendence.

County of Louth Gaol.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	Fred. J. Foster, esq., J.P.	John G. Coddington, esq.
Sir J. S. Robinson, bt., J.P.	William Ruxton, esq., J.P.	John Black, esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Colonel John C. W. Fortescue, J.P.	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	Richard Byrne, esq., J.P.
	Edward Tipping, esq., J.P.	John A. Haig, esq.
		Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when the accounts are settled by cheque to each creditor, unless the amounts are very small, when they are all included in one drawn in favour of the governor, who produces receipts at next meeting of the Board. The warders and matrons are paid monthly; the superior officers half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewell.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	118	27
Of whom were Drunkards,	83	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	53	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	47	2

Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.
Transmittals,	Regular.
Committals,	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.
Repairs,	In good repair.
Security,	Sufficient.
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells.
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.
Water,	By a force-pump.
Sewerage,	Good.
Cleanliness,	Satisfactory.
Dryness and Ventilation,	Good.
Cost of Dietary per head, per day,	Males, 4½*d.*; females, 4*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£50.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.
Official Inspection,	12th October, 1864.
Remarks,	A new residence for Keeper has been built, in which is a room for Magistrates to meet.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class:			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	13	5	18	–	–	–

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

Committed at petty sessions accused of felony, . 2 males, aged 10 years.
One of these boys had been three times previously convicted and whipped.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1861,	5	8	13	1863,	12	6	18
1862,	13	11	24	1864 (day of Inspection,	13	5	18

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	*1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	9	6	3	2	9	6	–	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	–	2	–	1	1	–	–

[*continued.*

* Found insane at trial.

N

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—concluded.

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other assaults,	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	12	5	19	4	12	9	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Offences against the currency,	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	10	2	–	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	17	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Idle prostitutes loitering on the streets,	–	78	–	60	–	23	–	–
Attempting to commit suicide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estreated recognizance,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Tippling in an unlicensed house,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	11	3	8	–	5	1	–	–
Vagrancy,	4	7	4	13	1	5	1	–
Drunkenness,	76	46	64	33	56	17	5	–
Lunacy,	1	2	3	5	2	1	–	1
Debt,	15	–	9	1	11	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	49	19	25	6	19	7	–	–
Total,	210	170	163	129	125	73	13	5

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	1	Debtors,	11	–
Criminals,	83	77	Criminals,	55	50
Vagrants,	4	13	Vagrants,	1	5
Drunkards,	64	33	Drunkards,	56	17
Lunatics,	3	5	Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	163	129	Total,	125	73

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.		*From 1st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	116	34	Committed	Once within the year,	75	36
	Twice ,,	10	9		Twice ,,	7	7
	Thrice ,,	3	4		Thrice ,,	–	4
	Four times ,,	1	1		Four times ,,	2	–
	Five times ,,	1	3		Five times ,,	2	1
	Six times ,,	–	2		Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	2		Seven times ,,	1	–
	Nine times ,,	–	1		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	1		Ten times ,,	–	–
	Total,	131	57		Total,	87	49

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	8·41	6	—	8·05	5·57	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	24		5th Dec.	26		3rd Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	5		5th May.	5		6th June.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	17		21st Feb.	14		1st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	12		12th April.	13		3rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	1		5th May.	2		24th August.
Ditto, of females,	1		22nd Feb.	1		18th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

18th January, 1857, . .	27	30th March, 1861, . .	26
12th September, 1858, . .	25	25th June, 1862, . .	34
16th October, 1859, . .	17	5th December, 1863, . .	24
24th June, 1860, . .	27	3rd January, 1864, . .	26

Population, 14,740 inhabitants.

Drunkards committed to Drogheda Gaol:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864 (10 months).
Males, . .	89	76	64	56
Females, . .	47	46	33	17

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions, . .	15	14	7	7	6	12	7
Acquittals, . .	4	8	7	9	4	11	3
Total, . .	19	22	14	16	10	23	10

I found, on my inspection of this gaol, 11 men, 2 boys, and 5 females, in custody, including one master debtor and one female lunatic. Two men were under former rules—one a returned convict, now sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for robbery; the other a stranger, an Englishman, whose antecedents are unknown, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences. Two other adults, poor law offenders, who for many years had been inmates of the union, were waiting for trial at assizes, accused of attempting to burn the workhouse of the town; these, with 2 boys, 5 drunkards, and a vagrant, constituted the entire male population of the gaol. Four females, besides the lunatic, were in custody; one a woman well-known in the various gaols of the county as an incorrigible thief, now sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing fowl; the second, a stranger, convicted of passing base coin; the other two were sisters-in-law; one a prostitute, the other sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for stripping children.

Juveniles.

One of the little boys whom I found in custody is, although only 10 years of age, already a confirmed thief. He has been several times committed to this gaol, and twice whipped by order of the Magistrates, for larceny. His father is dead. He with his companion were found on the day before my visit concealed in a merchant's store, with intent

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

to commit a robbery, and they have since both been convicted. The old offender has been ordered to be sent to a Reformatory at the end of his imprisonment; the other boy (as this is his first offence) has been sentenced to be whipped; but his brother, who is a notorious thief, is now in the convict depot, under sentence of penal servitude. Their mother is dead. I believe that whipping never made a professional thief honest—boy or man.

Thirteen juveniles, males, were committed here during the 10 months which preceded my inspection. Of these, 2 were discharged; the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; 4 were whipped by order of the Magistrates, and 2 sent to Reformatories. No girl was committed to the gaol previous to the 3rd November, in 1864. One female and eight male juveniles were committed in 1863; 4 of the boys and the girl were under 10 years of age; one was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. 2 to 3 months, one to one month, others to short periods; 2 were whipped. The little girl, who was the only one committed to this gaol for the last 2 years, was imprisoned for 24 hours, and then discharged.

None of these juveniles could read and write; one only could read imperfectly. They all belonged to the town. One male was in 1863 ordered to be sent to a Reformatory.

Lunatics.

I found one lunatic, a female, in custody, in charge of a prisoner. The insane are kindly treated by the authorities; and I find by reference to the Extra Diet Book, that meat is occasionally ordered for their use, whenever the Medical Officer considers that they require it; but this woman only gets the gaol allowance of stirabout for breakfast, and bread and milk for dinner—no supper. From reference to the books it appears that the same individuals are constantly re-committed as dangerous lunatics, proving what has been stated to me elsewhere, that from the facility of having persons committed as dangerous to gaols, many are so committed who are not insane. Two persons (a male and female) were each three times committed to the gaol as dangerous in 1863.

Debtors.

The debtor in custody when I visited had already been seven months an inmate of the gaol. One female and 9 male debtors were located here in 1863, and 11 since January, 1864. The old laundry has lately been fitted up for the use of female debtors.

One known returned convict was in custody at the time of my visit, and another prisoner was suspected of being such.

During 1863 2 males were sentenced to penal servitude, and 2 others to 18 months' imprisonment in the gaol; 4 males and 2 females, returned convicts, were committed here during the year.

No escape was attempted in 1863 or 1864.

The Governor is regular in his attendance at unlock and lock-up; but no watch is kept in the prison after 10 o'clock at night, at which hour the turnkey on duty goes to bed. There is no tell-tale clock on the premises.

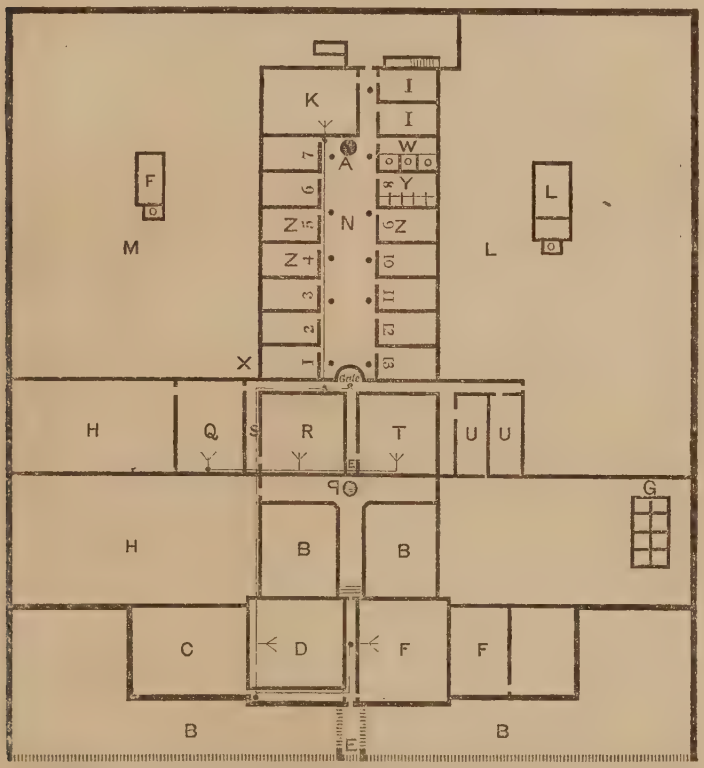
The 7th rule of the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, directs that fires shall be lighted in the prison on the 1st October in every year, and be continued until the 1st May following; and the 4th section of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44, requires that cells for separate confinement should be properly heated; notwithstanding which, when I visited the gaol on the 3rd of November, more than one month after the period prescribed by law for heating the prison, no fire had up to that time been lighted in it. The 14th general rule for prisoners in this gaol directs that "each female prisoner's suit of clothing shall consist of (*inter alia*) a cap," &c. I found in my inspection that this

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

rule had never been complied with, and also the shoes worn by one of the prisoners were quite unfit for use—the woman's feet are small, and difficult to fit; but shoes of all sizes should be provided. Another female prisoner, a prostitute, had gilt ear-rings in her ears, which I ordered to be removed, as persons under punishment should not be permitted to wear ornaments.

Plan.



A, circular stairs; Z Z, separate cells for prisoners; Y, lavatory; E E, entrance; B B, grass plots; C, coal-yard; D, office; F F, turnkeys' rooms; G, sheds for stone-breakers; H H, male and female hospital and master debtors' yards; P, pumps; Q, male hospital on ground-floor, marshalsea over head stairs; R and T, female hospital and board-room, governor's apartments overhead: U U, solitary cells, female debtors' room overhead; L, female exercising ground, with laundry and straw-house; M, male exercising ground, with fumigating store in centre; N, centre hall of separate prison; I I K, bath store and kitchen, with lavatories and water-closet overhead, and chapel and tank on third story; W, water-closet; X, proposed door into male exercising ground.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Worksheds,	6	–
Yards,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	24	8*	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room—Laundry used.		
Single Cell of larger size,	–	1	Lavatories,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	–	Privies,	3	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Water-closets,	2	1
Chapel,	1	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
School Room—seats in Chapel.			Reception Rooms,	2	2
			Pumps and Wells,	1	1

* When required, the females are allowed to occupy cells on the centre tier.

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County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	21	16
Sheets, pairs of,	42	18
Rugs,	21	16
Hammocks or Cots,	37	–
Bed-ticks,	21	16

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	16	14
Jackets,	8	12
Vests,	8	12
Trowsers,	8	17
Caps,	8	8
Socks or Stockings, pairs of.	16	4
Shoes, pairs of,	8	8

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	10	10
Gowns,	5	25
Petticoats,	5	15
Stockings, pairs of,	5	10
Shoes, pairs of,	5	7

This gaol was, when I made my inspection, in a creditable state of order and discipline, and I have already pointed out the only faults in the management which I observed; in other respects the institution is most satisfactorily conducted, and there appears an anxiety to carry out an efficient prison system, but I consider with rather too much economy. The buildings are in sound repair, except that in one spot damp still appears; they were on the day of my visit very clean and well kept. The ventilation is good and the sewerage effective. The bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs are sufficient and of good quality, as is likewise the stock of clothing for the prisoners, with the exception of the articles referred to above. An adequate supply of water is obtained from the wheel-pump, marked P on the plan, and a supplemental cistern has been put up under the seats in the chapel, from which the lavatories and water closets on the upper tier of cells are supplied. A new laundry has been fitted up in the building marked L on the plan; but a fixed boiler should be placed in it, as at present water is heated for laundry purposes in a small pot placed on a common grate—a plan neither economical of time nor fuel. The old laundry has been new floored, and set apart as a marshalsea for females. Six new sheds for stone-breaking and a straw store have been built by prison labour; and as the old punishment cells are not heated, and are unfit for use, two of the ordinary prison cells have been fitted up for refractory prisoners.

On the day of my inspection gas was being introduced into the corridors and passages of the prison; but it would be desirable that it were also brought into the cells, in accordance with the expressed recommendation of Special Committees of both Houses of Parliament.

Since I last visited this gaol the walls of the exercising grounds for debtors and female hospital patients have been lowered, so as to improve the general ventilation of the establishment, without endangering the security of the gaol. Additional bars have been placed on the windows for security. The central partition in the chapel has been stayed, and two new apartments for turnkeys have been fitted up.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	11	–

From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	1

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor: but the book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	3	Laundry,	1
		Sewing,	2
Total,	3	Total,	3

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	1	Knitting,	1
Brushmaking,	1		
Stonebreaking,	3		
Cooking and prison duty,	1		
Total,	6	Total,	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	3	3
Industrial labour,	6	1
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	–	1
Total in custody,	13	5

The prisoners have been engaged during the past year in roofing stone sheds, flooring room for female debtors, and fitting up apartments for turnkeys. Some mats and brushes for prison use have been manufactured.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1861,	—			1863,	12	2	9
1862,	—			1864 (to day of Inspection),	3	12	9

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	77	62
Average daily number of pupils,	7·46	6·45

School-hours.—Males—from 12 till 2, P.M.

The teacher is well qualified; he acts as clerk to the Board, and is assistant turnkey. No secular instruction is given to the female prisoners; but the Sisters of Mercy carefully attend to the moral and religious training of the Roman Catholics, who constitute the great majority of the prisoners in this gaol. The Chaplains do not visit the school.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 quart of buttermilk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of buttermilk.

Oatmeal gruel is issued in lieu of buttermilk at dinner on Tuesday and Friday. Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive gruel at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2*s.* 5½*d.*; bread, brown, per 20 lbs., 1*s.* 8½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 7*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, at quay, 12*s.* 7½*d.*; straw, per load, 8*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. One woman complained of the buttermilk and bread which had been supplied to her; but I find that the Chaplains regularly inspect the supply of provisions, and report for the most part favourably, and in the tabular form recommended for the purpose.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . . 3·27*d.* | 1862, . . 2·6*d.* | 1863, . . 2·3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

I was much pleased with the creditable manner in which the books, registries, and accounts of this gaol are kept; all are duly posted up with neatness and precision. The different officers are provided with journals, which are properly kept, more especially the Governor's, in which all occurrences in the gaol worthy of note are carefully entered.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £435 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £477 17*s.* 10½*d.* | 1863, . £411 3*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £35 7*s.* 3·8*d.* | 1862, . £25 1*s.* 5·5*d.* | 1863. . £27 19*s.* 4·65*d.*

Repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1861, . £28 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, . £23 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £28 15*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		*Resident.*	
Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector,	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£80
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Richard Bourke, Clerk to the Board, Schoolmaster, and Assistant Turnkey,	25
Rev. James Macken, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey and *Weaver*,	20
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,*	—	Patrick Hogan, Turnkey,	20
		Margaret Bourke, Matron,	15

The intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coals, candles, and soap.

All the male intern officers are pensioners.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	95	95
Protestant Chaplain,	145	123
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	156	145
Surgeon,	101	96

Hospital.

The sanitary state of the gaol is very satisfactory. There has been no death in it for many years.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ *s.* *d.*	No. of deaths.
1861,	3	118	·32	5 10 0	–
1862,	2	91	·25	7 10 0	–
1863,	–	–	–	11 10 0	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	2	67	·21	—	–

No improvement has been made in the rooms used as hospitals, and they are still without water-closet or bath.

* The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

Board of Superintendence.

NORTH DISTRICT.

John Chadwick, esq., Mayor.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hamilton, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
Thomas Hammond, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	George Knaggs, esq.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

The Board meets regularly on the first Tuesday of each month, when the various books are duly submitted for their inspection, bills paid by cheque to each contractor, and the other business of the Board transacted. All officers receive their salaries half-yearly, when the accounts have been audited by a committee of the Grand Jury at assize.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED 12TH MAY, 1864.

County of Mayo Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	2	8	–	1	1
,, Larceny,	–	4	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	18	10	28	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	14	–	14	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	4	17	3	–	3
Total,	70	28	98	3	5	8

Juveniles.

		M.	F.
16 years and above 10.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—summarily,	1	–
	,, ,, Committed for trial—felons,	–	2

Committed once, 1 male and 2 females.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 93 | 1862, . 120 | 1863, . 138 | Day of inspection, . 98

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 1 | 1862, . 5 | 1863, . – | Day of inspection, . –

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1861, . – | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 2 | Day of inspection, . 1

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	2	1	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property. &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	70	10	44	3	50	18	2	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	39	6	52	5	28	–	12	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	4	–	3	1	5	3	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	10	5	6	2	6	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	7	2	17	6	4	1	8	1
Larceny,	79	76	70	56	8	13	11	15
Receiving stolen goods,	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	44	20	82	26	25	6	–	–
Military and naval offences,	11	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	18	11	20	16	2	5	–	–
Revenue offences,	6	1	29	6	19	2	8	–
Placing a stone on railway,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Altering rate-book,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	101	40	79	29	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	13	7	26	6	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	93	29	98	20	32	7	3	–
Affecting the public peace,	11	29	20	36	5	8	1	3
Vagrancy,	9	17	13	14	2	5	–	1
Drunkenness,	35	14	45	13	26	5	–	–
Lunacy,	16	19	23	12	8	13	13	4
Debt,	22	1	18	–	7	2	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	4	3	6	5	4	1	–	–
Total,	620	302	674	260	245	92	70	28

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	–	Debtors,	7	2
Criminals,	575	221	Criminals,	202	67
Vagrants,	13	14	Vagrants,	2	5
Drunkards,	45	13	Drunkards,	26	5
Lunatics,	23	12	Lunatics,	8	13
Total,	674	260	Total,	245	92

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	622	235	Committed	Once within the year,	223	81
	Twice ,,	14	5		Twice ,,	6	3
	Thrice ,,	2	5		Thrice, ,,	1	1
	Four times ,,	–	–		Four times, ,,	–	–
	Total,	638	245		Total,	230	85

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	78·81	41·78	—	74·56	25·15	—
Highest number at any one time,	164		30th Jan.	121		24th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	85		29th Dec.	88		15th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	111		30th Jan.	96		24th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	59		22nd Jan.	33		11th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	60		8th Sept.	63		10th May.
Ditto, of females,	19		25th Dec.	17		17th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

10th March, 1857,	146	30th December, 1861,	113
6th January, 1858,	94	6th December, 1862,	144
24th March, 1859,	118	30th January, 1863,	164
16th January, 1860,	109	24th January, 1864,	121

Number of prisoners under 21 years of age committed during 1863:—

Males, 139 | Females, 47 | Total, 186

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	213	178	229	140	161	195	157
Acquittals,	222	234	253	152	182	190	196
Total,	435	412	482	292	343	385	353

This table shows a decrease of 32 in 1863.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Table showing the nature of offences of prisoners committed for trial in county Mayo in 1863:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Offences against the person,	107	10	117
,, riot and rescue, &c.,	82	24	106
,, against property, with violence,	11	3	14
,, ,, without violence,	57	51	108
,, against the currency, forgery, &c.,	2	1	3

Sentences of the more grievous offenders convicted in the county Mayo in 1863:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Numbers sentenced to penal servitude,	5	12	17
,, to 2 years' imprisonment in the county gaol,	7	2	9
,, to 12 months and under 2 years,	13	5	18
,, to 6 and 9 months,	31	15	46
Total,	56	34	90

Area, 1,363,882 acres; population, 254,796 inhabitants.

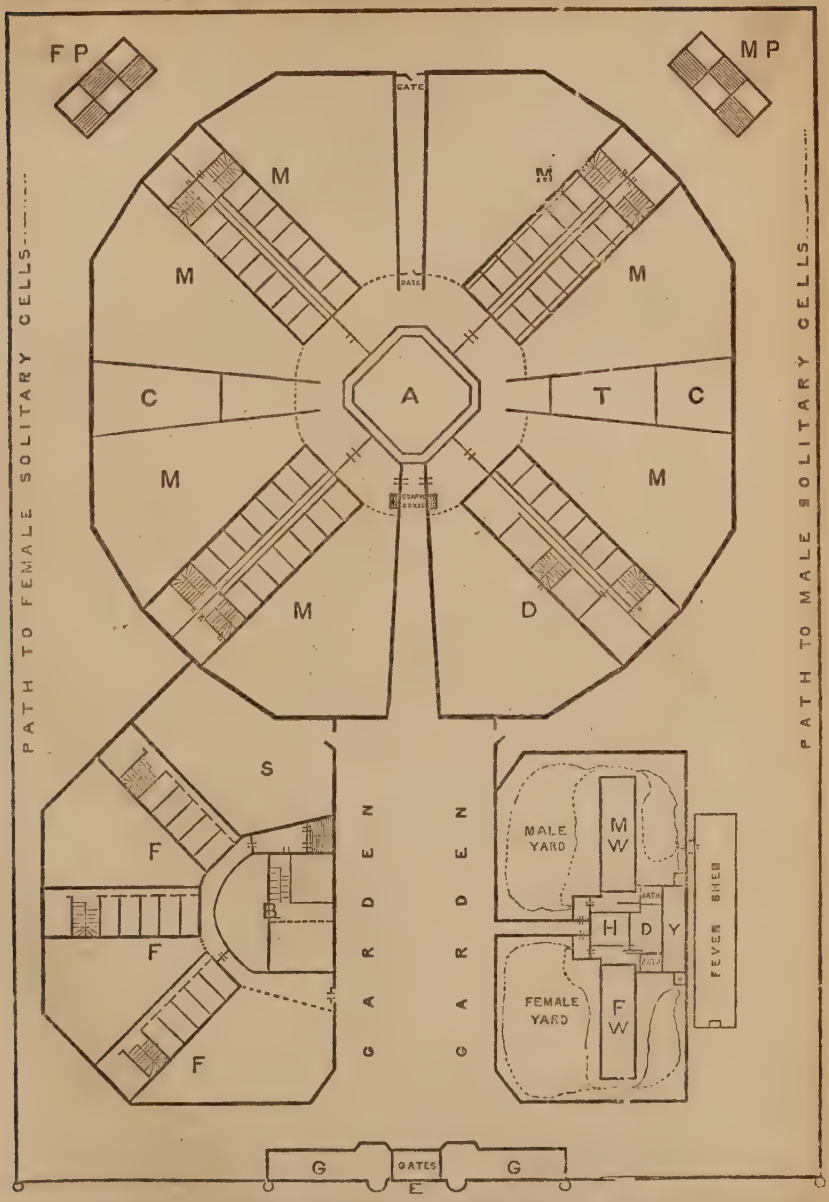
It will be seen from the preceding table that 73 grave offenders were sentenced in 1863 to imprisonment for periods of from 2 years to 6 months each in this associated gaol, besides 17 to penal servitude. Some so sentenced were returned convicts, and the proportionate number of females was very large as compared with other counties in Ireland. Twelve of that sex were sentenced to penal servitude during the year.

The more grave criminals in custody on the day which I selected for my inspection of this gaol, were 2 committed for murder, and 1 for manslaughter, 17 for assaults, 9 for cattle stealing, and 26, including 15 women, for larceny. I found also, besides 8 prisoners convicted of illicit distillation, 5 debtors, and 17 lunatics, committed as dangerous. Five prisoners were waiting for trial at assizes, and 8 for trial at quarter sessions.

It is evident that the large number of criminals who are associated together in the day-rooms of this prison must exercise a most injurious effect on the morality of the district; and it is with much pleasure that I now find the Board of Superintendence have decided to alter one of the wings of the gaol to suit the separate system of prison discipline—the only one in which contamination can be prevented, and an effectually deterrent system enforced, care being always taken that the prison building is so constructed that a proper supervision can be exercised over both officers and prisoners.

The architect of the Board of Works and the Inspectors-General of Prisons have had under consideration the plans for the alterations which have been submitted for their opinion by the Board of Superintendence, and they believe that if these plans are carried out they will so far answer the object intended. The amount estimated for such alterations is not large, and it will be advanced by the Treasury in the first instance, on the faith of a presentment for the entire sum by the Grand Jury, *repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments.* The matter will be submitted for the consideration of the presentment sessions of the county, early in December next; and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will then meet the approval of the ratepayers, and ultimately receive the sanction of the Grand Jury at the ensuing spring assizes for the county.

The following is the ground plan of the gaol as at present: —



A, Governor's house, chapel over it and offices. B, Matron's house. CC, cisterns. D, debtors' prison. E, entrance to the gaol. FF, female prison. GG, officers' quarters. H, hospital. FW, female ward. MW, male ward. T, tread wheel. MMM, male prison. MP, punishment cells for males; FP, for females. S, stone yard.

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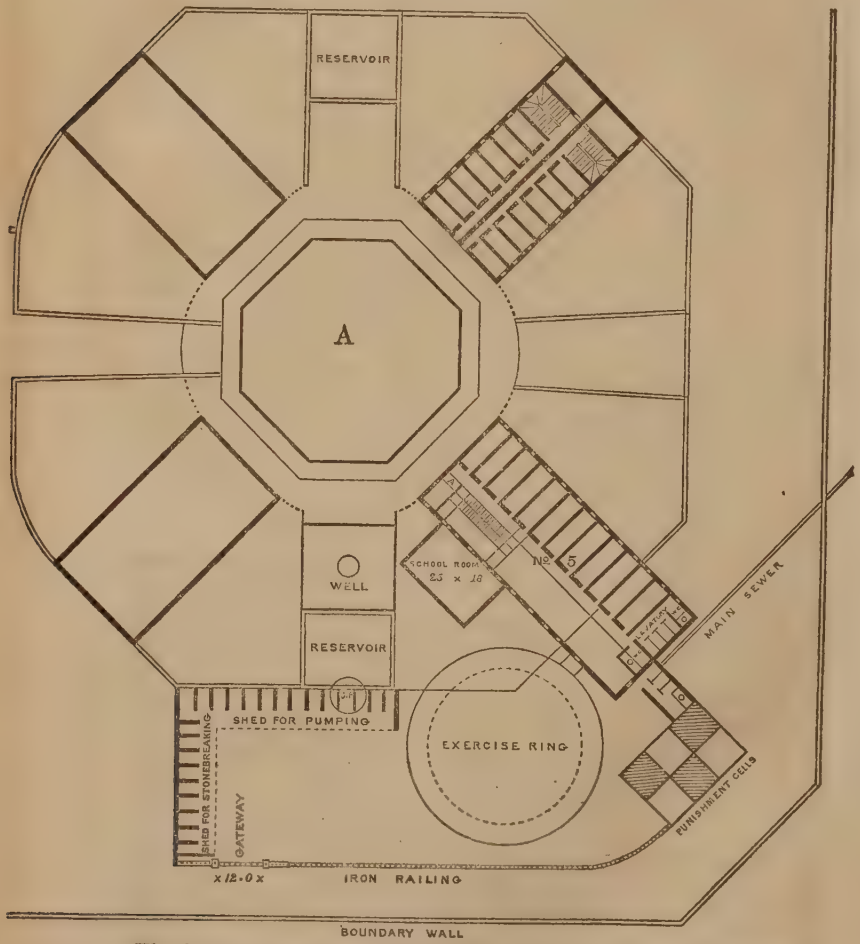
It is proposed that one of the blocks of buildings marked M should be remodelled according to a plan similar to that which has been elsewhere adopted with advantage, and which can be executed at a comparatively trifling cost.

In order that the ratepayers may be able correctly to judge of the proposed alterations, I subjoin a sketch of the plan which will be submitted for their consideration at the presentment sessions.

Plan No. 2.



The following report on this plan, when submitted for his consideration, was made by the architect of the Board of Public Works:—"It appears that this prison is built on a model very similar to that of the county Limerick; the alteration is projected in a similar manner, but not to the same extent, or with such completeness. The new arrangement will afford a corridor and thirty-six cells, with suitable conveniences, an enclosed ring for exercising, a crank pump, and stone-breaking

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sheds for hard labour, which can all be easily inspected by one officer, and a school-room." He suggests a slight alteration in the method of admitting the light into the school-room, which, however, does not interfere with the plans now submitted, and may be adopted when the work is being carried out.

One advantage attending this plan is, that the building so altered can at any time afterwards be made part of a separate prison, capable of containing all the male prisoners of the county, by uniting it and another block similarly remodelled to the central building at A, as has been done at Tullamore and Limerick.

It should be also borne in mind that at no distant period legislative measures may be taken to make obligatory that all county gaols should be managed on the separate system, as has been recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which sat last session. That Committee, in their report, express an opinion that the repayment of the cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners by the Treasury, should in each case be made contingent on the adoption of the system of individual separation; and should their report be made the basis of legislation, the establishment of that system will then become a question of economy, as otherwise a considerable loss of income will be sustained by the county.

Lunatics.

On the day I made my visit, 17 insane persons were in the gaol, committed as dangerous. Thirty-seven were so committed in 1863; others have been in the gaol for several years. Notwithstanding that this class of prisoners are very kindly treated, and receive a good diet, with meat twice in the week, the mortality amongst them has been very great, 6 died in 1863, and 3 since the commencement of 1864. I append the report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in their regard:—

"I this day inspected the lunatics in this (the Castlebar) gaol, and find them all most kindly treated, and their dietary good; the rooms occupied by them airy, and the bedding clean and ample. I cannot, however, but express great surprise on examining the committals, to perceive the loose mode in which parties are sent to gaol as dangerous lunatics, particularly from poorhouses, where the officers, in order to escape trouble, do not hesitate to effect their transference to prison. The poor law authorities of a union, in the absence of suitable lunatic accommodation, are bound to look after their insane poor, and not convert gaols to an object for which they were not intended, at the sacrifice of order and discipline. I find among the number of lunatics one man, age 66, sent from Claremorris Workhouse, who, since his admission here, has not, I am informed, exhibited any symptoms of dangerous insanity, or perhaps of insanity at all. A child ten years old, transmitted from Swineford Workhouse, escorted by two policemen; and again, a weakly epileptic girl of nineteen from the Ballina Union, who, with a little care, could be better treated there than here, where she is confined as a prisoner in a restricted and gloomy gaol.

(Signed) "JOHN NUGENT."

Juveniles.

Thirty-one committals of boys and 14 of girls were made to this gaol in 1863; 2 of the boys were twice, and 1 was three times re-committed during the year. One hundred and eighty-six other prisoners, committed in 1863, were, although above the age when they could be classed as juveniles, still young, and none of their ages exceeded twenty-one years. One of these, now just twenty years of age, who formerly, when a juvenile, had been sentenced to penal servitude, and passed the period of his sentence in the juvenile class in Mountjoy Convict Depôt, was at the time of my visit in custody, waiting for trial on a charge of robbery. I find that 14 of the juveniles committed during 1863 were workhouse offenders, 2 were orphans, the 21 of the remainder had both

NORTH DISTRICT.

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parents living; 6 were strangers; the remainder belonged to the districts where they were convicted; 4 were under 10 years of age, 5 were ordered during 1863 to reformatories.

Thirty-five revenue prisoners were committed to the gaol during 1863, 36 poor law offenders, and 18 debtors—all males.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshed,	1	–
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells,	93	30	Baths,	8	3
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Privies,	12	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Room,	–	1	Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs blankets,	246½	51½	Shirts,	118	46	Shifts,	41	18
Pairs sheets,	149½	8½	Jackets,	57	33	Gowns,	38	11
Rugs,	234	53	Vests,	54	22	Petticoats,	35	14
Hammocks or cots,	223	11	Trowsers,	55	43	Shoes, pairs of,	21	11
Bed-ticks,	225	47	Caps,	49	9			
			Socks or stockings, pairs of,	5	7			
			Shoes and clogs, pairs of,	61	41			

I found this gaol on my inspection clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, and the supply of prison clothing, bedding, and blankets sufficient for existing requirements; but only a few sheets in store, and some should be provided.

There is now an abundant supply of water, which has been obtained by boring, as suggested in 1862, and at present 86 feet of water is in the well, which, although slightly chalybeate, is a valuable acquisition, and will enable the sewerage to be efficiently flushed—an object of the greatest importance in a sanitary point of view.

The Board of Superintendence have now turned their attention to remedy the defects in this gaol, and I feel confident that the establishment will soon be placed on a satisfactory basis. In their report for 1863 they state:—1st. That they have considered the question of erecting a drying-room; 2nd. A room at present occupied by lunatics will, on the completion of the asylum, be used as a female reception room; 3rd. A second tell-tale clock has been ordered; 4th. All the requisite prison books in the approved form have been procured, also a slipper bath; but they do not consider it necessary to provide quarters for female debtors. The Prisons Act, however, is obligatory on the matter.

Other defects enumerated by my colleague in his last report, and still unremedied, are the faulty sittings in the chapel, which should be remodelled, and the tread-wheel is unpartitioned. The faulty classification will be got rid of when the separate system comes into force, and it will, I trust, be applied to both sexes, as being of more importance for the treatment of female than of male prisoners, especially as

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

in this county, female crime against property is more frequent than in many other districts of Ireland.

The Governor, or his deputy, regularly attends lock-up, and one turnkey patrols (in rotation) during the night; he does not come on duty next day until one o'clock in the afternoon. The hours of lock-up are five o'clock in winter and six in summer; the prisoners are unlocked at seven o'clock in the morning in winter and six in summer. No escape was attempted from the gaol either in 1863 or previous to inspection in 1864. As gas works are now being built in the town of Castlebar, it is intended that the new prison should be lighted by gas.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	22	6	Dark or refractory cells,	5	1
Stoppage of diet,	–	–	Stoppage of diet,	1	–
Other punishments,	–	–	Other punishments,	–	1
Total,	22	6	Total,	6	2

These punishments were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
At windlass,	34	Whitewashing, &c.,	6
		Caring Lunatics,	3

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoe and clog making,	2	–
Tailoring,	3	–
Painting and glazing,	2	–
Carpentry,	2	–
Cooking,	4	–
Sewing and mending,	1	7
Washing,	–	2
Total,	14	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	34	9
Industrial Labour,	14	9
Sick,	3	5
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	–
Debtors (unemployed),	3	1
Lunatics,	13	4
Total,	70	28

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £2 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £4 4*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £3 8*s.* 2*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	79	14	30	7
Average daily number of Pupils,	19·1	4·4	17·11	1·7

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12; Females 10 to 12.

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County of Mayo Gaol.

The schools in this gaol are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. The teacher had resigned previous to my visit, and his successor had been advertised for.

The Inspector of Schools recommends that the accounts for the male and female schools should be henceforth kept in one set of books, and by the male teacher, as ensuring more regularity and correctness. He states that the Governor concurs in the expediency of his arrangement.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel each instead of milk for dinner.

Males and females get gruel for dinner on two days in each week.

Most lunatics get more milk and more bread, best quality, per special orders of physician, and meat as ordered.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; second bread, per do., 4¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 6½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.* 8*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint. The food provided for the prisoners was good on the day of my inspection; but I find that the Chaplains sometimes take exceptions to the bread as being faulty; when rejected, white bread is substituted, and the cost charged to the contractor.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2·51*d.* | 1862, . 2·5*d.* | 1863, . 2·29*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries of discipline and finance required by the rules of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are now kept in this prison with care and attention. The Governor, Medical Officer, and Chaplains have journals, which are regularly laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, £1,800 4*s.* 0¾*d.* | 1862, £1,913 19*s.* 7½*d.* | 1863, £2,073 3*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner, per annum, for the last three years:—

1861, . £20 1*s.* 2¾*d.* | 1862, . £16 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £16 6*s.* 11·6*d.*

Repaid by Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, £302 7*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, £456 16*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, £438 15*s.* 8*d.*

By Board of Excise for revenue prisoners:—

1861, . £12 12*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £6 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £44 2*s.* 6*d.*

All intern officers, except the Governor and his deputy, receive food rations. The turnkeys wear a uniform.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
J. C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0
E. Knott, M.D.,	50	0	0
Arthur Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
D. R. Young, Governor,	240	0	0
Henry M'Clung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0

Resident—continued.		£	s.	d.
John Lynch, Clerk and Turnkey,		35	0	0
Schoolmastership vacant,		35	0	0
Mathew Hughes, Gatekeeper,		40	0	0
Turnkeys.	Michael Bourke,	30	0	0
	John Corbon, *Carpenter*,	30	0	0
	Pat. Lyons,	30	0	0
	James Devine, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
	Thos. Rogers, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
	John Macken,	30	0	0
Joanna Latham, Matron,		40	0	0
Alicia Clark, Assistant do.,		30	0	0
Mary Cunniff, Nurse,		20	0	0
Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,		5	0	0

Schoolmaster-Turnkey resigned, successor advertised for.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1863.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1864.
Local Inspector,	178	66
Protestant Chaplain,	197	73
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	198	84
Physician,	304	120
Apothecary,	373	111

The preceding table shows that the attendances of the extern officers, especially of the Physician and Apothecary, have been very regular during the past year.

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	57	547	5·39	4	11	0	2
1862,	93	1,630	6·1	4	6	4	3
1863,	67	995	2·72	3	9	4	8
1864 (to day of Inspection),	28	242	1·83		—		1

The hospital buildings of this prison are good and well kept, the wards properly ventilated and furnished with water-closets, but the sanitary state of the prison is not satisfactory, the number of deaths, especially of lunatics, each year in the gaol, and the forms of disease which caused death, show that there is some defect which should be specially inquired into and remedied. Three lunatics died of diarrhœa, and 2 of consumption in 1863.

Board of Superintendence.

General the Earl of Lucan.	Colonel C. Knox.	Col. G. G. O. Higgins.
Lord John Browne, M.P.	C. L. Fitzgerald, esq.	H. J. H. Browne, esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.	G. H. Moore, esq.	Neal Davis, esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq.	Isidore Bourk, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by cheque in favour of each creditor separately, except very small sums, which are included in one drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who submits the requisite vouchers and receipts at the ensuing meeting of the Board. The inferior officers are paid monthly, the superior officers half-yearly at assizes.

The bridewells of this county are for the most part wanting in the requirements considered indispensable for a prison, that at Belmullet more especially, as will be seen from the tabular report which I subjoin.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

The premises used as a court-house and bridewell at Belmullet were, I understand, not originally built for that object, but a small private house in the street of the town, with an out-house behind, have been altered to answer the purpose. In the front house petty sessions are held fortnightly, and one quarter sessions during the year. The bridewell consists of two very damp rooms on the ground floor, with two beds in the inner one; and two rooms over them similarly furnished, which are entered from steps on the outside. The outer doors are fastened with common padlocks, hasps, and staples. The frame of the door leading to the yard from the lower room is loose and shattered, and the premises are very insecure, in so much as that a prisoner could without difficulty escape from the yard over the low walls or the roof of the privy. There is no sewerage, and no water on the concerns or near. The salary of the keeper is only £15, and 30*s.* a quarter is allowed him to purchase stationery, fuel, and light for the use of the prisoners, and his own. Notwithstanding that the bridewell-keeper receives only this very insufficient salary from the county, these miserable buildings cost the ratepayers a considerable sum, which would go far to repay the yearly instalments on an advance from the Treasury, sufficient for the erection of a suitable court-house and bridewell. The landlord, who is petty sessions' clerk, receives from the county as rent for these premises £45, and as keeper of the court-house, £8, making altogether £53 yearly; he likewise receives for stationery, fuel, and light of court-house, £6 12*s.* 2*d.*

As the rent of a court-house for holding petty sessions, can in no case legally exceed £10 a year, a considerable saving in rent would be caused to the county if no quarter sessions were held here; at present they are only held once in the year, in October, but if it is decided that quarter sessions ought to be held in Belmullet, the required advance from the Treasury for the building of a proper court-house and bridewell could be procured, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments, on the faith of a presentment. It is, however, a question whether it is desirable that quarter sessions should be held in the town, as it sometimes happens that in the month of October prisoners have been brought on open cars there for trial from the county gaol, over the bleak and uncultivated country which lies between it and Belmullet, a distance of forty-eight and a-half statute miles, and in consequence of the difficulty of procuring competent jurors in the town, their trial cannot be proceeded with. It is then necessary for them to travel a further distance of thirty-nine miles, over a similarly wild district, to the town of Ballina, where the other three quarter sessions of the district are held, and where jurors can always be obtained. Nine of of the prisoners for trial at last October sessions (1863), had to be bailed for trial at Ballina, as appears from the following return:—

Prisoners sent from Castlebar Gaol to Belmullet quarter sessions for trial October, 1863,		2
Committed at Belmullet,		16
Total for trial at Belmullet,	:	18
Pleaded guilty,	2	
Acquitted,	7	
Bailed at Belmullet quarter sessions for trial at Ballina in October,	4	9
Ditto, ditto, for trial in January,	5	
		18

Thus, out of 18 prisoners, no conviction by jury could be had at Belmullet last quarter sessions, October, 1863.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

—	Ballinrobe.		Westport.		Swineford.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	111	23	58	21	90	63
Of whom were Drunkards,	55	1	10	3	10	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	12	1	15	1	50	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	–	4	–	4	1
Petty Sessions,	Weekly on Tuesdays. Some prisoners kept here for long periods.		Weekly on Thursdays. Lewisburg on alternate Mondays.		Fortnightly on Fridays; Foxford 2nd Thursday, Ballyhawnis 2nd Monday, Lowpark 2nd Tuesday.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		Good repair and order.		In good repair.	
Security,	Satisfactory.		Secure if care is taken.		Now secure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; Females, day-room and sleeping apartment, with four beds; no glass in windows of cells for males.		Three cells and day-room for each sex.		Three cells and two day-rooms for each sex.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient, except sheets required.		Good and sufficient, except sheets, only one on each bed.	
Water,	None; pump out of order for years.		None on premises.		None on premises, or within 500 perches.	
Sewerage,	None from privies.		None. Cleanable through house.		None. Cesspool lately cleaned.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Clean, but lower cells damp and dark.		Clean, but very damp.		Very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.*		4*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.; £13 4*s.* 4*d.* for fuel & light.		£15; £13 4*s.* 4*d.* for fuel & light.		£15; £13 4*s.* 4*d.* for fuel & light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Has a farm, 15 acres.		Petty Sessions Clerk; salary £90.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Official Inspection,	11th May, 1864; one prisoner, a drunkard, in custody.		11th May, 1864; no prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board		13th May, 1864. No prisoners in custody.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

—	Ballina.		Belmullet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	124	81	97	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	4	4	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	27	15	10	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	3	–	–
Petty Sessions,	Weekly on Tuesdays: Cromolina 2nd Wednesday, Ballycastle 2nd Wednesday, Killala 2nd Tuesday.		Alternate Saturdays; Ballycroy on alternate Wednesdays.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Regular.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In bad repair.	
Security,	Secure.		Most insecure, and unfit for the safe custody of of prisoners.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and six cells; but accommodation inadequate for Keeper, who uses female day-room as a kitchen.		A room above, entered from outside, and secured by hasp, staple, and padlock, and sleeping-room off it for females; same accommodation below for males. No safe place to take exercise,	
Bedding, Furniture, & Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		One sheet on each bed.	
Water,	None on premises, or within a quarter of a mile.		None; the Keeper pays 1*d.* a bucket for water.	
Sewerage,	None. Cesspool cleaned through house.		None.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Very clean and well kept.		Damp but clean.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	6*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15; £13 4*s.* 4*d.* for fuel and light.		£15. Has a small pension.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house Keeper, £8.		None. The Petty Sessions' Clerk, who is landlord of the premises, is also paid as Court-house Keeper.	
Remarks,	Some prisoners are kept here for long periods.		—	
Official Inspection,	13th May, 1864; no prisoner in custody.		14th May, 1864; no prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, APRIL 20, 1864. NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	1	1
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	2	4	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	4	9	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total,	21	11	32	5	3	8

Juvenile.

One male, above 10 and under 16 years, summarily convicted; first offence.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in three preceding years:—

1861, . 30 | 1862, . 27 | 1863, . 33 | Day of Inspection, 1864, 32

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Rape & other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	48	10	55	19	20	1	7	2

[*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—concluded.

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	7	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	34	25	24	31	9	7	4	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	6	–	11	–	4	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	9	6	11	12	2	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	17	–	27	–	6	–	4
Working on Sunday,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Exposing his person,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under game law,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	2	4	5	1	1	–	–
Against property without violence,	10	–	14	–	3	1	1	–
Vagrancy,	3	2	–	1	1	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	23	3	52	10	6	–	–	–
Lunacy,	6	5	3	6	5	1	–	–
Debt,	8	1	6	3	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	11	5	9	4	5	2	–	–
Total,	188	80	214	125	66	23	21	11

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	3
Criminals,	153	105
Vagrants,	–	1
Drunkards,	52	10
Lunatics,	3	6
Total,	214	125

From 1*st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	52	22
Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	6	–
Lunatics,	5	1
Total,	66	23

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	181	69
	Twice ,,	12	16
	Thrice ,,	1	3
	Four times ,,	–	3
Total,		194	91

From 1*st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	56	19
	Twice ,,	4	2
	Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times, ,,	–	–
Total,		60	21

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	16·013	14·670	—	$18\frac{39}{37}$	$9\frac{34}{37}$	—
Highest number at any one time, .	48		12th Nov., .	35		28th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	19		21st March,	23		17th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	29		18th Jan., .	23		28th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	24		4th Dec., .	15		5th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	9		21st March,	13		4th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	7		28th Feb., .	8		24th Feb.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

9th April, 1857, ...	43	18th May, 1861, ...	46
12th June, 1858, ...	70	16th June, 1862, ...	48
18th June, 1859, ...	40	12th Nov., 1863, ...	48
21st March, 1860, ...	39	28th Jan., 1864, ...	35

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions, . .	54	65	40	47	55	44	36
Acquittals, . .	52	35	18	30	28	27	40
Total, . .	106	100	58	77	83	71	76

Area, 579,899 acres; population, 110,609 inhabitants.

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the county of Meath has during 1863, been in a great degree free from grave crime. No offence against human life appears on the calendar of that year, or up to the day of my official inspection, in 1864. I find, however, that two prisoners were committed to this gaol, for sending threatening letters, in 1863; and at the time of my visit one man was in custody, waiting for his trial, on a charge of rape. Assaults have increased from fifty-eight in 1862, to eighty-one in 1863; but offences against property have latterly much diminished—committals for burglary from seven in 1862, to two in 1863; and for cattle-stealing from eight in 1862, to two in 1863. No prisoner was committed for either of these crimes up to the end of April during the present year. Committals for drunkenness have increased in 1863, as will be seen from the following table :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Committals of Drunkards—			
To the gaol, ...	51	26	62
To the bridewells of the county, . .	145	108	171
Total committed for drunkenness,	196	134	233

I found, on the day of my inspection, twenty-one males and eleven females in custody. The women were principally prostitutes, committed under the Towns Improvement Act; three were for larceny. Amongst the male prisoners there was no grave offender, if we except the case of rape already referred to; two were military prisoners; two

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

were under punishment for illegal distillation ; three for killing game ; four for larceny ; seven for assaults or riot ; and one as a vagrant. No debtor was in custody. I found no returned convict in the gaol at the time of my visit.

Eight males and three females were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863 —two to ten years, one to six years, two to four, and six to three years. No escape was attempted from the gaol in either 1863 or 1864. No lunatic committed as dangerous was in custody on the day of my visit, but one had been sent the previous day to the lunatic asylum of the district at Mullingar ; ten were committed here during 1863, but in no instance were any detained in the gaol more than nine or ten days previous to being sent to the district asylum.

Juveniles.

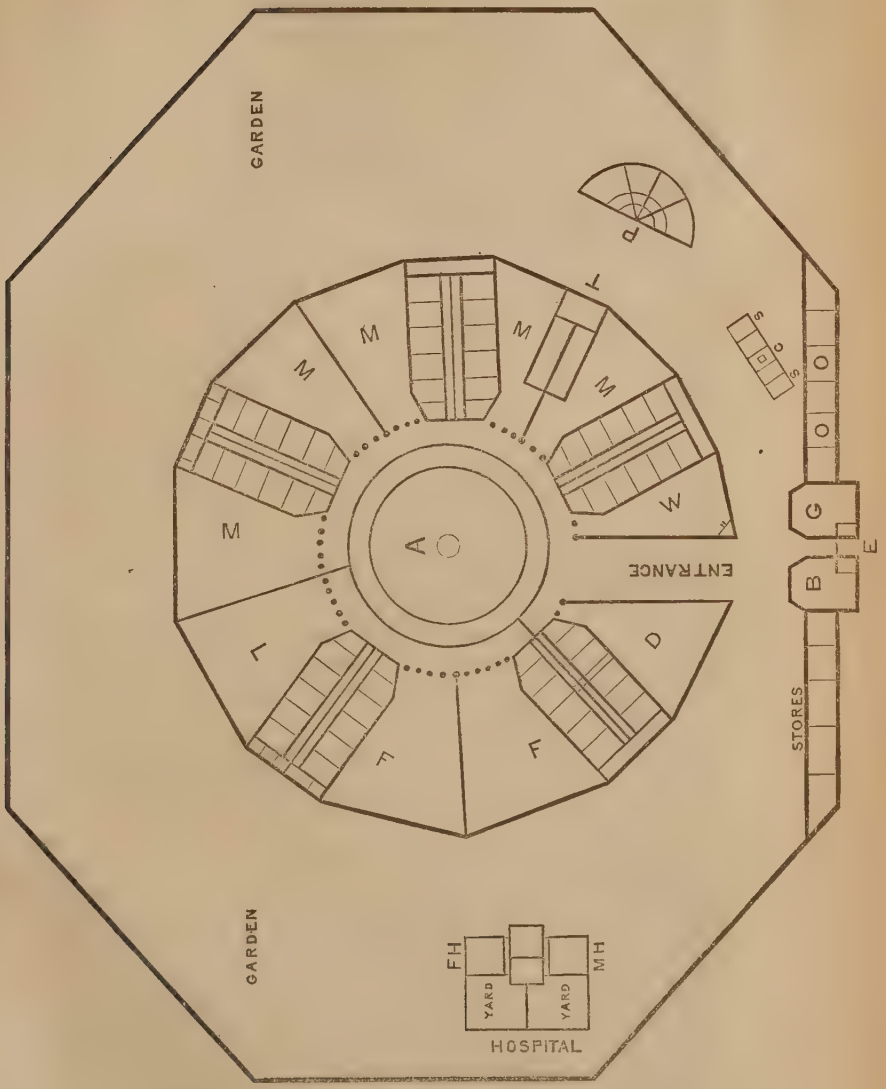
There is but little crime amongst the juvenile population of Meath. Only three boys and three girls under sixteen years of age were committed for any offence to the gaol during 1863 ; none of them could read or write, and four of the six were orphans ; one was under ten years of age. One boy was in custody on the day of my visit, summarily convicted of a trifling offence at Petty Sessions ; as there is no place in this gaol where juveniles can be kept separate, he was necessarily in association with adult criminals.

The accommodation for all classes of females is so very limited here that female debtors and juveniles are necessarily placed together in the Matron's kitchen, otherwise they should be in association with either prostitutes committed under the Towns Improvement Act, or with the remaining class of adult criminals. It apparently was for this reason that two orphan girls who had fallen into crime, and had been ordered to be sent to a reformatory, were only sentenced to one week's imprisonment in the gaol as punishment for their offences. These sentences were clearly illegal (fourteen days being the shortest period of imprisonment directed by the Act) ; and when the case came under the cognizance of the Executive, at the end of the year, they were ordered to be released, and the payment for their maintenance by the State ceased ; but the children had been sufficiently long in the reformatory to have acquired a wish to be honest, and, with the consent of the managers, they voluntarily remained in the institutions. This was permitted, as otherwise they would have been driven back to the haunts of vice. I understand from the Inspector of Reformatory Schools that these girls have already learned to read and write, and have become industrious and trustworthy. I am also informed that both have lately been placed in good situations as servants, where they are giving satisfaction, and that there is now little danger of their ever again becoming a burden on the rates, either in a workhouse or a prison.

The following plan of the prison buildings of Trim Gaol will show how very unsuited their present arrangements are for carrying out an efficient system of prison management. I wish, however, to add, that the county gaol at Limerick, which was erected on a similar model, has, within the last year, been altered to suit the most improved form of discipline ; and, therefore, should the Meath Grand Jury decide hereafter on remodelling this prison, I would suggest that the alterations be made somewhat on the same plan. The cost would in the first instance be defrayed by the Treasury, and afterwards repaid by the county, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments.

[PLAN.

Trim Gaol.



A, Governor's house and offices; chapel over it. B, Deputy Governor's house. C, Crank pump. D, Debtor's prison. E, Entrance to prison. F F, Female prison. W, Workshops and guardroom. P, Punishment cells. T, Tread-wheel. S S, Stone sheds. G, Gatekeeper's lodge. F H, Female hospital. M H, Male hospital. L, Laundry. M M, M Prison for males.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells,	50	30	Drying Room,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	6	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	1	Privies,	10	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	1	Water-closets,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Room,	1	–
School Room,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–
Workshed,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	166	–	Shirts,	49	48	Caps,	40	48
Sheets, pairs of,	150	–	Jackets,	21	43	Shifts,	30	46
Rugs,	141	–	Vests,	21	34	Gowns,	30	31
Bed-ticks,	141	–	Trowsers,	21	26	Petticoats,	30	36
			Caps,	21	27	Shoes, pairs of,	11	25
			Shoes, pairs of,	21	43			

I found this prison on my inspection very secure, clean, and well kept, the buildings sufficiently ventilated and in good repair, with the exception of the roof of the central block, which is of metal, and admits the wet. The top story of this block is used as a chapel; but it is uncomfortable, and not well suited for a place of worship. The space is more than is required; and a good chapel with proper sittings could at a small expense be fitted up in the building.

The supply of water to the establishment is abundant, and the sewerage good. The stock of clothing for the prisoners is ample, and some are in store. The bedding, blankets, and rugs are of good quality, and sufficient for present use; but sheets are required, and should be procured.

The following are the defects of this gaol:—1st. The buildings are not adapted to an improved system of prison management; the cells are too small. There is no means of supervision, no covered lavatories, no separation on the tread-wheel or in the laundry, and the drying-room is bad. The chapel is inconvenient, and there are no baths in the reception wards.

2nd. There is no provision in the marshalsea for the separation of master and pauper debtors, as prescribed by the Prisons Act, and there is no apartment for female debtors. This class (both mistress and pauper) are, when committed to the gaol, placed in the Matron's kitchen with female juveniles, should any be in custody, and they take exercise with criminal prisoners.

3rd. There is not sufficient separation of sexes in the hospital.

4th. There are but two classes for female prisoners, including prostitutes, other adult criminals, and juveniles; much contamination must be caused from their association, especially since the operation of the Towns Improvement Act, under which prostitutes are committed for soliciting in the streets of towns. The Matron, in order to prevent the mischief which must result from placing juveniles in either of these classes, keeps them during their imprisonment in her kitchen, where also female debtors are placed.

In making these observations I do not wish to cast blame on the Governor or Matron, who are attentive to their duties, and anxious

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

to carry out a proper system of prison management, if sufficient appliances for doing so were at their command.

The Governor, or when absent, his deputy, attends lock-up, and a watchman remains on duty at night; his vigilance is tested by a detector clock.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	M.	F.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1863,	–	3
From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection,	1	1

It will be seen from this table that the punishments in 1863 and 1864 have been very few; they were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and afterwards submitted to the Board at its next meeting, when the record was duly initialed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing in laundry,	–	2
Cleaning prison,	–	2
Sewing,	–	4
Pumping, cleaning, and prison duties,	16	–
Total,	16	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	16	8
Sick,	5	3
Total in custody,	21	11

Although four of the turnkeys are tradesmen, there is very little industrial employment in this prison, and the profits derived from prison labour are but small.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £9 8s. 8*d.* | 1862, . £4 0s. 1*d.* | 1863, . £4 3s. 4*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	120	80	30	21
Average daily number of Pupils,	13	9	8	5

School-hours.—Males, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M. Females, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

The teacher of the male school, who is likewise clerk to the Board of Superintendence, appears to be well qualified and efficient. The females are taught by the assistant-matron who is also qualified. The registers are regularly kept. I beg to suggest to the Board that it would be desirable to place the schools in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, as their efficient inspection by a competent officer would be insured; books, some gratuitous, others at a reduced rate provided, and gratuities would be granted to the teachers, if deserving.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Gruel is substituted for new milk, as directed by the dietary table.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 4*s.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.*; turf, per *gauge*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 26*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . $3\frac{61}{365}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{2}{3}d.$ | 1863, . 2·784*d.*

The provisions provided for the prisoners were of good quality on the day I made my official inspection, and the Chaplains regularly report on the supply furnished by the contractors. Their observations are made on each article in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, and are for the most part favourable, except that the buttermilk is sometimes objected to.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint; but in June, 1863, the Local Inspector reported to our office that one of the prisoners complained that part of the meal supplied for gruel in the hospital had been misappropriated. The Board of Superintendence did not believe the statement. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence in future the gruel has been since made in the regular kitchen of the prison.

Books and Accounts.

The various books, registries, and journals of this prison appear to be kept with much care and attention, and are all in the forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and approved of by the Inspectors-General, but a ledger for general receipts and expenditure, and a general visiters' book should be provided.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £1,660 11*s.* 7*d.* | 1862, . £1,548 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £1,681 9*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £51 17*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £50 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £53 9*s.* 7·2*d.*

Repaid by the Treasury for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1861, £82 11*s.* 7*d.* | 1862, £68 1*s.* | 1863, £70 10*s.* 8*d.*

Repaid by the War Office for military prisoners :—

1861, . £1 6*s.* | 1862, . £2 6*s.* | 1863, . £2 19*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	35	0	0
Rev. C. J. Bayly, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Thomas Nulty, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Do., for compounding medicine,	20	0	0
Geo. Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Do., Clerk to the Board,	25	0	0
Resident.			
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	231	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	70	0	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter,	45	0	0
Turnkeys. John Rice, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Edwd. Kellett, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Savage, *Weaver*,	32	10	0
Turnkeys. William Whateley, *Shoemaker*,	32	10	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Smith,	27	10	0
Christr. Mullen, Watchman,	25	10	0
James Corry, Watchman,	25	10	0
Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	40	0	0
Sarah Savage, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Rachel Rice, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except John Rice, assist the Schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

The Rev. John O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain, died, and the Rev. Thomas Nulty, appointed to the vacancy so caused. Mary Anne Kellett, Assistant Matron, resigned, and Sarah Savage appointed in her stead.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys wear a neat uniform. No other allowances are given. The salaries of the turnkeys and the schoolmaster are paid monthly; those of the superior officers half-yearly at assizes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	99	29
Protestant Chaplain,	156	56
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	168	45
Surgeon,	214	87

From the above schedule it appears that the Local Inspector did not in 1863 pay the number of visits prescribed by the 109th section of the Prisons Act, which directs that "he shall visit the prison twice at least in every week, and at each visit he shall go into every room of the prison."

Hospitals.

The hospital, which is a detached building, is well ventilated, commodious, and suitably supplied with baths and water-closets, but there is not sufficient separation, and only one staircase, which is common to both sexes. I found it clean and well kept when I made my inspection.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861,	58	1,154	$3\frac{59}{365}$	–*	1
1862,	65	1,651	$4\frac{311}{365}$	£13 5*s.*	–
1863,	92	2,210	$6\frac{240}{365}$	–*	2
1864 (to day of inspection),	27	471	$4\frac{9}{37}$	–*	–

The stock of medicine purchased in February, 1859, lasted until January, 1862, when a fresh supply was provided, which is not yet exhausted; as many medicines deteriorate by keeping, it would be advisable that smaller quantities were purchased at a time.

Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol in 1863, *and up to the Day of Inspection in* 1864.

On the 1st of April, 1863, an inquest was held on the body of T. F., a male prisoner, who died of dysentery. On the 22nd April, 1863, another inquest was held on the body of J. M. K., who came by his

* Sufficient in store for these periods.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

death from injuries received on the tread-wheel. On 22nd August, 1863, an inquest was held on the body of a male child found concealed in the chimney of the laundry, and the verdict returned by the jury was, that it was the offspring of M. M., a prisoner undergoing punishment in the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Fingall.	William Tisdall, esq.	Columbus Drake, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	Richard Bolton, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	Richard Odlum, esq.	Thomas Rothwell, esq.
E. J. Banon, esq., R.M.	William Thompson, esq.	Tottenham Alley, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the books are examined and initialed, salaries paid, and other liabilities discharged by a separate cheque to each creditor, unless in cases where the amount is inconsiderable.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	151	60	138	60
Of whom were Drunkards,	91	26	42	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	40	11	28	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	3	12	2
Petty Sessions are held,	Fortnightly on Saturdays. Navan Town Commissioners on Wednesdays.		Every second Monday; but irregular.	
Transmittals,	Regular and direct.		Regular and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		One illegal sentence.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	In good repair, except brick floors in day-rooms, much worn, and whitewashing required.		Painting required; brick floor of day-room requires repair; eave-shoots wanting.	
Security,	Very secure.		Very secure.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient; 16 cells and 2 day rooms.		Sufficient; 16 cells and 2 day rooms.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Some required for lower cells; also buckets and tins.		Rugs and blankets good and sufficient, but sheets required for a change.	
Water,	A good pump.		A good pump.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, Ventilation, and Order.	Very satisfactory.		Satisfactory; but lower cells damp.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		4½*d.* males; 4*d.* females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40 and a suit of clothes.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.	
Remarks,	One male in custody for drunkenness.		Two male prisoners on remand in custody; one since 19th February.	
Official Inspection,	20th April, 1864.		5th March, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, AT MONAGHAN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 20TH JULY, 1864.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	-	1	1	-	-	-
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	-	1	-	-	-
,, Larceny,	-	1	1	-	-	-
,, Misdemeanors,	1	-	1	-	-	-
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	5	9	-	-	-
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	1	7	-	-	-
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	-	-	-
In default of Bail,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	-	-	-
Drunkards,	2	-	2	-	-	-
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	8	17	3	-	3
Total,	32	18	50	3	-	3

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Summarily convicted, above 10 and under 16 years of age,	1	-
Committed for trial, ditto ditto,	1	1
Total in custody,	2	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 56 | 1862, . 67 | 1863, . 48 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 50

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	1	1	2	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	46	10	76	22	46	15	6	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	–	3	–	2	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Robbery,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	3	–	3	1	3	1
Larceny,	46	44	43	27	10	13	3	4
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	16	–	15	1	4	–	3	–
Military and naval offences,	3	–	9	–	10	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	3	3	–	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	10	1	13	2	2	1	–	–
Breach of contract, indecent conduct, and trespass,	20	4	19	5	5	6	1	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	1	8	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	54	24	38	30	35	19	2	–
Lunacy,	8	3	16	5	3	5	9	8
Debt,	18	1	27	5	5	1	–	1
Remanded for further examination,	13	12	18	4	7	3	–	1
Total,	275	104	307	109	141	69	32	18

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	27	5	Debtors,	5	1
Criminals,	226	69	Criminals,	98	44
Drunkards,	38	30	Drunkards,	35	19
Lunatics,	16	5	Lunatics,	3	5
Total,	307	109	Total,	141	69

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	245	86	Once within the year,	116	61
	Twice ,,	10	4	Twice ,,	2	1
	Thrice ,,	2	2	Thrice ,,	1	–
	Four times ,,	1	1	Four times ,,	2	–
	Five times ,,	1	–	Five times ,,	1	1
	Total,	259	93	Total,	122	63

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	39	16	—	35	19	—
Highest number at any one time,	72		13th June.	66		6th January.
Lowest ditto,	40		19th August.	45		18th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	50		21st Feb.	47		13th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	20		22nd Oct.	27		14th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	21		31st August.	25		1st April.
Ditto, of females,	9		12th July.	14		1st January.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

28th April, 1857,	57	3rd December, 1861,	72
14th December, 1858,	71	26th January, 1862,	87
14th December, 1859,	64	13th June, 1863,	72
13th January, 1860,	74	6th January, 1864,	66

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	68	60	67	49	56	98	63
Acquittals,	74	46	57	44	41	65	101
Total,	142	106	124	93	97	163	164

Committals of drunkards—

	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	64	34	68	40	54	24	38	30
To the bridewells of the county,	143	86	130	55	161	54	99	76
Total,	207	120	198	95	215	78	137	106

Population, 126,482 inhabitants ; area, 319,757 acres.

Seventeen lunatics, 1 female debtor, 2 drunkards, and 30 prisoners of both sexes (including 3 juveniles), criminally committed, were inmates of this gaol on the day I made my official inspection, in July.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

1864. Of these 2 were waiting for trial at the assizes to be held on the following day—1 for cow-stealing; the other, a boy, 15 years of age, a stranger, from Armagh, for stabbing. A girl, 13 years old, was on remand to petty sessions for stealing clothes. The other prisoners had been either summarily committed from petty sessions, or were under former rules. Five had been convicted at the preceding spring assizes—viz., an old man and his 2 sons for assault and rescue, and a male and female for burglary; the man was a stranger, from the county Meath, and his antecedents were unknown; the female had broken into a house and taken clothes. Six males and 5 females were in custody, convicted before the Chairman of the County at quarter sessions—4 of the females were for larcenies, and sentenced 1 to 12, and 3 to 6 months' imprisonment each; the fifth female had been convicted of an assault. Two males had been found guilty at the October sessions, 1863—one, for stabbing, sentenced to 12 months; the other to 9 months' imprisonment, for larceny. Four were convicted during the present year, 2 of whom were strangers—one from Armagh, of cow-stealing, and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; the other from Longford, of an assault with intent to rob. The remaining 2 were for assaults, and sentenced one to 9, the other to 2 months' imprisonment. All the other prisoners in custody had been summarily convicted before Magistrates at petty sessions of trifling larcenies and assaults; two were strangers. I have entered into these details because they show that there is but a small amount of crime in this county, and that many of the more grave offenders, if we except persons committed for assaults, are strangers to the county. In such cases photography has been found of value for the purposes of penal repression, as by it criminals when they wander into a district where their antecedents are unknown, are identified, and the Judge before passing sentence has an opportunity of ascertaining whether the offender belongs to the class of professional thieves or otherwise.

During the past and part of the present years the prison buildings of this gaol have been undergoing extensive alterations, to adapt them to the separate system of discipline. These alterations have been most judiciously planned and effectively carried into execution, and the expenditure has been confined within the amount (£3,000) of the presentment passed by the Grand Jury. As this sum has, in the first instance, been advanced free of interest by the Consolidated Fund, the county is now in possession of an excellent gaol, and the cost to the ratepayers will be defrayed by presentments of £150, to be levied after each assizes for a period of 10 years.

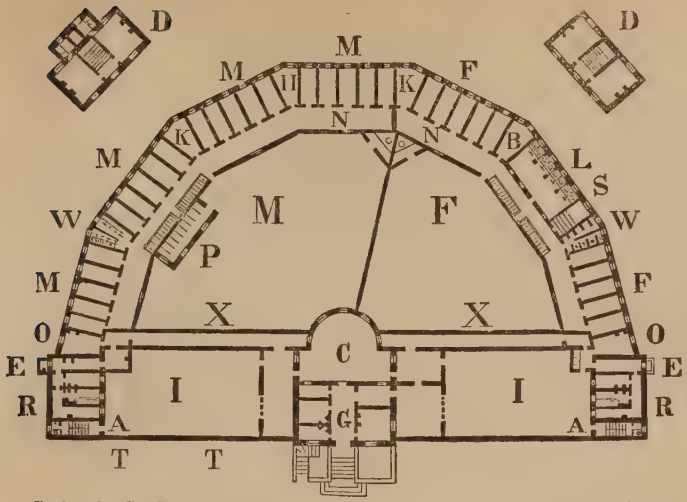
It now becomes my pleasing duty, as Inspector of the Northern District for the year, to congratulate the Commissioners appointed under the Act, and the other members of the Board of Superintendence, on the successful termination of their labours; and I may add that this is the only gaol in Ireland built after the same model which has been effectively remodelled to suit the most perfect system of prison discipline, in which complete supervision over officers and prisoners can be carried out and the requirements of punishment duly enforced. I can, therefore, without hesitation, point it out as a model, which should be followed when other gaols built after the same plan require alteration.

The following is the plan of the ground floor of the gaol as altered, taken from my report in 1862 :—

[PLAN.

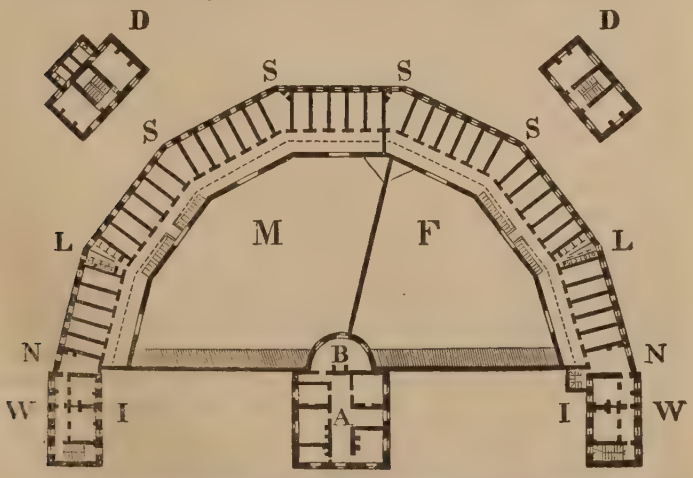
NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.



C, chapel; G, Governor's house; E E, entrance for prisoners; R R, reception wards, with baths and every appliance required; M M M M and M, male prison; W W, lavatories and water-closets; P, pump; D D, debtors' prisons, male and female, or one might be used for lunatics; O O, officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N, inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K, kitchen for both prisons; H, heating apparatus; L, laundry; B, boiler and steaming apparatus for ditto; S, clothes store and drying-room; A A, stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I, exercising yards for invalids; X X, passages to the two prisons; T T, site selected for a line of sheds for prisoners employed at breaking stones, to be erected against the wall A on the male side of the prison, and a tramway for a hand-truck to be laid down in front of them.

The following is the plan of the second and third stories of the gaol :—



A, Governor's house and offices; B, board-room; M, male side; F, female side of the prison; D D, debtors' prison; S S S S, stores; L L, lavatories and water-closets; N N, officers' and nurses' rooms; I I, infirmary exercising ground; W W, hospitals, male and female, on top story, school-rooms underneath.

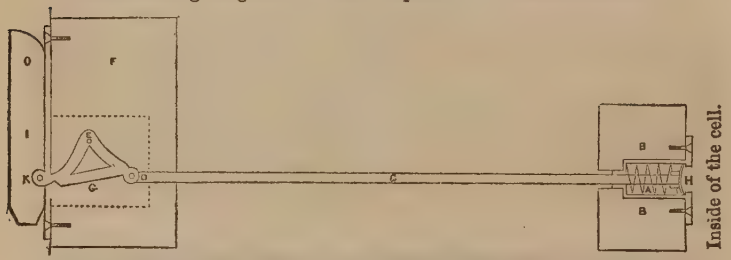
NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Some trifling and inexpensive improvements are still desirable; a due separation of classes must be enforced in the debtors' prison, as is strictly enjoined by the 8th rule of the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74. The accommodation for lunatics also is not at present satisfactory; but by removing them to the new hospitals, and allowing them to exercise in the yards marked I I on the map, their position will be much improved.

Two tell-tale clocks are required to be placed at opposite ends of the prison, so as to insure the vigilance of the night patrol. They can be procured in Dublin at a cost of £2 10*s.* for each. The pit of the heating apparatus is occasionally flooded. A drain should be made from it into the main sewer, which, I am informed, can be done without difficulty. I found when I made my inspection the bells belonging to the punishment cells unhung, to prevent refractory inmates from disturbing the prison; this is contrary to the provisions of the 4th section of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., c. 44, which directs that prisoners confined in such cells should always have means of communicating with the officers of the gaol. There is a simple plan in use in the convict prison for females at Mountjoy, by which such communication can be effected without causing disturbance, and I would suggest that it be adopted here.

The following diagram will best explain how it can be done:—



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, ¼ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

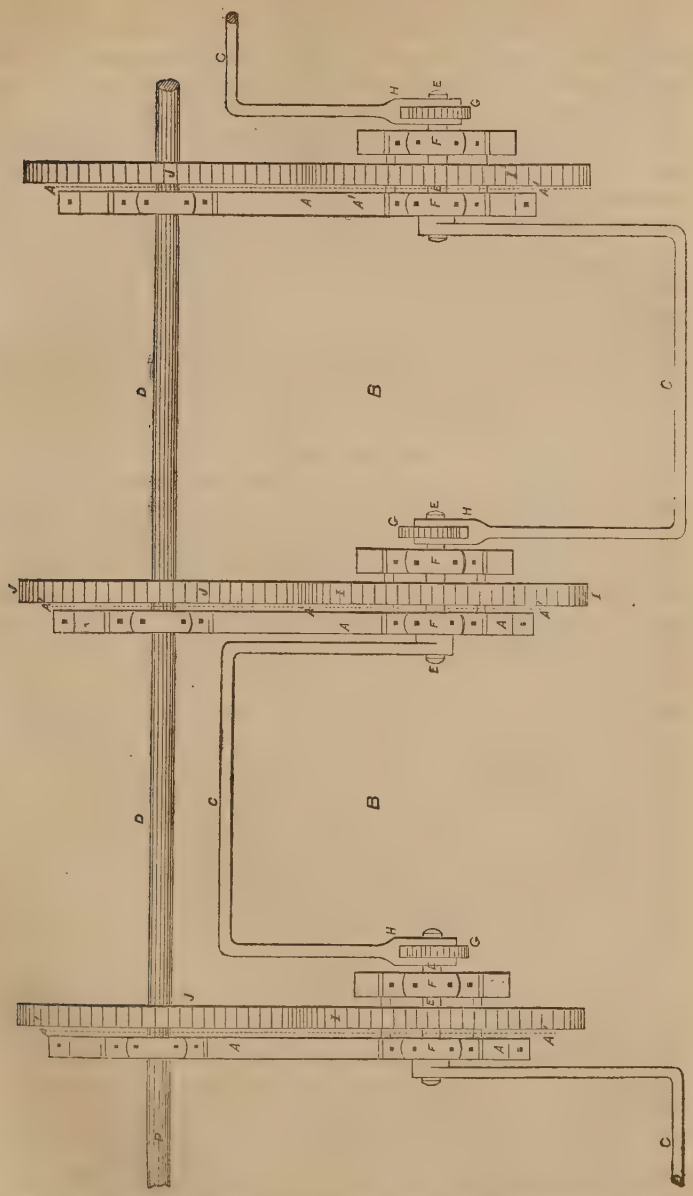
It would be found convenient to lay down a short tramway in front of the stone-breakers' sheds, so that one prisoner could with a hand-truck deliver stones to the sheds and remove them when broken.

A new and improved crank-pump has been erected in the County Dublin Gaol at Kilmainham, which might with advantage be put up here, as it is most desirable that prisoners who work at the pumps should be separate; at the same time such separation should never be attempted without proper precautions. In Mountjoy Prison two lives were lost from accidents caused by prisoners working a continuous and undivided crank, each in a separate compartment, and this method of working the pumps was consequently abandoned. The crank in use at Kilmainham Gaol, on the contrary, is free from all objection. It is perfectly safe; each prisoner works in complete isolation; the number of revolutions made is registered, and the apparatus is so arranged that should any prisoner cease work, the fact will at once be known to the officer on duty. The following is the specification and plan of this crank, which will fully explain its advantages.

Plan.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.



A A', is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of a short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment, B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.*

Juveniles.

Fifteen juveniles (1 female and 14 males) were committed to this gaol in 1863, including 1 little boy, an orphan, under 10 years of age; 11 were summarily convicted by Magistrates at petty sessions; 4 were discharged; no juvenile was sent to a reformatory from this county during the year. Although none of these children could both read and write, all had received some little school instruction; 4 knew only the alphabet; the remainder were able to spell or read more or less imperfectly; 2 were strangers; 3 were orphans; 7 had both parents living. Nine were committed previous to my visit in July, 1864. Three were in custody on the day of that inspection—one, 15 years of age, a native of Armagh, committed for trial for stabbing with a knife; another boy under a sentence of 2 months' imprisonment for larceny; and a little girl committed for further examination at petty sessions. Two girls who had escaped from the Juvenile Reformatory in the town of Monaghan were in the gaol at the period of my visit in February, 1864, having been convicted under the 14th section of the Act 21 & 22 Vic., chap. 103. As the Monaghan Reformatory receives the incorrigibles of all other similar institutions in Ireland for Roman Catholic offenders, some of their refractory inmates had been drafted to it by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, and these two had escaped from the establishment.

Lunatics.

Twelve lunatics (6 males and 6 females) were inmates of this gaol at the commencement of 1863. Twenty-one (16 males and 5 females) were placed in custody during the year, and 14 (8 males and 6 females) remained in charge at its close; 8 (3 males and 5 females) were committed previous to my inspection in 1864, and 17 (10 males and 7 females) were occupants of the lunatic wards on the day of my visit: one has been in custody since December, 1857, another since 1860, and 5 since 1864. The condition of lunatics in this gaol was not when I made my inspection satisfactory; I found the apartments in which they

* Since my inspection this improved crank has been put up by the Board of Superintendence, and found to work most satisfactorily; but as yet the registering apparatus, which gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished and the prisoners are to cease to work, has not been attached to it.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

were confined close and ill ventilated; and I suggested that they be placed in the new hospital, as being better suited for patients in their state, and that they should exercise in the yards marked I on the ground plan of the gaol. I wish, however, to add that the Governor carefully selects the attendants placed over the insane, who are kindly treated, and every attention is paid to their state, except that, although they receive, besides the prison allowance for criminal prisoners, half a pint of milk and eight ounces of bread for supper, no animal food has hitherto been given them. On looking over the prison books I cannot find that in any one instance the late Medical Officer had ordered meat to be given to a lunatic confined in this gaol; occasionally bread has been substituted for stirabout, but no other change of food is recorded. On the subject of diet for the insane, Dr. Connolly truly says, that lunacy in the poorer classes is most frequently a disease of debility, the result of half-starvation and privations going on for years, or generations. "The body becomes deteriorated, and the manifestations of the mind fail with the other functions;" and Sir Benjamin Brodie observes, that "where there is an insufficient production of the nervous force, the impoverished blood is incapable of maintaining the functions of the nervous system." Medical authorities are all agreed on this point, and therefore animal food forms part of the dietary in every lunatic asylum in the kingdom.

I found 1 female pauper debtor in custody, she was arrested eighteen months prior to my visit, for a debt of £12, and has been supported at the cost of the ratepayers in this gaol during that period. Thirty-two debtors (27 males and 5 females) were committed during 1863, and 6 (5 males and 1 female) previous to my visit in 1864. The old hospital marked D on the plan has been converted into a marshalsea, but the arrangements are as yet not complete, and the separation of classes required by the Prisons Act are not enforced.

Fifteen revenue prisoners (13 males and 2 females) were committed to this gaol in 1863, and 3 (2 males and 1 female) previous to my inspection in 1864.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1863 or 1864.

The Governor, or in his absence his deputy, attends the lock-up of prisoners at 7 o'clock in summer, and at dusk in winter. They are unlocked at 6 o'clock in the morning during the summer months, and at day-break during the short days of winter.

Gas has now been introduced into the cells of the criminal prison.

Nine prisoners (7 males and 2 females), known to be returned convicts, were committed here in the course of 1863, and one, a female, in 1864.

Ten males and four females were sentenced to penal servitude during the year; 1 female to imprisonment for 18 months, and 7 males and 1 female for a term of 12 months each.

Formerly a very lax system of discipline prevailed in this gaol; the old prison rules which had been drawn up and sanctioned by the Queen's Bench in 1827 were quite unsuited for the present improved system of penal legislation, under which offences then visited with death on the scaffold, are now punished by imprisonment for limited periods in county gaols. In consequence of the change in the law, a severe and strictly penal prison system is now absolutely required, and abuses which were formerly tolerated can no longer be permitted to exist. During an inquiry, held last February by the Board of Superintendence, at which, by order of the Executive, I attended as Inspector of the district, the very imperfect state of discipline in the gaol was

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

shown, and the great defects which then existed were brought to light. New and stringent rules were subsequently drawn up by the Board of Superintendence, which, having received the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, were approved and adopted by the Grand Jury of the county at the last summer assizes, and are now in force. An active and intelligent officer, accustomed to discipline, has been appointed in the place of the worthy old clergyman, who for so many years had acted as Local Inspector, but whose health had latterly quite broken down; and with the very great advantage of an excellent Board of Superintendence, composed of members willing and anxious to devote their time and intelligence to the management of the institution, we may now look forward to the establishment of a strict and efficient penal system in this gaol, which will not alone inflict punishment on the criminal, but likewise exercise reformatory influences, and establish industrious habits, so that offenders will leave the prison better subjects than when they entered it.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	3	3
Single Cells of larger size,	59	39	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Privies,	5	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	11	10	Waterclosets,	7	5
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Workshop,	1	–	Crank-mills,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	95	53	Shirts,	45	18	Caps,	7	18
Sheets, pairs of,	58	34	Jackets,	19	20	Shifts,	19	12
Rugs,	15	–	Vests,	18	10	Gowns,	22	12
Hammocks or Cots,	60	–	Trowsers,	20	9	Petticoats,	34	24
Bed-ticks,	88	36	Caps,	–	13	Stockings, pairs of,	3	–
			Shoes, pairs of,	13	14	Shoes, pairs of,	5	5

I found this gaol on the several occasions when I visited it, always in a creditable state of order and cleanliness. The separate system has now been effectually established, and will gradually be perfected in all its details. The prison building having been put in permanent repair, will not require an outlay for a long period. It is very secure; water, which is supplied from a deep well on the premises, is abundant; the ventilation of the cells is good, and the sewerage, except at one point, is effective. I found the stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets of good quality, sufficient for present use, and some in store; the prison clothing likewise, except shoes, was adequate for present requirements, but only a small quantity in store.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of diet,	1	–	Dark or refractory cells,	–	1

It will be seen from the preceding schedule that discipline is carried out here with very few punishments.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.	M.	F.	*Industrial Labour.*	M.	F.
Crank-wheel and Stone-breaking,	14	–	Prison duties,	4	2
Washing and Sewing,	–	3	Shoemaking,	1	–
			Stone-breaking,	2	–
			Knitting and Sewing,	–	4
Total,	14	3	Total,	7	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	14	3
Industrial Labour,	7	6
Unemployed,	2	1
Lunatics (including 3 males in hospital),	9	8
Total in custody,	32	18

In consequence of the alterations in the gaol buildings there has been no profits from prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol during the present or the past year.

Schools.

	From 4th July, 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,*	7	3
Average daily number of pupils,	6	3

School-hours.—Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The teacher is qualified, but has not been trained in any public training school. School was not held in the gaol during the past year, but the new school-room is now being fitted up, and this branch of the establishment will, I am satisfied, be efficiently conducted. I beg to suggest to the Board of Superintendence that it would be desirable to place these schools in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, in which case a certain amount of books and requisites would be given as a free grant, and others furnished at reduced rates, besides the schools would be regularly inspected by the Board's officer, and gratuities paid to the teacher should he merit them.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast; 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of gruel for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Gruel twice a week to all prisoners; and prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of sweet milk; and lunatics get 8 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk for supper.

Contracts—Bread, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10½*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.*; traw, per cwt., 1*s.* 7*d.*; gas, per 1,000 feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

I tasted the food, and found it good. The Chaplains report regularly on the quality of the supply furnished. I find, however, that no extra diet book has hitherto been kept in the gaol. The authorities will, however, have the requirements of the Prisons Act, with reference to diet, strictly carried out in future. I cannot ascertain from the books that meat

* School only commenced since the alterations in the prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

was ever given to a prisoner, lunatic or other, under any circumstance for many years.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . $2\frac{4}{5}\frac{3}{5}d.$ | 1862, . $2\frac{9}{10}d.$ | 1863, . $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.

I found such books and accounts as are kept in the gaol are very clearly and carefully entered up and most satisfactory; they are according to the forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General. As has already been observed, the extra diet book, and one or two others, have not hitherto been in use, but this omission will be remedied in future.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, £1,150 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, £1,176 17*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1863, £1,174 5*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}d.$

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £22 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, £16 16*s.* $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 1863, . £18 12*s.* $9\frac{3}{10}d.$

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1862, . £228 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £122 7*s.* 8*d.*

Repaid for maintenance of prisoners committed under excise laws :—

1862, . £16 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £19 14*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
Thomas A. Young, esq., Local Inspector, . .	92	6	2
Rev. Henry Maffett, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Clifford, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	30	0	0
A. K. Young, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
John Temple, Governor, .	138	9	2
Turnkeys, Robert Brown, . .	40	0	0
Alexander Wray, .	36	10	0
Thomas Dunwoody, *employed in schooling*, .	27	10	0
Jas. Campbell, *Carpenter*,	27	10	0
Robert Farley, . .	27	10	0
John Johnston, *Shoemaker*, . .	27	10	0
William Ker, *Weaver*, .	27	10	0
Anne Irwin, Matron, .	26	6	0
Margaret Baxter, Assistant Matron, . . .	17	18	0

In April, 1864, Rev. Henry Maffett, who had for twenty-four years held the office of Local Inspector of this gaol resigned; and a resolution was passed by the Board of Superintendence expressing regret for the loss of his services. In July following the Grand Jury of the county made a presentment in his favour of £18 9*s.* 3*d.* superannuation salary, but he lived only a few weeks afterwards. Thomas A. Young, esq., was elected, by the Board of Superintendence, Local Inspector in his place, and the appointment has since received the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	219	110
Protestant Chaplain, . .	181	62
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	157	78
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	144	83
Surgeon, ...	175	163

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

It will be seen from the preceding schedule that the Roman Catholic Chaplain did not pay quite the number of visits to the gaol which the law directs. The sect. 69 of 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, requires that "every Chaplain shall visit twice at least in every week exclusive of his attendance on Sundays." The intern officers are supplied with coals and candles; none receive rations. The turnkeys wear a uniform.

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	16	1,095	3	25 16 3	5
1862,	12	2,555	7	7 3 3	–
1863,	10	1,825	5	8 14 6	2
1864 (to day of Inspection),	–	606	3	—	–

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1863 :—

Two. One on the 26th May, and one on the 28th June.

The sanitary state of the gaol is satisfactory; no death has occurred since the commencement of 1864. The Medical Officer, A. K. Young, esq., who was appointed in the course of the past year, is a gentleman of the highest professional attainments.

Board of Superintendence.

James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Wm. F. de V. Kane, esq.
Robert B. Evatt, esq.	John Jackson, esq.	George Morant, esq.
Captain Jesse Lloyd.	Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.	B. G. Brooke, esq.
Major Thomas Coote.	Henry G. Johnston, esq.	John Madden, esq.

The Board meets regularly each month for the discharge of business, and oftener if required; they are particularly attentive to their duties, and through their exertions the county is now in possession of a remarkably well-constructed gaol, well suited for carrying out an efficient prison discipline. All salaries are separately presented for at each assizes, as likewise an estimated sum in bulk for provisions, fuel, and other necessaries, the Local Inspector's accounts having been previously audited by the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The keeper of the Carrickmacross Bridewell is unmarried, which is much to be regretted, as females are sometimes committed to his care, and there is no power given under the Prisons Act to appoint a matron to a bridewell.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Castleblayney.		Carrickmacross.		Clones.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	126	40	87	50	45	37
Of whom were Drunkards, .	36	9	45	38	18	29
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	33	11	10	4	12	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	3	5	4	1	8
Petty Sessions, .	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Fortnightly, on Thursdays.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct, on Saturdays.		Direct.		Direct, on Fridays.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Satisfactory.		Some repairs required.		Satisfactory.	
Security, . .	Sufficient.		Female yard insecure.		Exercising yards insecure,	
Accommodation, .	Males, day-room and four cells, one with two beds; females, day-room, three cells.		Males, day-room, three cells; females, day-room, two cells, one with five beds.		Males, day-room, four cells; females, day-room, three cells, one with two beds.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Only one sheet on each bed.		Sufficient, except some blankets thin.		Sheets required.	
Water, how supplied,	Good pump on premises.		Good pump on premises.		Good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		Good.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly, *but damp in soft weather.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£40		£35		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		Court-house keeper, salary £6.	
Remarks, . . .	Seven male drunkards in custody.		No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.	
Official Inspection, .	4th March, 1864.		12th October, 1864.		4th March, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 10TH MAY, 1864.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	1	1	2
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	1	8	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	3	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	2	3	–	1	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Total,	27	20	47	3	2	5

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 46 | 1862, . 42 | 1863, . 63 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 47

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . 11 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years:—

14th July, 1857, . . . 84	29th November, 1861, . . . 71
3rd July, 1858, . . . 75	27th February, 1862, . . 75
14th April, 1859, . . . 74	27th January, 1863, . . . 69
16th April, 1860, . . . 64	24th January, 1864, . . 57

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences.	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	42	14	69	11	27	4	10	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	14	1	3	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	7	2	7	–	2	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	4	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	21	18	27	17	6	7	–	6
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Arson & attempts to commit Arson,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	19	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	12	29	29	16	2	4	1	–
Revenue offences,	–	1	5	1	1	3	1	2
Breach of contract,	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Against fishery laws,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	9	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	15	–	24	5	6	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	8	15	11	12	4	5	–	3
Vagrancy,	7	3	4	7	2	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	10	19	20	13	6	12	–	1
Lunacy,	9	8	14	8	3	2	4	2
Debt,	10	1	15	1	6	–	3	1
Remanded for further examination,	19	2	25	4	8	3	–	–
Total,	220	114	307	105	81	40	27	20

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	1
Criminals,	254	76
Vagrants,	4	7
Drunkards,	20	13
Lunatics,	14	8
Total,	307	105

From 1*st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	64	26
Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	6	12
Lunatics,	3	2
Total,	81	40

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	255	69	Once within the year,	75	26
	Twice ,,	11	11	Twice ,,	–	3
	Thrice, ,,	2	3	Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	1	1	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	1	–	Five times ,,	–	1
	Total,	270	84	Total,	75	31

Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	33·05	14·21	—	32·13	12·60	—
Highest number at any one time,	69		27th Jan.	57		24th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	30		7th August.	33		3rd May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	31		31st Jan.	111		24th Jan.
Ditto of females,	20		11th May.	19		10th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		7th August.	20		3rd May.
Ditto of females,	9		12th Oct.	6		1st May.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	98	120	94	87	74	80	76
Acquittals,	150	131	152	98	86	87	90
Total,	248	251	246	185	160	167	166

Area, 607,691 acres; population, 157,272 inhabitants.

I found 27 male and 20 female prisoners in this gaol on the day I made my inspection; of these 6 were lunatics and 4 debtors—one old woman, a pauper debtor, upwards of 60 years of age, committed for contempt, having illegally distributed, after his death, the assets of her brother, has been for a long time in the gaol; and as she has no friends to take steps for her release, she will, it is feared, continue to be a burden on the rates. As there is no proper place for female debtors in the gaol, she resides in the hospital.

Sixteen debtors were committed to this prison during 1863.

Amongst the male criminal prisoners 2 were in charge for cattle-stealing, and another for obtaining money under false pretences; 1 was for rape, and 1 for sending a threatening letter. The remainder, with the exception of an excise prisoner and one or two trifling offenders, were committed for assaults, riot, and other offences against the person and peace, which constitute the great majority of the crime in the district.

One man under sentence for cattle-stealing has been now three times convicted of the same offence, and on one occasion was sentenced to

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

three years' imprisonment in this associated prison; but a long sentence carried out in a gaol managed under the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 75, does not exercise a deterrent effect on a hardened criminal subjected to its influence; and his association with the less guilty inmates of the gaol is decidedly injurious to them. This prisoner was, when I visited, in charge of lunatics.

With the exception of the debtor already mentioned, 2 lunatics and 2 excise prisoners, the female inmates of the gaol were almost exclusively prostitutes, committed from the garrison towns of the county: 8 of which class had been committed from Athlone on the day previous to my visit.

Twenty-one males and 23 females under 21 years of age were committed to this gaol in 1863. The females were almost in every case prostitutes and camp-followers, who did not belong to the rural population of the district.

I found one returned convict, a female, in custody.

Ten males and 3 females were sentenced, within the county, to penal servitude in 1863.

The Governor or his deputy attends lock-up; and a guard is maintained during the night by one turnkey, whose vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock which is kept in the hospital; and it is his duty to mark the dial, and so prove the regularity of his rounds, by pulling a string which passes to the outside.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1863 or 1864.

The outside of the gaol is lighted by gas, which, however, has not been introduced into the interior of the building.

Juveniles.

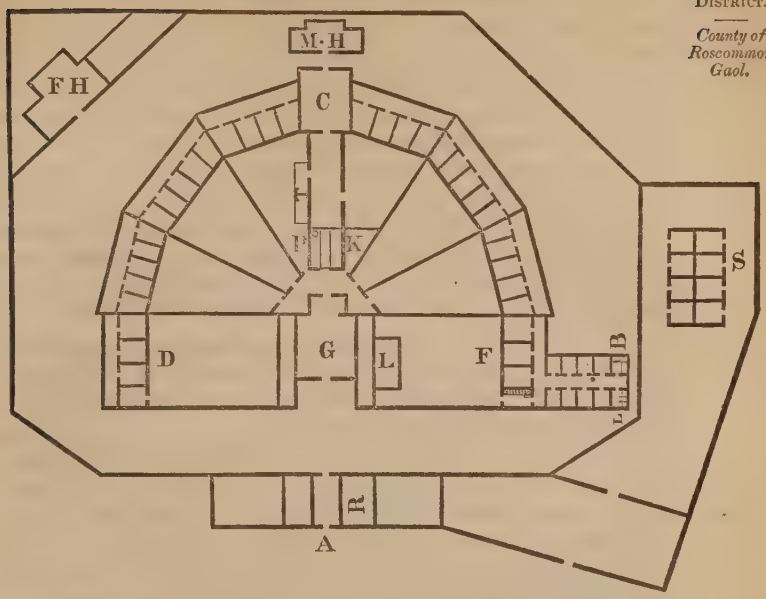
Twenty-one male and 2 female juveniles were committed to Roscommon Gaol in 1863; all were summarily dealt with at petty sessions; 18 males and 1 female were convicted by the Magistrates; 10 of workhouse offences; 1 boy and 1 girl were acquitted and discharged: 2 boys (1 of whom was under 10 years of age) were twice committed during the year. Both parents of 7 were ascertained to be living but 2 had been deserted by them; 9 could both read and write; one male was ordered to be sent to a reformatory during 1863.

It will be seen from the following plan that the prison buildings of this gaol are quite capable of being altered to meet all the requirements of the separate system of discipline. Other gaols have been so altered with advantage, and it is to be hoped that the Grand Jury of Roscommon will not hesitate to adopt so desirable an improvement. As the advantages of the system have been already enumerated in former reports, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the observations which my colleague and I have made on the subject; but it is now my duty to add that the Committee of the House of Lords, which sat last session of Parliament, to inquire into the subject of prison discipline in England, has reported to the House that—"*Being satisfied that separate confinement is the only proper system of discipline for county and borough prisons, they consider that the adoption of it should be made obligatory;* and they recommend "that the payment to county gaols for convicted prisoners be made in each case contingent on the adoption of that system."

Plan of Roscommon Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.



A, entrance; B, baths and water-closet; C, chapel; D, debtors' prison; E, board-room; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; I, lavatories; K, kitchen; L, laundry and drying-room; P, pump and cistern; R, guard-room; S, stone-breaking shed; T, tread-wheel.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	–
Yards,	7	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.	58	16	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
Cells to contain three persons,	3	–	Baths,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Privies,	7	–
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Water-closets,	–	3
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	112	–	Shirts,	96	–	Caps,	2	–
Sheets, pairs of,	150	–	Jackets,	20	63	Shifts,	40	–
Rugs,	120	–	Vests,	20	20	Gowns,	40	–
Bed-ticks,	114	–	Trowsers,	20	20	Petticoats,	44	–
			Caps,	26	20	Shoes, pairs of,	18	12
			Shoes, pairs of,	20	100			

My visit to this prison was quite unexpected; and I was pleased to find it in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness, the buildings in good repair, secure, and well-ventilated.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Since last inspection new flagging has been laid down in the prison, at a cost of £69 17*s.* 10*d.* Lavatories and water-closets have been erected in the hospital, and the work has been executed in a superior manner. A bath has likewise been put up, but no means have been provided for the supply of hot water to it. This defect could be remedied by placing a boiler in the kitchen adjoining the grate, with a pipe leading to the bath, this should be done, as otherwise the bath is of little use. An open privy in the marshalsea building is most offensive, and a water-closet should be put up in its stead. There is a place ready to receive the cistern to supply it, so that the expense of making the alteration would be very trifling; and in a dwelling-house, a common privy, such as this is, is most dangerous to the health of the inmates. Eave-gutters have been lately placed round the main building, and a new stove and pipes at a cost of £23, in the drying-room; but I understand that the flues do not draw, and the stove does not answer the object intended.

This gaol was at the time of my inspection sufficiently supplied with bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs, for present use. The stock of prison clothing was likewise adequate, and some jackets and trowsers, with a large quantity of shoes, were in store.

The supply of water to the prison is sufficient. It is raised by the power of the tread-wheel into a large tank, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison; but the drainage is defective, and the sewers cannot be properly flushed. I understand that the main drain is well made, and quite capable of discharging the sewerage of the establishment; but the drains leading into it are too small. Cesspools have been formed in the different yards, but they never can be satisfactory, and are objectionable in a sanitary point of view.

The other faults are—

1. The marshalsea for males does not admit of the classification of master and pauper debtors required by the Prisons Act.
2. There is no marshalsea for female debtors, who, when committed, are placed in the hospital.
3. The chapel is ill-constructed, and the sittings are very unsuitable.
4. There are no reception-rooms for either sex.
5. The laundry and stone-sheds are not partitioned, and the stalls at the tread-wheel require alteration.
6. There are no covered lavatories for males.

Lunatics.

Eighteen male and 14 female lunatics were committed to this prison as dangerous in 1863, 10 of whom were afterwards removed by order of the Lord Lieutenant to the asylum of the district; 6 were in custody on the day of my visit, some of whom had been inmates of the gaol for a long period—1 for the last three years. This class of prisoners are here kindly treated; they receive a diet suitable for their state; 10 lbs. of meat are provided for each patient in the week, and every attention is paid to their comfort.

No lunatic died in the gaol in 1863, or in 1864, previous to my visit.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	15	15
Stoppage of Diet,	2	2
Total,	17	17

From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	–
Stoppage of Diet,	2	–
Total,	3	–

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. Their record was duly submitted to the Board, for signature, at its meetings.

Employment on Day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel,	10 Males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Prison duties,	4	1
Winding,	1	–
Spinning,	–	4
Washing,	–	3
Weeding walks,	1	–
Total,	6	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	–
Industrial labour,	6	8
Sick,	3	2
Unemployed,	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Lunatics,	4	2
Minding Lunatics,	2	2
Nursing,	–	4
Total in Custody,	27	20

It will be seen from the preceding table that but little industrial employment is carried on in this gaol; whatever is consists of weaving, tailoring, and mat making.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £12 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £7 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £8 14*s.* 2*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	266	73	60	25
Average daily number of pupils,	25	9	20	8

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—11 to 2.

The schools are not in connexion with the National Board of Education, and the teacher, who also acts as clerk to the Board, has not been trained. I find, however, that both Chaplains regularly inspect the schools, and record their observations, the Protestant Chaplain in the school registry, the Roman Catholic in his journal. The females are taught in their cells by the assistant matron.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal stirabout and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month:—

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Females—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk to all classes for dinner on Wednesdays and Fridays.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 4*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 0*s.* 3*d.*; turf, per box, 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . . 3*d.* | 1862, . . 3*d.* | 1863, . . 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection. No complaint was made by any. I tasted the food supplied for prison use. The stirabout was of good quality, but rather thin; the milk was likewise thin. The milk contractor does not appear satisfactory, as I find frequent objections are taken to the milk in the reports of the Chaplains, who are very regular in their inspection of the provisions. Their reports are made in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this gaol are kept with much care and attention. The various forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The Local Inspector, Governor, Chaplains, and the Medical Officer, all keep journals, and the Governor carefully checks and signs the Dietary and other Books.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,412 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . 1,483 0*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £1,566 11*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £28 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £30 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £30 14*s.* 1*d.*

Repaid by Government for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1862, . £150 14*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £127 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1864 (first quarter), £39 12*s.* 5*d.*

Repaid by War Office for military prisoners:—

1862, . . £8 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . . £8 11*s.* 9*d.**

Since I last inspected this prison some unoccupied apartments have been fitted up for stores. They were clean and orderly when I visited them, and this department is now satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edmond Kelly, esq., J.P., Local Inspector, . .	92	6	0
Rev. M. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1
Very Rev. T. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
John Harrison, esq., M.D., .	74	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . .	60	0	0

	Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	George Speer, Governor, .	200	0	0
	Thomas Padin, Gate Porter,	36	0	0
Turnkeys	Joseph Minchin, *Weaver*,	30	0	0
	Bern. Geraghty, *Carpenter*,	30	0	0
	Michael Mannion, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
	Robert Wigelsworth, .	30	0	0
	Patrick Healy, . .	25	0	0
	Maria Curry, Matron, .	32	6	0
	Margaret Bradly, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
	Winifred Jackson, Hospital Nurse, ...	17	0	0

* For support of military prisoners from the 18th March, 1863, to 18th March, 1864.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Vacancies.

John Judge removed—not having been certified as fit for the situation. Michael Mannion appointed Turnkey and Tailor in his place. Margaret Bradly appointed Assistant-Matron in place of Margaret Lumpe removed—as unfit.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	205	69
Protestant Chaplain,	212	75
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	196	77
Surgeon,	304	117

It will be seen from the above schedule that the extern officers, especially the Surgeon, have been very frequent in their attendance during the past year.

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
				£	
1861,	28	741	2·02	24	2
1862,	24	1,054	2·32	24	1
1863,	24	1,249	3·42	24	–
1864, to day of Inspection,	21	474	3·62	—	3

The hospitals for males and females are separate buildings, which is the proper arrangement. Excellent water-closets and lavatories have lately been erected in both. I found the wards very clean, well-ventilated, and orderly, when I made my inspection.

One prisoner died in the gaol during 1863; but already three deaths have occurred since the commencement of 1864; two pauper debtors, both aged men, died in February, one of apoplexy, the other of disease of the lungs; the third death was in March following.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P.	P. Hugh O'Conor, esq., J.P.	William Garnett, esq.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	John T. Dillon, esq., J.P.	Henry Smith, esq.
J. A. Holmes, esq., J.P.	Captain Thos. W. Goff, J.P.	D. H. Irwin, esq., J.P.
B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. P. Maypother, esq.	Patrick Dignan, esq.

The Board meets very regularly for the discharge of business on the second Saturday of every month. Creditors are then paid by separate cheque to each. Intern officers receive their salaries monthly, the Local Inspector and Medical Officer quarterly, and the Chaplains half-yearly, at assizes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

	Boyle.		Castlerea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	43	22	112	28
Of whom were Drunkards, .	8	8	68	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	20	9	20	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	7	6	1
Petty Sessions, ...	Boyle, every second Wednesday; Cootehall, Ballyfarnan, Croughan, fortnightly.		Castlerea, Saturdays; Ballintubber, alternate Thursdays; French-park, alternate Tuesdays; Ballinlough, alternate Wednesdays.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good, except kitchen; to repair which a presentment of £6 has been made.		Flagging bad; should be repaired.	
Security, ...	Sufficient.		Insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	6 cells above, and 4 below; 2 day-rooms; 2 exercising yards; the long grass in yards has a neglected appearance.		1 day-room, 1 exercising yard, and 1 privy for both sexes; 1 cell with 3 beds for males; 1 cell with 2 beds for females; 1 cell for drunkards, without windowsash or shutter.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets; one on each bed.		Blankets thin; only one sheet on each bed.	
Water, ...	Good pump on premises.		None on premises, or near.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.		Cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and fairly ventilated.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper, salary £7 10*s.*		Court-house Keeper, salary £7 10*s.*	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	
Official Inspection, . . .	15th July, 1864.		10th May, 1864.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

	Athlone.		Strokestown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	64	27	84	21
Of whom were Drunkards,	17	8	10	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	10	4	45	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	1	16	4
Petty Sessions,	Athlone Borough Court, every second Wednesday; Petty Sessions, every second Saturday. Offenders on the east side of the river are sent to Moate, 8 miles distant.		Strokestown, on alternate Thursdays, but irregular; Rousky, on alternate Wednesdays; Elphin, on alternate Tuesdays; Tulsk, on last Saturday of every month.	
Committals,	Some illegal.		Some illegal, from Elphin.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Flagging bad.		Being put into repair at time of inspection.	
Security,	Insecure.		Yard insecure.	
Accommodation,	2 day-rooms and 4 cells.		1 cell with 3 beds for males, and a small cell inside it for females; 1 day-room, 1 exercising yard, and 1 privy for both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding required; some of the blankets in holes; one sheet on each bed.		But one sheet on each bed.	
Water,	Pump on premises, but water bad.		A force-pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Fair.		Cesspools.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Not well kept.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper, salary £7 10*s.*		Court-house Keeper, salary £6.	
Remarks,	One male prisoner in custody.		One male, a workhouse offender, in custody.	
Official Inspection,	9th May, 1864.		10th May, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 16TH MAY, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	3	7	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	3	–	1	1
Under Revenue Laws,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Total,	20	7	27	2	1	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 35 | 1862, . 43 | 1863, . 44 | 1864 (day of inspection), . 27

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on day of inspection, . 3.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	4	–	3	–	2	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	138	8	130	9	32	1	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–

[*continued.*

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—concluded.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	3	4	1	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	9	12	5	12	3	6	2	4
Receiving stolen goods,	15	5	1	4	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	2	6	6	1	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	3	2	1	2	4	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	12	8	9	4	4	3	1	2
Revenue offences,	7	7	6	1	15	2	4	1
Breach of Fishery Laws,	12	–	4	–	14	–	1	–
Abduction,	6	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Introducing tobacco into the prison,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Deserting from apprenticeship,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	3	2	2	3	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	2	14	4	10	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	10	4	8	4	2	1	–	–
Vagrancy,	4	6	9	7	1	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	52	21	93	31	18	–	–	–
Lunacy,	4	2	2	3	2	–	–	–
Debt,	9	–	13	1	5	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	48	10	32	2	26	3	2	–
Total,	374	99	377	95	145	21	20	7

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1863.	M.	F.	*From* 1st *January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	1	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	260	53	Criminals,	119	18
Vagrants,	9	7	Vagrants,	1	3
Drunkards,	93	31	Drunkards,	18	–
Lunatics,	2	3	Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	377	95	Total,	145	21

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1863.		M.	F.	*From* 1st *January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	298	61	Committed	Once within the year,	130	19
	Twice ,,	13	6		Twice ,,	3	1
	Thrice ,,	5	1		Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	1	1		Four times ,,	1	–
	Ten times ,,	1	–		Ten times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	1	–		Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1		Fourteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	319	70		Total,	134	20

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	$26\frac{237}{365}$	$6\frac{271}{365}$	—	$30\frac{44}{137}$	$5\frac{99}{137}$	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	55		30th June.	52		26th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	22		8th October.	21		10th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	43		30th June.	49		26th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	14		3rd April.	10		22nd March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	16		25th Feb.	15		10th May.
Ditto, of females,	1		3rd Nov.	1		22nd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

29th January, 1857, . . .	61	27th June, 1861, ...	57
12th February, 1858, . . .	65	13th February, 1862, . . .	60
3rd March, 1859, ...	53	30th June, 1863, ...	55
18th February, 1860, . . .	57	26th January, 1864, . . .	52

Drunkards committed in 1863:—

	M.	F.
To the County Gaol, ...	93	31
To the Bridewell, ...	10	–
Total committed in 1863, . . .	103	31

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions, . .	49	239	66	38	44	68	23
Acquittals, . .	65	333	56	61	71	80	65
Total, . .	114	572	122	99	115	148	88

Area, 461,753 acres; population, 124,845 inhabitants.

The preceding tables show that no change has taken place in the general features of the criminal statistics of the county Sligo during the past year. Offences against the person still continue to be frequent in the county, and some, in 1863, were of an aggravated character; at the same time that those against property were not numerous, and the Judge who presided at the assizes, previous to my visit, remarked, in his charge to the Grand Jury, that "from the information he had received he considered the state of the county satisfactory." He likewise observed that "since the last assizes the number of outrages committed in the county had been thirty-five, and out of that number thirty-three persons were made amenable, and in respect to the other two cases, the parties had fled to America before communication reached the local magistrates."

The offences of which the prisoners were convicted whom I found in custody, when I visited the gaol, were, with a few exceptions, not of a grave character. One man was under a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for homicide; another, under a like sentence, for an assault; and a third, a youth of seventeen years of age, for stealing three lambs from his master; one other was sentenced to six months'

imprisonment for stealing money; and a man was waiting for trial on a charge of indecent assault on a child.

In the female prison, B. O. G., an incorrigible offender, was in association with other women, some of whom had been convicted for the first time of trifling larcenies. She is a returned convict, having been sentenced to four years' penal servitude in 1855, who since her discharge in 1859 has been living in crime, and will, doubtless, at the end of her present sentence, return to her former mode of life. She was, at the time of my visit, under a sentence of six months' imprisonment for stealing a watch. Another, B. M., convicted with her daughter of stealing a purse containing money, was under a sentence of three months' imprisonment. The child, who is only ten years of age, was sent to a Reformatory by the Judge before whom she was tried. This child was born in the workhouse, and her mother, who is an inveterate thief, had trained her to follow her own way of life. A woman of the same class, R. M., who had formerly given birth in this gaol to a child, which was afterwards placed in the workhouse, took him out of it when he was only eight years of age, to employ him to open windows at night for the gang of burglars to which she belonged.

It is right, however, to add, that crime amongst the female population of this county is confined to very few; and both during 1863 and 1864 there was, on several occasions, but a single female prisoner in custody in the gaol. The highest number in 1863, including all classes of females, was fourteen, and in 1864, ten.

Four criminals were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863, including M. F., a female only twenty-seven years of age, who had three times previously been sentenced to penal servitude (once commuted), besides having had other convictions.

Three females were sentenced in the present year, previous to my visit in May, to three years' penal servitude each. One of these, B. M. D., belongs to a family of professional thieves, many of whom are in the Convict Depôt, and the zealous and active Governor of this gaol has ascertained that not alone in this, but in the neighbouring counties, she has been frequently convicted, and has suffered imprisonments in their respective gaols. Another lived for fifteen years in crime, and had numerous previous convictions recorded against her, before she was sentenced to penal servitude.

Five offenders against the revenue laws were in custody on the day I inspected the gaol. Seventeen committals were made for this offence since the commencement of 1864, and fourteen for illegal fishing. Fourteen debtors were committed in 1863, and five previous to my visit in 1864; two females, debtors, were committed in the present year, and five in 1863.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, attends lock-up; and one of the Turnkeys, in rotation, maintains a guard at night; but the tell-tale clock has not yet been put up, so that there is no means to ascertain the accuracy of his rounds. No escape was attempted from the gaol during the present or the past year.

Gas has not been introduced into the gaol.

Juveniles.

There is very little crime amongst children under sixteen years of age in this county; no prisoner belonging to which class was in custody on the day of my visit, and but three were committed previous to May, 1864. One of these was the girl already mentioned, who was sent to a Reformatory by the Judge at assizes; the second, a girl

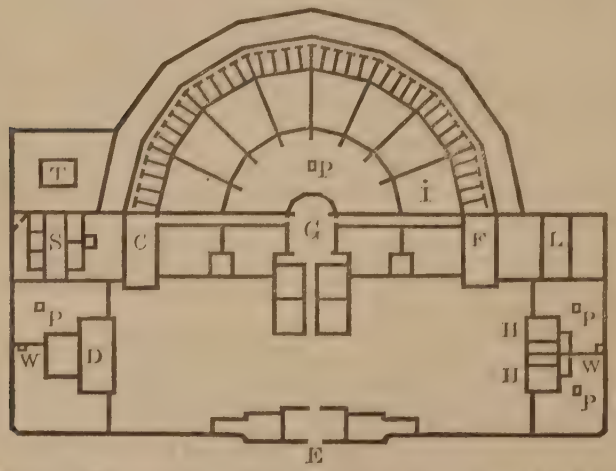
NORTH DISTRICT.

of nine years of age, whose father was dead; the third, a boy, for illegal fishing.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Thirteen were committed in 1863; one was twice committed during the year. One of these, a girl, committed for an assault, is insane. One boy was convicted of larceny of money, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Three others were convicted of trifling larcenies, principally of turf, the remainder of illegal fishing, malicious injury, &c. None could both read and write. Two were strangers. No juvenile was directed to be sent to a Reformatory during the year 1863. I find that out of the 458 prisoners committed in 1863, 144 were of an age not exceeding twenty-one years. Two male and three female lunatics were committed here as dangerous in 1863.

Plan of Sligo Gaol.



E, entrance; D, debtors' prison; G, Governor's house; C, cook-house, &c.; S, solitary cells, with male store over; T, tank and tread wheel; P, pumps; L, laundry; F, female department and Matron's house; H, hospital; I, lunatic ward; W, privies.

In my report on this gaol, in 1862, I observed that the buildings could without difficulty be altered to suit the requirements of the Act, 3 & 4 Vict., ch. 44, under which a deterrent system of prison discipline might be established, and the defects which must necessarily exist under the vicious classification of the 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, would be avoided. I also gave it as my opinion, that the present intelligent Governor is well qualified to carry out the separate system, if the means of doing so were placed within his reach. I have now to add that, since my report was written, a Select Committee of the House of Lords, which sat in the last session of Parliament, have, in their report on the subject of prison discipline, expressed their decided opinion that the separate system should be made obligatory in county gaols, and that the grant from the Treasury for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners should be made contingent in each case on the adoption of that system. If, as is supposed, the recommendations contained in that report be made the basis of legislation on the subject, it will then become a question whether, independent of the other great advantages which the system possesses, it must not, on the grounds of economy, be established, as otherwise a considerable loss to the county will be sustained.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Workshops,	5	–
Yards,	12	4	Worksheds,	56	–
Day Rooms,	12	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	74	17	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	3	–
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Privies,	20	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	13	Water-closets,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	126	9	Shirts,	81	–	Caps,	4	–
Sheets, pairs of,	158	–	Jackets,	47	55	Shifts,	37	5
Rugs,	123	4	Vests,	50	14	Gowns,	24	26
Bed-ticks,	129	–	Trowsers,	38	5	Petticoats,	24	23
			Caps,	25	–	Shoes, pairs of,	9	13
			Shoes, pairs of,	58	65			

I was well pleased, on my inspection, with the satisfactory condition in which I found this gaol. The buildings were very clean, well kept, and in sound repair, except some slight appearance of damp in the debtors' prison. The ventilation was good, and the sewerage effective and flushable.

The store-rooms are commodious and well fitted up. The stock of prison clothing, bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, quite sufficient for present requirements, but the quantity in store limited. The cookhouse, laundry, and drying room are good, but the laundry is not stalled, and other appliances required for the separation of the prisoners are wanting. There is an abundant supply of water to this establishment, which is obtained from a reservoir outside the prison grounds, whence it flows into a large cistern within the premises, which commands the entire buildings, and from it lavatories and water-closets can be supplied, should the buildings be altered to suit the separate system.

Since last inspection the Governor's house has been rebuilt, and suitable apartments for that officer have been provided, but many other defects, which have been enumerated by my colleague in his last report, still continue. One is the want of proper reception-rooms; the second is that the school-room is unsuitable, with reference to which I would suggest that the room over the tread wheel be fitted up with stalls, and used for the purpose of a school; thirdly, water-closets are required for the hospitals; the places are ready to receive them, and they could be put up at a trifling cost.

The male prisoners are divided into five classes, the females into two: juveniles are kept apart from adults; and I believe that every care which circumstances will permit is taken to prevent contamination. The male prisoners are placed during the day in separate working sheds, and all prisoners sleep at night in separate cells.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	25	7	Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

All these were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The Punishment Book is regularly laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Washing, ... 4 females.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Net-making,	1	–
Bone-breaking and Oakum teasing,	7	–
Prison duties,	6	1
Sewing,	–	1
Total,	16	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	–	4
Industrial labour,	16	2
Sick,	2	1
Unemployed,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Total,	20	7

The inmates were usefully engaged on the day of my visit, and prison labour is in no case wasted here. A tailor and shoemaker were at work at their trades; others according to their capabilities; those from the sea-coast at net-making; the remainder were employed at making mats, crushing bones, stone breaking, and oakum picking.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £43 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, . £33 7*s.* 6½*d.* | 1863, . £38 12*s.* 8*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	293	67	118	17
Average daily number of pupils,	$17\frac{234}{313}$	$3\frac{137}{313}$	$21\frac{67}{117}$	$3\frac{25}{117}$

The teacher has not been trained in any public establishment, but is stated to be qualified. The Chaplains occasionally visit. The proper forms and registries are in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age:—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread. Stirabout, ⅓ oatmeal and ⅔ Indian meal; bread, wholemeal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk, and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¼*d.*; white bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{10}$*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., brown, £1 7*s.*; ditto, white, £1 16*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

I questioned all the inmates of the gaol, on the day of my inspection, and found no cause of complaint. I examined the food provided for the use of the prisoners on that day, and it was of good quality; but it appears from the reports made by the Chaplains that the buttermilk supplied is sometimes faulty. Their reports of both bread and sweet milk are almost always favourable.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . $3\frac{29}{448}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{7}{16}d.$ | 1863, . $3\frac{1}{10}d.$

Books and Accounts.

The various registries and forms required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, or recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use here, except the General Visitors' Book, and the Local Inspector's Journal.

The books and accounts are kept with great care, neatness, and in a remarkably clear and satisfactory manner. They are regularly submitted for inspection to the Board at its meetings.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,493 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £1,597 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £1,436 0*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £40 0*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £37 16*s.* $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 1863, . £39 3*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

Repaid by Government for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, . £88 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £106 16*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £79 7*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Capt. Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. John Nangle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician, .	65	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0
Vernon Davys, Clerk, . .	30	0	0
Resident.			
Edward Walsh, Governor, .	200	0	0
Fredk. Rutherford, Schoolmaster, ...	25	0	0
Turnkeys. John Connor, . . .	25	0	0
Thomas Graham, . .	25	0	0
Alexdr. Crawford, *Shoemaker*, ...	25	0	0
James Lougheed, . .	25	0	0
James Buchanan, *Shoemaker*, ...	20	0	0
William Bell, . . .	20	0	0
Mathew Morrison, . .	20	0	0
Robert Kerr, . . .	20	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron, .	20	0	0
Mary Poe, Female Turnkey, ...	10	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

All officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. The interns, except the Governor, are supplied with food rations. The Turnkeys wear a suitable uniform. No vacancies in the staff occurred since last inspection.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	265	82
Protestant Chaplain, . .	168	63
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	184	69
Physician, ...	189	75
Apothecary, ...	197	78

It will be seen from the preceding table that the extern officers, especially the Local Inspector, were very frequent in their attendance to their duties in the gaol during 1863.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	13	522	$1\frac{157}{365}$	4 11 7	–
1862,	39	1,030	$2\frac{311}{365}$	21 11 1	1
1863,	31	845	$2\frac{3}{7}$	5 5 10	1
1864 (to day of inspection),	10	190	$1\frac{83}{137}$	—	–

The hospital wards are good and sufficient, but are not furnished with water-closets, which should be erected. Hot and cold water baths are in the female hospital, but not in that for males. The sanitary state of the gaol is satisfactory. One young prisoner, twenty years of age, convicted of horse stealing, died in the prison in 1863, of bursting of a blood-vessel in the brain. There was no death previous to my visit in 1864.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. John Wynne.	Sir R. Gore Booth, Bt., M.P.	John Ffolliott, jun., esq.
John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Chas. W. O'Hara, esq., M.P.	William Phibbs, esq.
Richard Gethen, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	Henry B. Crofton, esq.

The Board meets monthly, on Saturdays, for the discharge of business, when such accounts as are not paid by presentment at assizes are examined, and settled by drafts drawn in favour of Local Inspector, who submits receipts and vouchers at next meeting of the Board.

Bridewell.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	76	18
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	10	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
Petty Sessions,	Corbally, monthly; Mullaghroe, monthly; Riverstown, monthly; Ballymote, fortnightly; Tubbercurry, fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Regular.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Well kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Keeper's house requires repair.	
Security,	Secure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room; two cells, with two beds in each; exercising yard, in which is a pump. Females, one cell only, with one bed, has a fire-place; no day-room.	
Sewerage,	None; cesspool cleared through the building,	
Water,	A good pump on premises.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	$4\frac{1}{2}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Remarks,	Auxiliary Board formed. No prisoner in custody.	
Official inspection,	16th May, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.—Official Inspection, 23rd July, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	5	6	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	6	–	6	1	–	1
Vagrants,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Total,	44	13	57	1	–	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 73 | 1862, . 59 | 1863, . 78 | 1864 (day of inspection), . 57

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 1 | 1864 (day of inspection), . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 5 | 1862, . 6 | 1863, . 9 | 1864 (day of inspection), . 3

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	8	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	4	–	3	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	80	21	80	22	57	10	2	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	17	1	20	2	16	3	5	–
Other assaults,	11	2	21	6	3	1	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	1	4	–	4	1	1	–
Larceny,	38	30	44	39	17	16	6	2
Receiving stolen goods,	6	6	15	4	9	5	1	–
Embezzlement,	17	1	8	2	–	3	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	1	5	4	1	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	5	1	11	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	2	10	1	1	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	18	–	22	–	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	14	5	15	4	9	2	1	–
Revenue offences,	6	4	10	2	7	1	6	–
Under Game and Fishing Acts,	16	–	23	–	2	2	–	–
Leaving service,	19	4	16	2	9	2	–	–
Workhouse offences,	5	8	8	14	7	9	–	1
Trespass,	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	16	10	3	8	3	2	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	28	26	18	17	9	20	4	5
Vagrancy,	18	43	14	64	9	11	2	1
Drunkenness,	51	20	51	19	30	20	1	3
Lunacy,	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Debt,	61	2	66	4	37	2	7	–
Remanded for further examination,	21	10	26	8	10	2	1	–
Total,	486	204	525	226	262	114	44	13

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	66	4	Debtors,	37	2
Criminals,	394	139	Criminals,	184	81
Vagrants,	14	64	Vagrants,	9	11
Drunkards,	51	19	Drunkards,	30	20
Lunatics,	–	–	Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	525	226	Total,	262	114

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	371	145	Once within the year,	190	81
	Twice ,,	26	16	Twice ,,	10	8
	Thrice ,,	3	8	Thrice ,,	5	2
	Four times ,,	3	4	Four times ,,	–	1
	Five times ,,	1	1	Five times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	1	–	Ten times ,,	–	–
	Total,	405	174	Total,	205	93

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	$40\frac{150}{365}$	$25\frac{287}{365}$	—	$37\frac{174}{205}$	$19\frac{98}{205}$	—
Highest number at any one time,	99		29th May.	77		22nd April.
Lowest ditto,	38		9th Nov.	45		17th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	64		29th May.	58		22nd April.
Ditto, of females,	40		23rd May.	27		9th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		9th Nov.	26		5th March.
Ditto, of females,	18		3rd July.	12		12th May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

26th June, 1857,	85	2nd July, 1861,	88
30th August, 1858,	81	12th May, 1862,	82
7th February, 1859,	89	29th May, 1863,	99
29th December, 1860,	77	22nd April, 1864,	77

Drunkards committed in 1863—

	M.	F.
To the County Gaol,	51	19
,, Bridewells,	228	59
Total committed in 1863,	279	78

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	128	91	70	85	96	78	121
Acquittals,	148	124	87	109	139	172	269
Total,	276	215	157	194	235	250	390

Area, 806,295 acres ; population, 238,501 inhabitants.

I found when I made my official inspection of this gaol 44 male and 13 female prisoners in custody. Of these, 7 were pauper debtors, and 6 under sentence for illegal distillation. One of the inmates, criminally committed for poisoning his wife in 1863, is only twenty-one years of age ; he has been twice tried, and each time the jury disagreed. He remains in charge for trial at next assizes ; 1 male had been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for cattle stealing ; another, a boy of eighteen years, was under a like sentence for passing base coin ; the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

remaining males were convicted of larcenies, assaults, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy; one has, I am informed, already been upwards of one hundred times in the gaol for the latter offence.

Here, as in many other parts of Ireland, female crime is principally confined to prostitutes and workhouse offenders. I found thirteen women in custody; only one was for a serious crime. She is believed to be a returned convict; and is now under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for an assault with intent to rob. The other female prisoners were—three for trifling larcenies, the remainder for breach of workhouse rules, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, threatening, and being prostitutes.

Two returned convicts were inmates of the prison on the day of my visit.

Eleven males and five females were sentenced to penal servitude in 1863; one of these was for fifteen, one for ten, and four for six years.

Juveniles.

I regret to find that thirty boys and five girls were committed to this gaol in 1863, five of whom were under ten years of age, and one of the only two juveniles (under sixteen years of age) sentenced to penal servitude in the entire kingdom of Ireland in 1863 was from this county. His sentence was six years' penal servitude; all the boys committed in 1863, except one, were natives of the county; while, of the 5 girls, 3 were strangers. Only 3 of the boys had lost both parents, and 15 boys and 4 of the girls had both living. Of the 35 juveniles committed during the year, only one (a boy) could both read and write; 26 of the remainder were either quite illiterate or only knew the alphabet; 3 of the girls were wholly illiterate; one male was sent to a reformatory during the year.

No juvenile under 16 was in custody at the time of my visit, but a boy and girl, both of 18, were under sentences, one of nine, the other of six months' imprisonment; and the girl was one of the only 4 prisoners convicted at the assizes for the county, just terminated. Of the 601 criminal committals made to this gaol in 1863, 238 were of persons whose ages did not exceed 21 years.

From a return ordered by the House of Commons in July last, it appears that more boys were sentenced by Magistrates at petty sessions to the punishment of whipping, under the operation of the Act 13 & 14 Vict., chap. 37, in this than in any other gaol in Irelan.

Lunatics.

This is one of the only three gaols in Ireland to which no lunatic was committed as dangerous in 1863. An idiot, however, was in custody when I visited; and another prisoner of weak intellect had been committed for vagrancy. I found them employed at stone-breaking. Since the commencement of 1864, an epileptic committed here, died suddenly in the stone sheds while engaged in breaking stones; his death was almost instantaneous.

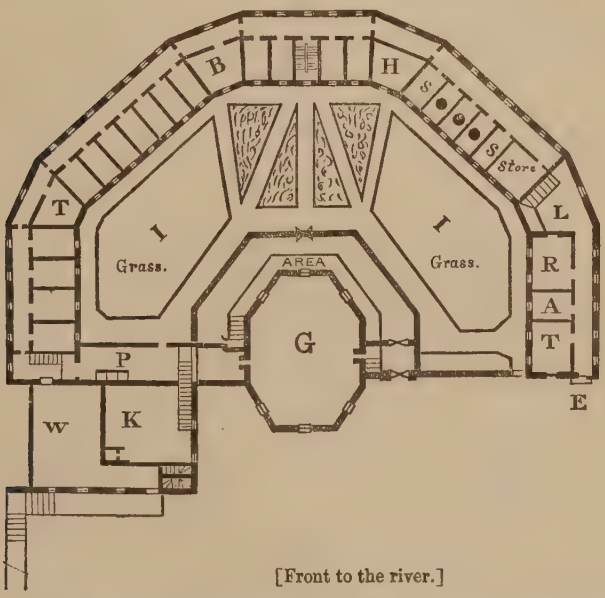
Debtors.

In no county gaol of Ireland, except that of Antrim, which contains the large and great manufacturing town of Belfast, have so many debtors been placed in custody during the past year as here; 70—22 master, 4 mistress, and 44 pauper debtors, were committed to the gaol in the course of 1863; and 39, including 2 females, since the commencement of 1864. I found 7 debtors, all paupers, in the gaol, and supported

at the cost of the rates. The law with regard to this class in Ireland requires revision. It differs from that in force in England; and as debtors in a gaol enjoy a certain amount of freedom from restraint, they sometimes prefer it to a workhouse, and get themselves committed accordingly.

The Governor, or in his absence, the Deputy-Governor, attends lock-up; a final inspection of the cells is made at nine, P.M., when the night watchman, who is specially appointed for that duty, commences his patrol, and his vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock, placed within the guard-room adjoining the tread-wheel. The guard-room is kept locked, but the string by which the clock is marked can be pulled from the outside.

Plan of Gaol.



[Front to the river.]

E, entrance; A, bath and watercloset; TT, turnkey's room; R, reception room; L, lavatory; SS, solitary cells; H, heating apparatus; B, bath, lavatory, and watercloset; P, passage to kitchen; K, kitchen; W, wash-house; G, Governor's house; II, exercising ground.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		*Male Clothing.* In Use.	In Store.		*Female Clothing.* In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	135	37	Shirts,	44	202	Caps,	12	8
Sheets, pairs of,	121	2	Jackets,	42	119	Shifts,	13	50
Rugs,	123	71	Vests,	42	69	Gowns,	13	76
Hammocks or Cots,	–	50	Trowsers,	42	94	Petticoats,	13	155
Bed-ticks,	124	16	Caps,	42	12	Stockings, pairs of,	12	53
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	12	42	Shoes, pairs of,	13	38
			Shoes, pairs of,	31	62			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Worksheds,	29	–
Yards,	4	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	2	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	4	3
			Baths,	2	1
Single Cells of larger size,	24	37	Privies,	3	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	–	Water-closets,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Fumigating Room (1 box),	–	–
Number of Beds in such rooms,	9	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	6	–	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	4	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

I found this gaol plentifully supplied with bedding, blankets, and prison clothing, all of a good description; new scarlet rugs with "Tyrone Prison" wove in the centre, are in store, to be put into use when winter sets in. Some sheets are required, which should be provided.

Soft water is pumped into a cistern from the river by means of a crank pump in the lower yard, worked by six prisoners; the laundry, water-closets, and baths are supplied from this cistern. Hard water for drinking purposes is obtained from a deep well, raised by the power of the tread-wheel, and a drinking fountain and cup is placed in the yard where prisoners exercise. The buildings were in excellent repair when I made my inspection, having been lately fitted up for the separate system, and furnished with every requirement, almost all of the best description. The water-closets and lavatories in the male prison, which are of metal, are on the most improved plan, better than I have seen elsewhere, and I would recommend their model for general adoption; those in the female prison are of wood, and not so suitable. The new drying-room and laundry are found to answer, but the troughs for washing in the laundry and the tread-wheel are not partitioned. The ventilation and sewerage are effective; the kitchen, although a very good one, is inconveniently placed; the cooking apparatus gives satisfaction, and only requires a small amount of fuel; as, however, the kitchen is not directly under the corridors, the provision lift for the male prison cannot work continuously, and two are required.

In this gaol there are sufficient store rooms, which have been fitted up with shelves, and a good fumigating box has been placed in that for male prisoners' clothing. The chapel is now very suitable, and proper sittings have been placed in it. The low heavy metal doors and stone jambs in the corridors of the male prison have been taken down, and iron gates substituted. There are good baths, but they are not supplied with hot water; pipes have been ordered, to convey this requirement into the bath in the male prison, but some difficulty is experienced in conveying it into that for females.

Since last inspection the steps at the front entrance of the prison have been newly dressed and reset by prison labour; new stone piers have likewise been erected at foot.

The great defect of this gaol is the difficulty of maintaining a proper supervision over the inmates, and the cells of the upper tier are too small; only 24 cells on the male side of the prison contain a space of 432 cubic feet each, and 51 are of lesser dimensions. It is to be regretted that where the work has been so well done, and the fittings are so complete, a more perfect plan for the alterations has not been adopted. It would, however, have been more expensive.

NORTH DISTRICT.

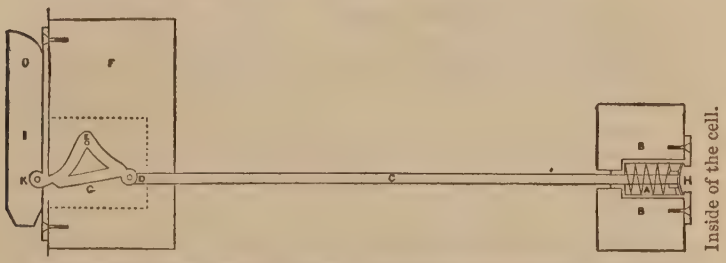
County of Tyrone Gaol.

Almost all the suggestions made by my colleague in his last report have been carried out, except the classification of female debtors, which it is found difficult to effect; but happily not many females are committed for debt to this gaol.

New rules have been approved by the Executive and are now in force.

The bells belonging to the punishment cells have been unhung to prevent refractory inmates from disturbing the prison; this should not be, as prisoners confined in such cells ought always to have a means of communicating with their officers. There is a simple plan in use in the convict prison for females at Mountjoy, by which such communication can be effected without causing disturbance, and I would suggest that it be adopted here.

The following diagram will best explain how it can be done.



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, ¼ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

Numbers sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, .	14	–	Solitary Confinement, .	–	–
Whipping, . . .	5	–	Whipping, . . .	2	–
Total, . .	19	–	Total, . .	2	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	33	10	Dark or refractory cells, .	27	6
Stoppage of diet, . .	–	–	Stoppage of diet, . .	–	–
Other punishments, . .	–	–	Other punishments, . .	–	–
Total, . .	33	10	Total, . .	27	6

All the punishments, which have been numerous, were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor; the book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Tread-wheel, . . . 17	None.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	1	Sprigging Muslin,	7
Tailoring,	1	Knitting,	1
Stone-breaking,	13	Sewing,	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	17	–
Industrial labour,	15	11
Sick,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1
Pumping water,	6	–
Cooking,	2	–
Prison duties,	2	1
Total in custody,	44	13

The labour of all prisoners acquainted with trades is utilized here, and I was shown some good shoes and tin vessels which had been made, and carpenters' work done by the prisoners. Two of the turnkeys are tradesmen. There are looms in the gaol and it is proposed to purchase flax in the market, and to manufacture sheets for prison use.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £49 17*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, . £31 11*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £18 2*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	433	201	133	122
Average daily number of pupils,	$39\frac{157}{365}$	$25\frac{288}{365}$	$37\frac{174}{205}$	$19\frac{114}{205}$

School-hours.—Males, from 10 A.M. to 12 noon. Females, from 12 noon to 1 P.M.

The prisoners receive instruction in their cells from the teacher, who is considered well qualified, having been trained in the schools of the Church Education Society. The Chaplains of the Established and the Presbyterian Churches frequently visit and enter their observations in the school registry, but I cannot find any record that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has performed this duty for a long period.

The books published by the National Board of Education are in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Juveniles, sixteen years and under.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—6 oz. oatmeal and ¾ pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk. Females—6 oz. white bread and ½ pint sweet milk.

NOTE.—1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel for each prisoner's dinner, twice a week, in lieu of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 23*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 7*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 11*d.*, and 17*s.*; turf, per box of 80 cubic feet, 2*s.* 8½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 37*s.* 4*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3½*d.* | 1862, . 3½*d.* | 1863, . 2¾*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody and found no just cause of complaint; one pauper debtor said that the quantity of food supplied was not sufficient; he receives, however, I am informed, the full amount authorized by the rules. The Chaplains report regularly on the quality of the provisions in the tabular form recommended for their use, and for the most part favourably of all, except the milk, which not unfrequently is found fault with, as being thin and sour.

Books and Accounts.

Several excellent books and forms not generally in use elsewhere have been adopted here; but some of those recommended by the Inspectors-General are not kept, viz., the Local Inspector's Journal, the Work Ledger and Daily Employment Books, and the General Visitors' Book.

All the books and registries of the prison are written up with much care and attention, and the accounts are clearly and satisfactorily kept. I find that a sum of £41 12*s.* 1½*d.* is due to the gaol accounts by the revenue for the support of prisoners chargeable to that branch of the public service from 1858 to March, 1864, although £57 5*s.* 6*d.*, amount of fines for breach of the Excise laws, have been handed over to the department.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,893 3*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £2,914 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £2,657 11*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £26 10*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £45 9*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £35 0*s.* 0*d.*

Repaid from Consolidated Fund:—

1861, . £237 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £215 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £173 11*s.* 8*d.*

From War Office:—

1861, . £5 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £2 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-Resident.	
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	130
Rev. William Chartres, Protestant Chaplain,	40
Rev. Josias Mitchell, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	–
Francis Trenor, esq., Apothecary,	20
Resident.	
Wm. M'Clelland, esq., Governor,	150
William M'Kee, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	60
William Noble, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	28
Turnkeys. Knox Ashfield,*	28
Turnkeys. Samuel Mullan, Gate,	28
Turnkeys. John Bleakley, Kitchen and Hospital,	28
Turnkeys. Alex. M'Elroy, *Carpenter and Shoemaker*,	28
Turnkeys. William Ellis,* *Tailor*,	23
Turnkeys. Wm. Colhoun,* Tread-wheel,	18
Edward Wynne, Night Watchman,	23
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	30
Mrs. Margaret Kidney, Female Turnkey,	22
Miss Jane Delap, do.,	15

[Turnkeys marked thus * assist the Schoolmaster in teaching.]

The Board has granted an increase of £30 to the salary of the Governor, and £10 to that of each of the Chaplains. These officers

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

were underpaid, and have increased duties since the establishment of the separate system. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes; the subordinates are paid monthly, and the value in money of rations, at contract price, is given them. The turnkeys wear a uniform.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	110	60
Protestant Chaplain,	143	84
Presbyterian Chaplain,	151	87
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	124	81
Surgeon,	132	61
Apothecary,	12	10

None of the Chaplains paid quite the number of visits prescribed by the Prisons Act, especially the Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are not provided with baths or water-closets, and are seldom used. Five cells on the second tier, in the male prison, are assigned to the treatment of minor cases, but care should be taken that neither consumptive patients, nor those whose minds are affected, are placed in them.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	33	483	$1\frac{118}{365}$	2 13 6	–
1862,	37	485	$1\frac{120}{365}$	3 0 0	2
1863,	40	512	$1\frac{147}{365}$	–*	2
1864 (to day of inspection),	19	292	$1\frac{87}{205}$	–*	1

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1863, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

Two on 20th February and 15th December, 1863; one on the 16th May, 1864.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Belmore, D.L.	Samuel Vesey, esq.	William F. Black, esq.
Sir J. M. Stewart, bart., D.L.	Charles Scott, esq.	Robert Evans, esq.
Francis J. Gervais, esq.	Major A. W. ColeHamilton.	Alex. M'Kenzie Lyle, esq.
Major Francis Ellis.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Basil Geo. Brooke, esq.

The Board of Superintendence meets very regularly on the second Thursday of each month, and only on one occasion during the year no quorum was formed. At the Board's meetings the books are examined and accounts paid by cheque to each creditor. Drafts are signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. When the sums are very small, all are included in one cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at next meeting of the Board.

* These two years will be furnished together at expiration of the present year.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

I consider it to be my duty to reprint a portion of the report of my colleague for the year 1863, in reference to the bridewell of Strabane:—

"It appears that in the month of October, 1862, the Local Inspector, Mr. Rogers, became aware that the keeper of that bridewell had erected, at his own expense, a steam threshing-mill, the engine of which was placed outside the boundary wall, while the threshing portion of the machinery occupied a building which stands on ground belonging to the bridewell, and which had been formerly used as a turf-store, there being no entrance, however, from the prison yard. The Local Inspector forthwith reported this matter to the Central Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol, at the same time recommending that the building should be insured, which the Board approved of, and an insurance was accordingly effected for the sum of £1,500, the premium being 5 per cent., of which 2 *per cent. is paid by the Board*, and 3 by the keeper, '*on account of the extra risk*.'

"No further action appears to have been taken for a whole year (during which the mill was worked, it is alleged, by the son of the keeper, *for his own use and profit*), the Local Auxiliary Board of Strabane *having remained passive*, and the Local Inspector having omitted to report to the Inspectors-General so abnormal a proceeding, although imperatively bound to do so.

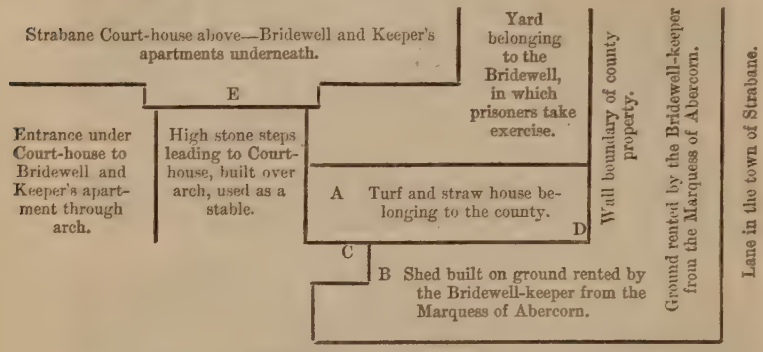
"At length, in October, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, J.P., *himself a member of the Local Auxiliary Board of Strabane*, summoned before the petty sessions Bench the keeper for the encroachment and nuisance, 'the chimney of the steam mill being situated within about twenty-one feet seven inches of the approach to the *court-house*,' no reference, it is to be observed, being made to the *bridewell*. The Court, however, did not adjudicate upon the case, but referred it to the Central Board of Superintendence, whose next ensuing meeting took place on the 12th of November. The Inspector-General of the district, in the meantime, inspected the Bridewell of Strabane, in entire ignorance of the whole subject of complaint, no *information from any quarter* having been transmitted to the Prisons Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey appeared before the Board, when the above *facts*, with regard to which indeed no controversy had arisen, were stated; and the Local Inspector, who was interrogated, moreover declared that he did not 'consider that the public were inconvenienced by the building further than rendering an additional premium on the fire policy necessary.'

"The keeper was also examined, and having pledged himself that the building complained of should be removed by next June, the Board expressed themselves to be satisfied with this condition. These proceedings were immediately communicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey to the Inspectors-General, who, after a short correspondence, for the purpose of further elucidating the matter, requested and obtained the opinion of the law adviser upon the *legal* bearings of the case, to the effect, 'that the Board had exceeded their powers and authority, and that the keeper should not have been permitted to make such an use of public property as he has done.' Subsequently, however, the Board made an order that the threshing portion of the mill should at once be removed from the shed standing on ground belonging to the county; which order has been since carried into effect. I feel bound to add, that although the son of the keeper *ostensibly* worked the mill, the fair presumption is that the latter had an interest in the proceeds sufficient to place him in conflict with the 2nd General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act (7 Geo. IV., cap. 74), which forbids that a keeper be 'concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever;' and that the neglect of the Local Inspector, in failing to report and to bring the erection of the mill under the cognizance of the Inspectors-General, was a very grave and reprehensible dereliction of duty."

Although the case was thus, as I supposed, fully disposed of, after my report was in type a letter in reference thereto arrived, to my great surprise, at the office of the Inspectors-General, from Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey (who, as stated in the former report, is a member of the Auxiliary Board of Strabane, being one of the magistrates attending the petty sessions of the district, and who appears to have allowed a whole year to elapse without any interference on the part of the Local Board). To this letter, which was couched in most discourteous language, and exhibited entire ignorance of the legal position of the Inspectors-General, and his own as a single member of a subordinate Board, no reply, beyond a simple acknowledgment of its receipt, was transmitted; a course which my colleague and myself felt the more

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Tyrone.
Bridewells.

bound to adopt as we were informed that he had allowed himself to be betrayed into the use of unbecoming observations with regard to us, addressed to the bridewell keeper and his family. In order, however, to prevent further misunderstanding on the subject, and to explain, if possible, more fully the whole circumstances of the case, I think it right to append a rough plan of the premises, which I made on the spot when I inquired into the matter:—


Strabane Court-house above—Bridewell and Keeper's apartments underneath.
Yard belonging to the Bridewell, in which prisoners take exercise.
Wall boundary of county property.
Ground rented by the Bridewell-keeper from the Marquess of Abercorn.
Lane in the town of Strabane.
E
Entrance under Court-house to Bridewell and Keeper's apartment through arch.
High stone steps leading to Court-house, built over arch, used as a stable.
A Turf and straw house belonging to the county.
D
C
B Shed built on ground rented by the Bridewell-keeper from the Marquess of Abercorn.
Street in the town of Strabane.

A House built by the county for turf and straw, in which a threshing machine was formerly kept, but which has long since been removed.
B Shed erected against the wall of the turf-house by the Bridewell-keeper, on ground rented by him from the Marquess of Abercorn, in which shed I found a four-horse power steam engine, formerly used for working the threshing-mill, but now for sale. A brick chimney belonging to it has been pulled down to the level of the roof.
C Gate from the street to the turf and straw house.
D A second entrance to it from the ground rented by the Bridewell-keeper.
E Principal entrance to the Court-house of Strabane.

It will be seen from the preceding rough diagram and explanation of the relative positions of the buildings, that the threshing mill has been removed from the premises belonging to the county; it was, I am informed, sold to a person who is in treaty for the purchase of the steam engine. The engine chimney has been taken down to the level of the roof of the shed, and it only remains to cause the shed to be removed from contact with the wall of the turf-house, if that wall belongs altogether to the county, and is not a mere boundary wall, a question of title, which I had no means of ascertaining. On looking over the observation book of this bridewell, I find no entry by the Local Board with reference to the threshing-mill, the only entry by them being in October, 1860, when a kitchen range was ordered to be provided for the keeper, which order was signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey and T. W. D. Humphrey, esq., the agent of the Marquess of Abercorn. I have further to add, that it was impossible for any person to pass through the street of Strabane, or attend petty sessions in the court-house, without perceiving the steam engine, if at work, as the chimney was erected quite close to the steps leading to the court-house.

In conclusion I would wish to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence of Omagh Gaol to the fact that the keeper of this bridewell has, I consider, too many occupations to engage his attention, contrary to the second General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

	Dungannon.		Strabane.		Clogher.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	220	91	171	77	59	43
Of whom were Drunkards,	100	18	111	31	17	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	50	25	44	23	18	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	4	27	8	5	1
Petty Sessions,	Dungannon and Moy, alternate Mondays; Pomeroy, on Wednesdays; and Cookstown, on Fridays.		Strabane and Lifford, on every second Monday; Dunnamanagh, on every third Friday.		Ballygawley, on alternate Mondays; Clogher, on alternate Tuesdays; and Fivemiletown on alternate Thursdays.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Some illegal. Prisoners should not be committed for more than 7 days here.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory. *Some gravel required.*		Woodwork in bad repair.		Good; except some plastering and whitewashing required.	
Security,	Secure with care.		Sufficient, except sheds against boundary wall on outside.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, 2 day-rooms and 8 cells, with 2 and 3 beds in each; females, 2 day-rooms and 1 bed-room.		Day-room and 2 sleeping-rooms for each sex; only one yard and one privy for all prisoners.		Day-room and 2 cells for each sex; two have 3 beds in each. A small room off female day-room.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Bedding required, especially sheets; only one on some beds, none on others.		Sufficient and good.	
Water,	In both yards—pumps in good order.		Abundant, from a cistern.		Abundant from a cistern.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, *but damp in winter.*		Clean, but damp.		Very clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		6*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£60; £25 for Matron.		£40; £20 for Matron.		£40; £20 for Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds a farm—receives rations.		Petty sessions clerk, salary £120 for two districts. Court-keeper, salary £8. Holds land.		Court-house keeper. Salary £8.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed. One prisoner in custody.		Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody on day of either visit. I found apples stored in room for females upstairs, when I visited in October.		No prisoners in custody.	
Official Inspection,	19th May, 1864.		31st August, 1864. 12th Oct., 1864.		18th July, 1864.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	1	8	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	4	9	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	1	8	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	2	9	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	11	11	–	2	2
Total,	40	20	60	–	2	2

Juveniles.

		M.	F.
Under 16 years and above 10,	Convicted at Quarter Sessions—Felons,	–	1
	,, summarily—Offenders,	6	–
	Total,	6	1

One had been twice convicted.

Included in the preceding—Workhouse Offenders, 4 –

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, 47 | 1862, 56 | 1863, 65 | 1864 (day of Inspection), 60

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, – | 1862, 7 | 1863, 3 | 1864 (day of Inspection), 9

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, 7 | 1862, 5 | 1863, 9 | 1864 (day of Inspection), 11

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	1	–	–	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	1	–	5	–	3	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	93	4	74	12	65	7	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	–	10	–	1	1	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	–	1	–	3	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	4	4	2	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock,	5	1	3	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	22	12	26	20	18	21	6	5
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	7	5	2	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	11	5	11	1	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	13	–	7	–	13	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	23	13	15	8	12	4	8	2
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing the person,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Using indecent language and disorderly conduct,	–	3	4	–	2	1	–	–
Frightening horses, furious driving, and cruelty to animals,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Fishing illegally,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Attempting suicide,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	3	2	2	–	1	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	8	2	20	–	13	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrancy,	7	39	7	45	3	30	–	11
Drunkenness,	93	25	94	43	61	47	–	–
Lunacy,	5	4	8	6	9	2	–	–
Debt,	10	–	14	1	7	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	19	4	43	14	28	2	2	1
Total,	350	119	373	165	274	122	40	20

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	1	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	250	70	Criminals,	194	43
Vagrants,	7	45	Vagrants,	3	30
Drunkards,	94	43	Drunkards,	61	47
Lunatics,	8	6	Lunatics,	9	2
Total,	373	165	Total,	274	122

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.*	M.	F.	Committed	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	276	101		Once within the year,	209	49
	Twice ,,	18	10		Twice ,,	18	15
	Thrice ,,	4	1		Thrice ,,	2	2
	Four times ,,	5	1		Four times ,,	4	2
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	1	–		Six times, ,,	–	2
	Seven times, ,,	–	–		Seven times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	1	–		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times, ,,	–	2		Ten times, ,,	–	1
	Eleven times, ,,	–	1		Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	305	117		Total,	233	72

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	33·6	13·5	—	33·3	12·34	—
Highest number at any one time,	65		8th Nov.	64		22nd Oct.
Lowest ditto,	28		28th Dec.	32		9th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	52		7th Nov.	45		8th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	22		22nd Nov.	24		8th Nov.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		28th Dec.	19		1st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	9		16th Jan.	2		9th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

29th December, 1857,	90	25th January, 1861,	69
1st January, 1858,	95	28th June, 1862,	61
6th July, 1859,	71	8th November, 1863,	65
7th December, 1860,	70	22nd October, 1864,	64

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	61	49	54	34	62	46	39
Acquittals,	41	34	37	41	43	58	46
Total,	102	83	91	75	105	104	85

Population, 35,601 inhabitants; area, 45,468 acres.

Committals of drunkards:—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, . . .	132	56	93	25	94	43
To the Bridewell at Moate, .	12	5	22	32	30	16
Total, . . .	144	61	105	57	124	59

When I inspected this gaol I found 40 male and 20 female prisoners in custody, including 9 workhouse offenders, and 11 committed as vagrants; of these, 7 were juveniles; 5 men were waiting for trial, charged with a cruel murder in April, 1864, connected with Ribbonism; 1 man committed for further examination, charged with "stabbing;" and another, a returned convict, accused of "having coining instruments in his possession," were in custody; the latter had formerly been convicted in Limerick city, and then sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude; three others were waiting for trial—two for larceny; the third, a postman, is charged with numerous robberies of money and other articles from letters committed to his care. Amongst the prisoners under former rules, 8 were for offences against property, including 1 for horse-stealing, committed for 18 months; 2 for larceny, 1 sentenced to 2, the other to 6 months' imprisonment; 2 for passing base coin, each sentenced for a term of 6 months; and another to a like punishment, for stealing fruit; three summarily convicted had been committed for 1 month, for trifling larcenies. One soldier was in custody, under a sentence of 2 years' imprisonment, for frequent desertions.

Amongst the class of offenders against the person, 1 man had been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for manslaughter; 1 to 2 years', and another to 1 year's imprisonment for aggravated assaults. The other cases of assault were of a less grave character, and had been summarily adjudicated on by the magistrates at petty sessions. Eight offenders under the poor law were in custody, committed from the workhouses of Athlone and Mullingar, and sentenced—1 to 2, the others to 1 month's imprisonment each; they were chiefly young boys.

Twenty female prisoners were in custody; one was waiting for trial for concealing a birth; three had been convicted of larcenies, two of whom were half sisters; the remainder were prostitutes, committed from Athlone and Mullingar, or workhouse offenders; and almost all have been very frequently re-committed during the year. Two were returned convicts, 1 of whom had been upwards of 150 times an inmate of this gaol; the other, now committed for an assault on the master of the union workhouse, is likewise a constant offender.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, attends lock-up at six o'clock, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. One turnkey patrols at night. There is one tell-tale clock to test his vigilance; it is placed in the office, which is at the opposite end of the prison grounds from No. 4, where the guard-house is situate, and in which a fire is kept up during the night. The prisoners are unlocked at half-past six o'clock in the morning in summer, and at daybreak during the short days of winter. No gas has been introduced into the gaol, and the inmates remain in darkness during the long winter nights, contrary to the express recommendation of Special Committees of both Houses of Parliament.

Juveniles.

Seven juveniles were inmates of this gaol on the day of my visit, including 1 little girl, 12 years of age, sentenced, with her half-sister, to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour, for larceny; she is intelli-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

gent; and although this is her first offence, I fear she is destined for a life of crime, as her mother and sisters are professional thieves, and she has no friends except those who belong to the criminal class. It is, above all others, for juveniles, circumstanced as she is, that reformatories were intended by the Legislature. Eight other juveniles were committed here since the commencement of 1864; but I am happy to say that this is the only female under 16 years of age who was lodged in this gaol during that year. Four of the males were workhouse offenders, and 4 were convicted of various thefts; 2 of whom were sentenced to reformatories, 1, a little boy, eleven years of age, convicted of stealing a horse.

One or both of the parents of several of the juveniles committed during the year were either dead or have gone to America. Seven boys and 1 girl were committed in 1863; one boy was sent to a reformatory.

Lunatics.

There is an excellent District Lunatic Asylum at Mullingar, and insane prisoners are not detained in the gaol for long periods. Fourteen were committed as dangerous during 1863. None were in charge when I made my inspection; but eleven had been previously in custody since the commencement of 1864.

One lunatic, A. G., a female, 70 years of age, committed from the Union Workhouse at Athlone, on the 9th July, 1863, died in this gaol on the 28th of the month. The following is the report of the Medical Officer on her case:—"This woman was admitted into the prison on the 9th instant, in a miserably exhausted state from lunacy; she continued wasting, and becoming worse, aggravated by bowel complaint resisting every effort to recover her until the day when she died from natural causes."

The offence for which she was committed is stated in her committal to be that "on the 8th July she endeavoured to scatter fire about the Athlone Union Workhouse, and attempted to strike persons who were near her."

I need scarcely add that a place of punishment is not suited for a moribund patient under any circumstances; and this case is another proof of the abuses consequent on the operation of the Act 1 Vict., chap. 27, under which the old and dying are committed to gaols as dangerous.

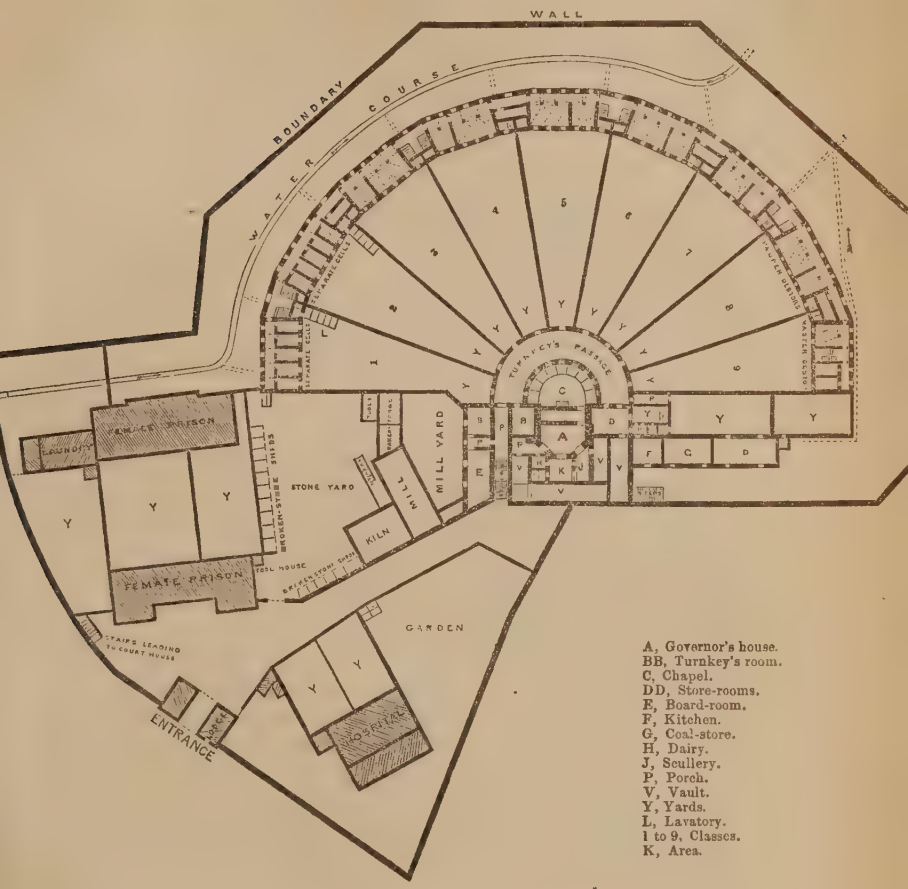
Debtors.

One debtor was in custody when I visited; 15, including 1 female, were committed to the gaol in 1863, and 7, all males, previous to my inspection in 1864.

There is not sufficient accommodation for female debtors; one room only in the criminal prison is set apart for both classes—mistress and pauper debtors. The 8th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, directs that each class shall be separate. Few females, however, are committed here for debt; only 1 has been in custody during the last four years.

No offenders against the excise laws has been committed from this county since May, 1861. One military prisoner was in custody on the day of my visit; 7 were committed in 1863, and 13 up to the time of my visit in 1864.

Ground Plan of the Gaol.



A, Governor's house.
BB, Turnkey's room.
C, Chapel.
DD, Store-rooms.
E, Board-room.
F, Kitchen.
G, Coal-store.
H, Dairy.
J, Scullery.
P, Porch.
V, Vault.
Y, Yards.
L, Lavatory.
1 to 9, Classes.
K, Area.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Yards,	10	7
Day Rooms,	7	2
Solitary Cells,	5	1
Single Cells not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet,	89	14
Cells to contain three persons,	6	–
Sleeping Rooms,	–	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12
Hospital Rooms,	3	2
Chapel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	6	–
Worksheds,	16	–
Kitchen,	1	–

	M.	F.
Bakery,	1	–
Store Rooms,	2	1
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	3	–
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	14	1
Water-closets,	7	7
Fumigating Box,	1	–
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pumps and Wells,	3	3
Crank-mill,	1	–
Other Machines for Labour—		
Corn Bruiser,	1	–
Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	89	25	Shirts,	75	–	Shifts,	20	16
Sheets, pairs of,	154	34	Jackets,	30	48	Gowns,	20	14
Rugs,	94	30	Vests,	20	25	Petticoats,	20	6
Hammocks or Cots,	132	–	Trowsers,	30	27	Stockings, pairs of,	16	14
Bed-ticks,	92	9	Caps,	15	22	Shoes, pairs of,	16	1
			Shoes, pairs of,	26	17			

I found this prison in a creditable state of order, cleanliness, and discipline; the prisoners usefully employed at industrial works; the buildings in sound repair, secure, and well ventilated; the sanitary state of the gaol satisfactory, and the sewerage, through which a branch of the river Bresna flows, most effective. There is an abundant supply of water, derived from a high level outside the prison grounds. By means of two force pumps, water is conveyed into two cisterns placed in the roof of the male, and one on top of the female prison; there is likewise a cistern to supply the laundry.

The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, rugs, and prison clothing is sufficient for present requirements, and some of each are in store, except shirts for males and shoes for females, which should be procured, and the stock of petticoats is limited. Since last inspection a lavatory has been erected in No. 2 class, and work-sheds for stone-breakers in the stone-yard. The yard requires still to be levelled, and rails laid down in front of the sheds for a small truck to enable one prisoner to supply the workers with materials, and remove the broken stone from the sheds.

The corn-mill in this gaol is most remunerative, but the prisoners working at the shaft are not sufficiently separated. Due separation can only be effected by altering the crank on a plan in use in several county gaols, and which has been found satisfactory.* There is a good drying-room and laundry attached to this prison, and the bake-house, in which is an excellent oven, is a valuable acquisition to the establishment. Two sections in the male prison are heated with hot water, and the female prison with hot air. The chapel is now heated by a stove, as suggested in a former report. No change or alteration has been made since last inspection in the form of discipline or the treatment of the inmates.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	23	9	Dark or Refractory Cells,	12	8

One of the punishments above recorded was inflicted by a Magistrate, a member of the Board of Superintendence, all the others by the sole authority of the Governor. The Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

* I have given a diagram of an improved crank in my reports on the gaols of the counties of Monaghan (page 215) and Dublin, to which I would refer. Such a crank might be erected with advantage here.

NORTH DISTRIC

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoe-making,	3	Washing,	8
Carpentry,	1	Sewing,	4
Prison duties,	6	Knitting,	4
At Corn-mill,	22		
Tin-Smithwork,	1		
Total,	33	Total,	16

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour,	33	16
Sick,	–	2
Unemployed,	6	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Total in custody,	40	20

Industrial employment is carefully and profitably carried out here. I found 3 prisoners engaged in making shoes; another was in the carpenter's shop, and a fifth was employed in repairing the tin vessels of the establishment. The corn-mill affords the principal employment for the inmates, in which they work for three hours daily. They are divided into two sets, and relieve each other every ten minutes. This mill, which is worked, not alone for prison use, but likewise for the public—is a source of considerable profit, and is well suited for the employment of prisoners. Sheds have lately been built for stone-breaking; and this form of labour has been defined by the law adviser to come within the category of "hard labour."

Fourteen tradesmen were lodged in this gaol during 1863, and 3 other prisoners, previously unacquainted with any description of handicraft, were instructed in trades during 1863.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, £36 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £44 7*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, £59 1*s.* 0*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	90	15	66	13
Average daily number of pupils,	17	3	16	3

School-hours.—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, 4 to 5, P.M.

Educational instruction is given daily by a well qualified teacher, who ranks second of second-class, and is trained. He keeps a school in the town, but attends morning and evening at the gaol. The schools are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are regularly visited by their Inspector, who reports of the male school that "he found the proficiency of the pupils satisfactory for the time they are receiving instruction, and they have made some progress since the date of last inspection." The attendance in the girls' school (in which instruction is given by the master, a matron being present) is very limited, but the Inspector reports that "the proficiency is likewise fair, and the school is progressing."

The forms of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup on two days each week, in lieu of milk, and those sentenced to one month and under, each day for dinner.

Juveniles get the dietary prescribed for them.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 27*s.*

As the oat and wheat-meal, of which the stirabout and bread are made for the use of the inmates, is pure and unadulterated, a sound and wholesome food is provided. This is a matter of considerable importance; and it conduces much to the sanitary state of the prisoners, more especially because the quantity of food allowed here and in other county gaols is very limited. No buttermilk is given, and the milk is now of an excellent description: but I find that during the last summer, the Chaplains occasionally took exception to the quality of the supply then furnished by the contractor. Their reports on the quality of the provisions are made in the tabular form recommended for their use. On one occasion, when the supply was not satisfactory, on a Sunday, in May, 1864, porter was given to the inmates in lieu of milk. In future it would be better to provide for them coffee or tea, as it is not advisable to permit fermented liquors to be brought into the gaol, unless specially ordered by the Medical Officer.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2·68*d.* | 1862, . 2¾*d.* | 1863, . 2½*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint.

Books and Accounts.

Much care is bestowed on the books and registries of the prison, and the Local Inspector and Governor give much attention to this branch of their duties; the Deputy Governor acts likewise as clerk and book-keeper. All the superior officers have journals; and I was much pleased with the full and detailed manner in which the different occurrences in the gaol are entered in that of the Governor. The various books required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. They are duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, £1,422 9*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, £1,528 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, £1,283 19*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £27 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1862, . £33 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £26 4*s.* 1*d.*

Amount repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, . £113 3*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £98 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £122 8*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
G. Fetherston H., Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. P. Molloy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, Surgeon,	—		
Wm. Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
Wm. Speight, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Resident.			
James Tyrrell, Governor,	200	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	70	0	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Trydell, *Shoemaker*,	36	0	0
William Briggs,	34	0	0
Henry Briggs,	32	10	0
John Cain,	32	10	0
Peter Kelly, *Miller*,	32	10	0
William Cain, *Tailor*,	32	10	0
Benjamin Power, *Carpenter*,	30	0	0
John Mulry, *Supernumerary*,	20	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Coakley, Nurse,	20	0	0

[None of the officers receive food rations.]

Vacancies.

Rev. John Hopkins, Protestant Chaplain, died since last inspection. He was for very many years Chaplain of this gaol, and is much regretted. His place has been filled by the Rev. C. R. Reichel, D.D. Rev. John Dungan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned, and Rev. Peter Molloy was appointed in his stead; Edward Dowdall, Turnkey, dismissed, and William Cain, appointed; Eliza C. Harper, Deputy-Matron, resigned, and Mary Kelly appointed; John Harper, Turnkey, retired, having got compensation, and Benjamin Power, appointed in his place; John Mulry appointed Supernumerary-Turnkey.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan. 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	159	134
Protestant Chaplain,	247	201
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	161	135
Surgeon,	199	160
Apothecary,	182	151

It will be seen from the preceding schedule that the extern officers are very regular in their attendance to their duties.

Hospitals.

The sanitary state of this gaol is very satisfactory, and the experienced Medical Officer in charge is most attentive to the prisoners placed under his care. The only deaths for the last two years were of a lunatic committed in a dying state from a workhouse in 1863, and of a pauper debtor in 1864, who died in May of that year, "of debility from old age." Much, however, of the health of the prison is, in my opinion, due to the good quality of the food; the meal of which the bread and stirabout is made is pure and unadulterated, and no buttermilk is given. The accommodation for the sick, though limited, is sufficient. There is a good bath supplied with hot-water in the hospital.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	27	690	1·89	3	10	8	2
1862,	36	487	1·33	18	7	1	–
1863,	36	688	1·88	4	0	6	1
1864 (to day of Inspection),	38	1,017	3·12	—			1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tuite, esq.	Lieut.-Colonel Caulfield.	Chas. W. Levinge, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	Thomas Jas. Smyth, esq.	John Swift, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	Anthony A. Reilly, esq.
Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.	Andrew Connolly, esq.	Henry Battersby, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month, or oftener when specially summoned, and the members are regular in their attendance; small liabilities are then discharged, and likewise the salaries of subordinate officers. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes, and at the same time the accounts of contractors for the past half year are examined and settled.

Bridewell.

Moate Bridewell.

I find that drunkards, taken up in Athlone, on the Westmeath side of the Shannon, are frequently marched by the police to Moate to undergo their sentences in the bridewell of that town, under the supposition that they cannot be lodged in a bridewell outside the county in which the offence was committed; this is a mistake as regards drunkards, who, under the terms of the Act, may be committed to the nearest bridewell; and as Moate is eight miles distant from Athlone, it is unnecessary to march drunkards for so long a distance, when they can be committed to the bridewell in the town of Athlone, on the Roscommon side of the river.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals for past year,	157	70
Of whom were Drunkards,	30	16
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	33	20
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	6

Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly—at Athlone on Tuesdays, Glasson on Wednesdays, Moate on Thursdays, Ballymore on Fridays, Kilbeggan on Saturdays.
Transmittals,	Regular.
Committals,	One illegal.
Registry,	Correct.
Repairs and Order,	In very good repair.
Security,	Sufficient.
Accommodation,	Males, six cells and day-room; females, one cell and day-room.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.
Water,	Supplied to both yards by good force-pump.
Sewerage,	Effective.
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Very good and well kept.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£46.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house Keeper; salary £6.
Official Inspection,	9th May, 1864, 2 males and 1 female in the Bridewell who must remain in custody for the Petty Sessions on the Thursday week following Inspection.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—VISITED ON THE 13TH JUNE, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	3	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	12	6	18	–	–	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	–	Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	99	87	Criminals,	44	22
Vagrants,	1	3	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	95	26	Drunkards,	33	7
Lunatics,	3	1	Lunatics,	–	3
Total,	213	117	Total,	80	32

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	173	87	Once within the year,	71	26
Twice ,,	2	2	Twice ,,	3	–
Thrice ,,	1	–	Thrice ,,	–	–
Four times ,,	–	3	Four times ,,	–	–
Five times ,,	1	–	Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	1	1	Six times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	1	–	Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	–
Total,	179	94	Total,	74	27

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	$13\frac{303}{365}$	$8\frac{305}{365}$	—	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	33		21st June.	27		27th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	10		21st Oct.	13		27th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	20		21st June.	19		27th Jan.
Ditto of females,	15		26th April.	10		2nd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	8		18th April.	7		21st Feb.
Ditto of females,	1		15th Oct.	3		13th May.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 21 | 1862, . 19 | 1863, . 30 | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 18

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

4th March, 1857, . .	46	10th November, 1861, .	24
9th March, 1858, . .	35	16th July, 1862, . .	39
3rd October, 1859, . .	27	21st June, 1863, . .	33
8th January, 1860, . .	23	27th January, 1864, . .	27

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter, . . .	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	3	–	3	–	1	–	–
Assaults (common), . .	24	14	20	16	10	3	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	2	8	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults, . . .	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c. .	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, ...	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny, ...	26	48	12	16	7	11	1	4
Receiving stolen goods, . .	4	4	3	7	–	2	–	–
Embezzlement, . . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency, .	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–

Numler of Committals, specifying the Offences, &c.—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Military and Naval offences,	5	–	10	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	5	5	13	1	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Trespass,	5	–	6	7	6	–	–	–
Game and Fishery Laws,	2	–	3	–	4	–	1	–
Breach of Contract,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Estreated recognizance,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	–	–	4	8	–	–	–	–
Other Offences:—								
Against property, without violence,	6	4	4	3	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	5	3	10	1	–	–	–
Vagrancy,	6	6	1	3	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	89	16	95	26	33	7	1	–
Lunacy,	1	1	3	1	–	3	1	–
Debt,	10	1	15	–	3	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Total,	203	115	213	117	80	32	12	6

Daily averages in the years:—

	1861.	1862	1863.	1864 (first five months.)
Males,	9	12	14	11
Females,	7	10	8	7

Upon examining all the above schedules, and on comparing the daily averages, omitting fractions, for the subjoined years, we find some slight fluctuations—the males evincing a tendency to increase, but the totals are singularly low, when we take into account the population of the county, the absence of bridewells, and the fact, of which I am assured by competent authority that the amount of undetected crime is inconsiderable. Vagrants and drunkards have decreased, as well as juvenile offenders, and none of the latter have been transmitted in the course of the current year to reformatories. There were, however, in custody two returned convicts, ascertained to be such, one of each sex; and one male dangerous lunatic.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	9	6	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	10	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	22	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Baths,	4	–
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Privies,	8	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Waterclosets,	–	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	MALES.	In use.	In store.	FEMALES.	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	42	Shirts,	10	39	Caps,	12	112
Sheets, pairs of,	46	30	Jackets,	10	39	Shifts,	6	17
Hammocks or Cots,	16	–	Vests,	10	56	Gowns,	6	31
Bedticks,	76	24	Trowsers,	10	63	Petticoats,	12	51
			Caps,	10	77	Shoes, pairs of,	6	44
			Shoes, pairs of,	10	116			

The prison was throughout in sound repair, clean, airy, secure, orderly, and amply provided with bedding, blankets, and clothing. The supply of water also is abundant, and the sewerage effective. No alteration in the accommodation, or the structure having been made since the last two successive reports, the defects recorded therein still continue unremedied; and, in consequence of the want of reception-rooms, prisoners are passed into their cells at once without the previous medical inspection, which is directed by the 20th general rule, annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74. On the other hand, although there is no quarter definitely assigned to male pauper debtors (happily a rare class here), provision could be made for placing them apart, in the event of their being committed. The females are subjected to the system of "individual separation," cells being furnished with the prescribed requirements, and the laundry being stalled for the purpose of preventing communication; a purpose, however, which is not always carried out, inasmuch as I found two prisoners washing side by side in *one* of the compartments. On the male side the tread-wheel is also stalled, and some approximation is made to "separation" at night, and at meal times, but the old form of classification is still maintained; the felons and misdemeanants being respectively divided into the "tried," and "untried," and a fifth section being reserved for the "convicts," viz., those sentenced to penal servitude, during their short sojourn before their transmission to Government prisons. A very trifling outlay would enable the local authorities to extend to prisoners of this sex also the invaluable form of discipline, which has already been applied to the other. I would therefore call their special attention to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the condition and discipline of the goals of England and Wales, submitted in the last session, which laid down as one of the bases of legislation, that the Treasury allowance should be *absolutely withheld from all prisons, the governing bodies of which should neglect or refuse to administer them in accordance with this system.*

The Governor and his Deputy attends the lock-up, but there is no night patrol. Both these officers occupy apartments in the male section of the prison, and it is affirmed that any call or disturbance, however slight, would arouse one or other of them; this appears to be very doubtful, and the knowledge that no supervision exists might lead to very serious consequences.

The female side, although placed under the "separate system," as stated above, is equally without the attendance of an officer at night—a want, which is in contravention to the principles of the Act regulating the establishment of that mode of discipline.

No punishments had been inflicted since the 1st of January, but the record of them, when they are awarded, is duly submitted to, and signed by the Board.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	–	7	Dark or refractory cells,	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	2	–
Prison duties,	1	1
Washing,	–	3
Total,	3	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Making nets,	1	–
Sewing,	–	2
Painting and whitewashing,	2	–
Total,	3	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	3	4
Industrial Labour,	3	2
Unemployed,	3	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	12	6

A limited amount only of either punitive or industrial labour is performed, the average number of inmates being so small as to absorb the greater portion in the ordinary prison duties. Several articles, however, of daily use are made up within the walls, such as mats, brushes, clogs, &c.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £9 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £11 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £3 8*s.* 8*d.*

Schools.

This heading does not apply to this gaol, the only one in this kingdom, in which the means of educational instruction are not afforded to any class of prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Gruel substituted for milk on two days each week at dinner; prisoners under one month's imprisonment get gruel daily at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., market price; Indian meal, per cwt., ditto; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, 20*s.*; turf, per twenty feet measure, 1*s.* 8*d.*; straw, per cwt., market price; soap, per cwt., 23*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2⅝*d.* | 1862, . 3*d.* | 1863, . 2⅝*d.*

There were no complaints preferred by any of the prisoners in reference to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains; the approved tabular form being observed. There were a few

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

exceptions taken to the milk, the contractor for which is subject to a severe penalty for defective quality.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains are provided with journals, as is also the Medical Officer, but that of the latter is a mere record of his visits, and is scarcely in accordance with the intent of the 72nd section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74. The registries and the several books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General (except the General Visitors' Book) are kept with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, £1,039 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, £966 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, £898 13*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, £52 18*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, £37 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, £37 8*s.* 11*d.*

Sums repaid to the County Treasurer from the Consolidated Fund during the years

1861, . £45 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £76 3*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £53 17*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-resident.	
A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60
Rev. W. Purdon, Protestant Chaplain,	30
Rev. T. Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30
Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon,	—
Resident.	
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor,	150
Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50
Turnkeys: Robert Tunstead,	30
Turnkeys: Wm. Coleman, *Brushmaker*,	30
Turnkeys: Thomas Walsh, *Mat and Clog maker*,	30
Turnkeys: Richard Walsh,	30
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15
Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse,	£10 8*s.*

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The externs are paid at the assizes, and the interns monthly. The latter also receive food-rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1863.	From 1st Jan. 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	105	46
Protestant Chaplain,	171	71
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	83
Surgeon,	133	62

Hospitals.

There are adequate quarters for the sick of both sexes, well-ventilated and fitted with baths, and water-closets. These were unoccupied at the period of my inspection, the sanitary condition of the prisoners being highly satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ *s.* *d.*	Number of deaths.
1861,	7	153	$\frac{153}{365}$	15 2 4	–
1862,	6	64	$\frac{64}{365}$	12 11 8	–
1863,	4	75	$\frac{75}{365}$	11 15 1	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	7	215	$\frac{215}{105}$	—	2

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Sir C. W. C. Burton, Bart.	William Duckett, esq.	Henry Watters, esq.
Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	D. H. Cooper, esq.	Wm. Fishbourne, esq.
Horace Rochfort, esq.	Hardy Eustace, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
R. C. Browne, esq.	P. J. Newton, esq.	John Alexander, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all claims, having been previously examined by the Local-Inspector, are submitted and discharged, the mode of payment being by an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED ON THE 25TH DAY OF APRIL, 1864. *County of Clare Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtor,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	16	2	18	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	2	4	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	3	7	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	31	9	40	1	1	2

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	22	1
Criminals,	240	114
Vagrants,	6	10
Drunkards,	20	22
Lunatics,	9	6
Total,	297	153

From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	1
Criminals,	78	32
Vagrants,	3	–
Drunkards,	6	2
Lunatics,	3	–
Total,	96	35

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

County of Clare Gaol.

		From 1st January to 31st December, 1863. M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	221	86	86	16
	Twice "	18	12	2	2
	Thrice "	3	4	–	3
	Four times "	1	5	–	–
	Five " "	1	2	–	1
	Total,	244	109	88	22

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	35	12	—	30	10	—
Highest number at any one time,	57		28th Feb.	51		1st March.
Lowest ditto,	19		24th Aug.	32		2nd April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	41		18th Nov.	40		1st March.
Ditto of females,	23		15th Feb.	19		5th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		24th Aug.	20		1st Jan.
Ditto of females,	7		8th April.	6		20th March.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 29 | 1862, . 66 | 1863, . 39 | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 40

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 1 | 1862, . 2 | 1863, . 1 | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 1 | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 1

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

24th January, 1857, . . . 89	19th August, 1861, . . . 61
21st July, 1858, . . . 64	31st March, 1862, . . . 65
1st September, 1859, . . . 60	28th February, 1863, . . . 57
2nd July, 1860, . . . 52	1st March, 1864, . . . 51

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864 (up to and including Day of Inspection).		In Custody on Day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	40	9	62	10	23	2	9	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	–	3	–	2	1	1	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	17	–	6	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	54	54	41	38	16	8	8	2
Receiving stolen goods,	4	5	4	6	–	–	–	2
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	5	1	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	8	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	24	13	13	13	–	–	–	1
Revenue offences,	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Using threatening language,	3	1	7	3	3	1	–	–
Trespass,	1	1	13	7	1	–	–	–
Absconding from service,	3	–	8	–	2	–	–	–
Disorderly on the public streets,	–	2	6	15	–	8	–	2
Other offences: Against the person,	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Other offences: Against property, with violence,	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences: Against property, without violence,	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences: Affecting the public peace,	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	–
Vagrancy,	5	17	6	10	3	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	12	40	20	22	6	2	–	1
Lunacy,	6	3	9	6	3	–	–	–
Debt,	19	–	22	1	6	1	2	1
Remanded for further examination,	17	4	11	16	7	2	–	–
Total,	270	162	297	153	96	35	31	9

An analysis of the above tables shows that there is a decline in the daily averages of those confined during the year 1863, as contrasted with 1862; but, as compared with similar returns for the three preceding years, the males exhibit a considerable advance, while the females have fluctuated but little, the difference, though very small, being on the side of improvement. There is nothing, however, to dwell upon

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

in the amount of the return of crime here, except, perhaps, to notice that the prevalence of offences connected with personal violence still continues. Juvenile delinquents have become very rare, and none falling within this category were sentenced to reformatories during the past or current year. There were happily no dangerous lunatics in charge; and there was but one returned convict (a male), ascertained to be such.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	8	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundries,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Drying Rooms,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	103	12	Lavatories,	2	–
			Baths,	2	–
			Privies,	7	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Water-closets,	13	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Schoolrooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Crank Mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	1	–
Kitchens,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	31	111						
Sheets, pairs of,	31	98	Shirts,	31	19	Caps,	31	49
Rugs,	31	168	Jackets,	31	219	Shifts,	8	32
Hammocks or Cots,	31	151	Vests,	31	103	Gowns,	8	35
			Trowsers,	31	91	Petticoats,	8	22
Bed-ticks,	1	16	Caps,	31	39	Shoes, pairs of,	8	2
			Shoes, pairs of,	31	49			

I found at my inspection the building throughout clean, orderly, in sound repair, and secure. The ventilation, the supply of water, and the sewerage are all satisfactory, and the stock of bedding, &c., and clothing adequate for the period of the year. No alteration in the accommodation has taken place since the last visit of the Inspector-General, nor is any in contemplation. The defects, consequently, which have been detailed in former reports remain unremedied, although they might be corrected at an expenditure, which would be very trifling, when measured with the advantages to be derived from the easy adaptation of some of the sections of the prison to the system of "individual separation;" for, although at present an attempt is made at approximation to this mode of discipline, there are so many opportunities of intercommunication, which invariably leads to the spread of contamination, especially where the staff is quite unequal to carry out strict supervision, that I would appeal to the local authorities to take the whole matter into consideration, not merely on the grounds so often argued before, but for the following reasons:—The Select Committee of the House of Lords, which reported last year on the condition and discipline of the gaols of England and Wales, laid down as one of the principal *bases* of future legislation, that the Treasury allowance should be withheld from all prisons *not administered on the system of "individual separation."*

Now, the sums so repaid from the Consolidated Fund during the three last years, reached a considerable amount, as shown below, and these amounts hereafter will probably be greater upon the abolition of the shorter terms of penal servitude hitherto awarded, and the substi-

tution for them of longer periods of imprisonment in the county and borough gaols. I therefore conclude with an expression of hope that the fiscal body will anticipate compulsory legislation on this head, and at once take measures for securing the retention of this important subsidy.

The Governor *occasionally* attends the lock-up, at which the Deputy is present, and a patrol is maintained during the night by a single watchman, the regularity of whose circuits is presumed to be tested by *one* tell-tale clock. *Two*, however, at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building, are indispensable for this object.

The record of the punishments, which amounted since the 1st of January to eleven, and were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to, and signed by the Board at each meeting.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	M.	F.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1863,	17	5
From 1st January 1864, to day of Inspection,	3	8

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Males—12 at tread-wheel.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and winding,	4	Spinning and carding,	5
Mat-making,	3	Knitting,	2
Stone-breaking,	6		
Total,	13	Total,	7

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive Labour,	12	Industrial Labour,	7
Industrial Labour,	13	Sick,	1
Sick,	1	Debtors (*unemployed*),	1
Debtors (*unemployed*),	2		
Cooking,	3		
Total,	31	Total,	9

Punitive labour is carried out in a very modified degree by the tread-wheel, but one hour and a-half being allowed to this form of discipline. The industrial employment, on the other hand, comprises stone breaking, mat-making, and the manufacture of various articles of use and wear, such as sheeting, towelling, shirting, and clothing from rough flax. Two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—viz., a tailor and a weaver, whose trades are usefully available within the walls of the prison.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £5 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £9 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £12 8*s.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	183	57	88	37
Average daily number of pupils,	16	8	24	10

School-hours :—Males—from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females—from 1 to 2 o'clock.

South District.

County of Clare Gaol.

The males are daily instructed by a trained master in connexion with the National Board of Education, who for the last three years has received gratuities in recognition of his zeal and assiduity, and the females by a matron, who has not been regularly educated for tuition, and therefore is less efficient. In addition to the registry framed by the Board, it would be desirable that the form recommended by the Inspectors-General should also be kept, as being better suited to the low state of proficiency, which ordinarily exists, and in order to secure uniformity in the general returns from *all* the prisons of the kingdom.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk, for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—Rye meal and second flour bread, and new milk, in the quantities specified in the dietary table.

Gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 4*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 11½*d.*; rice, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., 25*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1862, . 3*d.* | 1863 . 3*d.*

A complaint with reference to the milk was preferred by one prisoner. A new contract is about to be entered into for the supply of this item of food, which will contain a penalty of half profit, in the event of its failing to indicate by the lactometer a specified proportion of cream. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provision, but do not observe the approved form of tabular comment; this, however, is to be adopted henceforward.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains are provided with journals, but hitherto the inspection of provisions has been entered in them, and has thus been intermingled with other subjects. The Governor's journal does not define with sufficient accuracy the amount of duty performed by him, and the *exact time* of daily performance. The journal of the medical officer evinces laudable care. The books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General are correctly kept; some, however, are still wanting, such as "the daily employment book," containing a time table, and one for recording "visitors to prisoners."

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, £1,276 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, £1,445 19*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, £1,531 13*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £31 18*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £28 7*s.* | 1863, . £30 0*s.* 7*d.*

Sums repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1861, . £166 14*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £292 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £158 6*s.* 7*d.*

County of Clare Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician,	54	0	0
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Michl. Considine, Clerk and Store-keeper,	50	0	0
Patrick Macnamara, Watchman,	22	0	0

Resident.	£	s.	d.
H. O'Loghlen, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Patk. Slattery, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Nicholas Lysaght,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Slattery,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. James Casey, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Michl. Hogan, *Weaver*,	28	8	0
Turnkeys. James Walshe,	28	8	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Kenny, Female Assistant,	17	8	0
Georgina Palmer, do.,	17	8	0
Eliza Kerby, Nursetender,	20	0	0

Since the last inspection a nursetender and a night watchman were appointed in the room of their predecessors, one of whom had died, and the other had resigned.

Since my visit one of the turnkeys resigned, and the Board came to the determination of not filling up his place—a determination which I trust will be reversed, as the number of turnkeys is thus reduced to four, two of whom—viz., the head turnkey (whose functions are actually those of a Deputy Governor) and the gate porter, are withdrawn from the ordinary duties of officers of this class.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	227	64
Protestant Chaplain,	162	59
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	203	58
Physician,	176	76
Apothecary,	115	44

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick, which are approached by a staircase common to both sexes (an objectionable arrangement), are adequate in point of space and ventilation, and are fitted with water-closets, but not with fixed baths. There is, however, a movable slipper bath in use. The sanitary condition of the prison was and had been very satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861,	30	464	2	£5 8*s.* 4*d.*	2
1862,	54	1,119	2	£13 18*s.* 1*d.*	–
1863,	44	860	$1\frac{45}{365}$	£11 16*s.* 9*d.*	3
1864, to day of inspection,	5	75	$1\frac{6}{114}$	–	–

Board of Superintendence.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin.	Marcus Keane, esq.	Michael Kerin, esq.
Major W. E. A. MacDonnell,	Chas. M. Parkinson, esq.	Nicholas Butler, esq.
John Enright, esq.	George Sampson, esq.	Chartres B. Molony, esq.
Wainright Crowe, esq.	Michael Cullinan, esq.	Rich. Stacpoole, jun., esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all the heavier liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of the creditors individually, the smaller sums being comprised in an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

Bridewells

I feel bound again to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the policy of moving for the discontinuance of some of the bridewells in this county, especially that of Sixmilebridge, connected as it is with the central gaol by a railroad, not to speak of the small numbers confined there in the course of the past year, as appears by the subjoined tabular schedule.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Killaloe.		Kilrush.		Sixmilebridge.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	46	15	110	23	22	27
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	40	3	7	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, ...	13	4	21	5	9	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	8	3	2	–
Petty Sessions, . . .	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . .	Immediate.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . .	*Some illegal.*		*Some illegal.*		*Some illegal.*	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	*Rather dilapidated.*		Satisfactory.		*Outer doors in bad repair.*	
Security, ...	*Very imperfect.*		*Imperfect. Walls low.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation, . .	*Bad.*		Sufficient.		*Badly planned.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Blankets, rugs, and sheets wanting.*		Adequate.		*Blankets thin, bedticks worn, and sheets sufficient.*	
Water, ...	*None on premises.*		Pump effective.		Pump effective.	
Sewerage, ...	*Imperfect.*		Good.		*Cess-pools cleared through the house.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Damp and dirty.*		*Damp and dirty.*		*Clean, but damp in moist weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20		£30		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		One male in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

—	Tulla.		Ennistimon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	52	17	48	19
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	4	13	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	10	3	10	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	3	–	–
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	*Some illegal.*		*Some illegal.*	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Walls require dashing.*		Fair.	
Security,	Fair.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	*Badly planned.*		Adequate.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	*Bedsteads out of repair, bedticks and blankets thin and worn.*		Sufficient, *but blankets thin.*	
Water,	Pump about to be repaired.		Ample supply from well.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Untidy; damp in soft weather.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—VISITED ON THE 17TH MAY, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	8	3	11	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	3	8	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	6	3	9	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	28	4	32	3	–	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	36	1	37	2	–	2
By Courts-Martial.						
Naval and Military Offenders,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	7	6	13	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	10	10	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	29	6	35	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	148	43	191	5	1	6

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Convicted summarily—Vagrants, 2 males, 10 years old and under; other offenders, 4 males, 16 years and above 10.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	61	5	Debtors, . . .	20	3
Criminals, . . .	751	348	Criminals, . . .	307	97
Vagrants, . . .	26	4	Vagrants, . . .	6	6
Drunkards, . . .	44	38	Drunkards, . . .	39	16
Lunatics, . . .	30	12	Lunatics, . . .	11	4
Total, . .	912	407	Total, . .	383	126

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed: Once within the year,	762	303	Committed: Once within the year,	353	110
Twice ,, .	13	25	Twice ,, .	5	5
Thrice ,, .	2	9	Thrice ,, .	–	1
Four times ,, .	8	3	Four times ,, .	–	–
Five times ,, .	5	2	Five times ,, .	–	–
Total, .	790	342	Total, .	358	116

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	134	47	—	142	34	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	206		18th March.	210		3rd May.
Lowest ditto, .	148		15th Jan.	144		24th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	146		31st Dec.	163		3rd May.
Ditto of females,	68		20th March.	47		3rd May.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	117		9th Oct.	120		27th Feb.
Ditto of females,	28		15th Jan.	24		24th Feb.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 178 | 1862, . 184 | 1863, . 188 | Day of Inspection, 1864, 191

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . 5 | 1863, . 2 | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 4 | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 3 | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 3

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

23rd September, 1857, .	232	16th January, 1861, . .	217
11th June, 1858, . .	206	12th February, 1862, . .	201
31st January, 1859, . .	240	18th March, 1863, . .	206
21st July, 1860, . . .	209	3rd May, 1864, . . .	210

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	3	–	2	–	2	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	7	–	8	–	2	–	1	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	171	65	191	70	66	20	21	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	22	2	19	1	7	–	9	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	24	–	47	4	14	–	3	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	17	–	10	2	9	–	4	–
Robbery,	7	4	4	–	3	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	48	–	54	1	9	–	9	–
Larceny,	127	87	114	99	42	28	16	12
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	7	4	1	4	1	–
Embezzlement,	6	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	7	–	6	1	5	1	3	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	22	2	19	2	1	4	8	–
Military and naval offences,	29	–	9	–	8	–	8	–
Under Poor Law Act,	26	24	35	30	6	3	–	2
Revenue offences,	5	2	5	1	2	2	1	–
Offences under Marine Act,	40	–	36	–	35	–	5	–
Leaving service,	–	–	8	4	3	–	–	–
Escape from prison, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing, &c.,	–	–	29	–	8	–	–	–
Under Foreign Enlistment Act,	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal drilling,	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–
Other offences—								
Against the person.	–	–	1	1	7	2	3	2
Against property, with violence,	–	–	22	7	1	1	–	1
Against property, without violence,	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	108	113	78	115	45	23	15	16
Vagrancy,	31	4	26	4	6	6	3	–
Drunkenness,	41	28	44	38	39	16	1	1
Lunacy,	20	17	30	12	11	4	2	–
Debt,	57	6	61	5	20	3	16	3
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	16	3	10	5	–	1
Total,	834	362	912	407	383	126	148	43

Upon an analysis of all the above schedules, and upon taking the daily averages for the subjoined years, we find a steady increase in the males; while the females, on the other hand, although there are occasional

fluctuations to be noticed, evince a tendency to decline—the figures standing thus :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864 (first four months).
Males, . . .	105	119	121	134	147
Females, . .	61	55	30	47	34

Latterly, however, it is to be remembered that the higher amount in the average of males is due in a considerable degree to the length of the terms awarded; there being in custody on the above day no less than *fifty* persons of this sex representing long terms of imprisonment—viz., *five* (four of whom were military offenders) sentenced to *two* years; *fourteen* (one being a naval offender) to *eighteen* or *fifteen* months, and no less than *thirty-one* to *twelve* months. There were also in charge one male under sentence of penal servitude, and two lunatics; but happily the pressure of this unfortunate class is not severe in this locality. During the current year seven males and two females, known to be returned convicts (photography having been turned to useful account in tracing their antecedents) were confined here; and of the juveniles, whose numbers are not large in proportion to the population of this extensive county, six males and two females were transmitted to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, ...	12	9	Kitchen, ...	1	–
Yards, ...	13	7	Store Rooms, ...	4	–
Day Rooms, ...	16	9	Laundry, ...	–	1
Solitary Cells, . . .	2	2	Drying Rooms, . . .	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . .	–	–	Lavatories, ...	16	9
			Baths, ...	1	1
			Privies, ...	3	–
Single Cells of larger size, .	85	10	Water-closets, . . .	20	12
Single Cells of smaller size, .	74	85	Fumigating Room, . . .	One.	
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	4	–	Reception Rooms, . . .	2	2
Number of Beds in such rooms,	12	–	Pumps and Wells, . . .	1	–
Hospital Rooms, . . .	4	2	Tread-wheel, ...	1	–
Chapel, ...	One.		Capstan Mill, ...	1	–
School Rooms, . . .	1	1	Other Machines for Labour, .	–	2
Workshop, ...	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks, . . .	2	–
Worksheds, ...	9	6			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of, . .	272½	–	Shirts, . .	301	–	Caps, . .	118	80
Sheets, pairs of,	322½	11	Jackets, .	218	3	Shifts, . .	107	15
Rugs, . .	251	–	Vests, . .	219	–	Gowns or wrappers, . .	69	7
Hammocks or Cots, . .	94	–	Trowsers, .	213	17	Petticoats, . .	114	16
Bed-ticks, .	208	–	Caps, . .	203	–	Stockings, pairs of, .	110	18
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	250	2	Shoes, pairs of,	53	8
			Shoes, pairs of,	168	15			

I found the prison throughout in a condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline, which reflects high credit upon the authorities. The supply of water, which is applied to flushing the sewers, is abundant; and the stock of bedding, blankets, &c., and clothing is ample—all articles of wear and use being manufactured within the walls. No alterations or additions of importance have been carried out since the last inspection, but a new drying-room is about to be fitted up in connexion with the laundry. Artificial heating has been extended to all the male cells (except an itch-ward, which is not occupied in winter); but the appa-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

ratus has not been yet sufficiently tested. In all other respects the building remains as described in former reports; and the defects, which it is needless to recapitulate, continue unremedied. I am fully aware that successive Boards and Grand Juries have been favorable to a comprehensive plan of improvement; but that the ratepayers, who are not influenced by a desire to carry into effect the deterrent and reformatory principles, which have been now tested by a long and universal experience, looking at the proposition merely from an economical point of view, have hitherto overruled the opinion of those, who have given their time, and their best consideration to this most vital social question. Happily, however, in order as it were to meet this view, the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which reported, in the last session of Parliament, on the condition and discipline of the gaols of England and Wales, laid down, *inter alia*, as a basis of legislation, which sooner or later will be fulfilled, that the Treasury allowance, *i.e.*, the sum repaid quarterly from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners *should be absolutely withheld* from all prisons *not administered on the system of "individual separation."* I would point to the amounts which are given in detail below, as affording the strongest argument for the reconsideration of the adverse decision, and for adopting such a design, as will secure the continuance of this valuable subsidy. Plans combining the elements of effective supervision with moderate cost can be easily procured; and I feel bound, first, to reiterate that the outlay would scarcely be felt (the repayment to the Treasury of the moneys obtained for this purpose being spread over *twenty half-yearly instalments, without interest*): and lastly, to express the strong hope that the ratepayers of Cork will not fail to confer upon their prison the advantages of the most approved form of discipline, which have been already secured, or are about to be realized, in the adjoining counties of Limerick and Waterford, and in the South Riding of Tipperary.

The chief warder attends the lock-up, and the circuits of the night-patrol are measured by two detector-clocks placed in opposite quarters of the building. The record of the punishments, all of which, since the first of January (except two, in which it was found necessary to resort to magisterial intervention), were awarded by the authority of the Governor, is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the temporary chairman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	175	27
Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Other punishments,	5	–
Total,	180	27

From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	57	2
Stoppage of diet,	8	–
Other punishments,	18	1
Total,	83	3

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	
Tread-wheel,	26
Cleaning prison,	21
Barrow and labouring men,	6
Pumping water,	6
Total,	59

FEMALES.	
Cleaning prison,	5
Total,	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	2	Oakum-picking,	8
Tailoring,	3	Carding wool,	1
Mat-making,	8	Spinning do.,	4
Brush-making,	1	Needlework,	4
Carpentery,	3	Washing and ironing,	9
Oakum-picking,	48	Knitting do.,	6
Cooking,	2		
Total,	67	Total,	32

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	59	5
Industrial labour,	67	32
Sick,	6	1
Unemployed,	4	4
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	1
Debtors (unemployed),	8	–
Lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	148	43

Pending legislation, as recommended by the Select Committee adverted to above, I do not offer any observation upon the due amount of punitive or hard labour to be fulfilled daily by those sentenced thereto. Industrial employment is maintained with an activity the more laudable, as no attention appears to be paid to the selection of turnkeys capable of giving instruction in the trades, which are available within the walls of the prison; one only of that body being a handicraftsman, viz., a weaver. Oakum-opening, and the making of mats and sheep-nets, are the chief sources of remuneration derived from articles sold to the public.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £66 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1862, . £74 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £79 19*s.* 11*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	70	37	22	22
Average daily number of pupils,	14	5	9	5

School-hours.—Males—from 12 o'clock, till 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 2 o'clock, P.M., till 3¾ o'clock, P.M.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and their Inspector reports favourably both of the acquirements and conduct of the master, by whom both sexes are instructed, a matron having charge of the females during tuition. The registries framed by the National Board and by the Inspectors-General are observed; and the Chaplains visit from time to time; but the Inspector of Schools, in his reports, justly complains of the small proportion of prisoners in daily attendance; no adults, except those strongly recommended by the Chaplains, and stated to be desirous of learning, being admitted.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 2 pints of sweet milk.

2nd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of sweet milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

3rd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread. All adults of 1 month and under get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner, and all classes twice a week.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 6*s.* $8\frac{7}{9}$*d.*; rice, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., market price, no contract; soap, per cwt., 25*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* | 1862, . $2\frac{1}{5}\frac{5}{5}$*d.* | 1863, . $2\frac{6}{7}\frac{6}{9}$*d.*

Two males preferred complaints with regard to the diet, but without reason, as I was satisfied upon inquiry. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains—the approved tabular form of comment on each item of consumption being adopted by them, and their report being almost universally favorable.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers are duly provided with journals; and all the registries, and the several forms of books relating to finance, consumption, discipline, employment, and health, which have been prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, except a "General Visitors' Book," are kept here with praiseworthy accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £3,107 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1862, . £2,984 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £3,036 18*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £16 19*s.* $7\frac{3}{1}\frac{3}{1}$*d.* | 1862, . £17 9*s.* $1\frac{1}{3}$*d.* | 1863, . £16 15*s.* $6\frac{5}{8}$*d.*

Sums repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1861, . £486 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £470 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £423 10*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0
William C. Townsend, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Resident.			
John Joyce, Governor,	300	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder,	55	0	0
James Martin, Storekeeper,	44	4	0
Peter O'Sullivan, Schoolmaster,	44	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper,	44	4	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Turnkey,	44	4	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Thompson, *Weaver*,	41	12	0
James O'Hea,	36	8	0
Patrick O'Shea,	33	16	0
Denis Hennessy,	33	16	0
Edward O'Sullivan,	33	16	0
Tobias C. Delmage,	31	4	0
Patrick Lucey,	31	4	0
Thomas Duffey,	31	4	0
Daniel Reardon,	31	4	0
Denis Shea,	31	4	0
Denis Reardon,	31	4	0
David Mulcahy,	31	4	0
John Wade,	31	4	0
William Sweeney, Messenger,	20	16	0
Louisa Renwick, Matron,	50	0	0
Anne Jolly, Sub-Matron,	27	6	0
Kate Saunders, do.,	26	0	0
Elizabeth Delmage, Hospital Nurse,	27	6	0
Catherine Curran, Female Searcher,	20	16	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Since the last inspection, the Roman Catholic Chaplain having resigned, the vacancy thus created, as well as several others in the subordinate staff, caused by resignation, dismissal, or failure on probation, were filled by fresh appointees.

All the interns are supplied with fuel and gas, and (except the Governor and Matron) with clothing, but not with food rations, and receive their salaries weekly, the externs and the Governor being paid monthly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	101	41
Protestant Chaplain,	158	62
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	211	74
Surgeon,	367	141
Apothecary,	365	139

Hospitals.

The hospitals, although airy and of sufficient capacity, are very inconveniently situated. The section allocated to the males is fitted with a water-closet, but not that for the females. There is no fixed bath for the use of either sex; a movable slipper bath, however, is provided.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	Number of deaths.
1861,	117	2,119	5	21 2 9	–
1862,	72	898	3	22 6 4	1
1863,	86	1,272	4	27 17 7	2
1864 (to day of Inspection),	37	490	4	9 13 5	2

Board of Superintendence.

James Morrogh, esq., County High Sheriff.	Daniel Connor, esq.	Daniel Clanchy, esq.
William R. Meade, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	Thomas J. Leahy, esq.
Sampson T. W. French, esq.	John M'Carthy O'Leary, esq.	John Wheeler, esq.
Denham W. J. Norreys, esq.	Richard Longfield, esq.	Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, and assembles with regularity. Contracts and debits, for all sums of and above £3, are discharged by cheques payable to the several parties entitled, the smaller amounts being comprised in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

Since the last inspection the wretched bridewell at Castletown Berehaven has been discontinued, at the instance of the county authorities; and it is to be hoped that the same measure will be extended to many others, which are nearly as defective in point of structure and requirements, in which the numbers confined in the course of the year are of small amount, and which possess already, or are about shortly to be provided with the facilities of railway communication, such as those of Charleville, Dunmanway, Youghal, and Kanturk. The want, moreover, of proper accommodation at Mitchelstown Bridewell renders it wholly unfit for a minor prison.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Kanturk.		Charleville.		Fermoy.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	73	28	34	9	306	146
Of whom were Drunkards, .	20	2	20	2	157	59
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	18	7	7	4	69	26
Of whom were Drunkards, .	–	–	–	–	38	10
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; and direct.		Fortnightly; and direct.		Fortnightly; and direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Correct.		Correct.		*Some illegal.*	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Fair.		Good.		*The day-room chimneys imperfect.*	
Security, . . .	Tolerable.		Improved.		*Unsatisfactory.*	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, *but ill-arranged.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate, *but bedticks worn.*		Adequate, *except sheets.*		Adequate.	
Water—how supplied,	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*Pump frequently dry.*	
Sewerage, . .	Fair.		Fair.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, *but very damp in soft weather.*		Fair.		Fair, *but damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2¾*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£25		£20		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		One prisoner of each sex in custody. Local Board formed. *The Keeper careless, an escape having taken place.*	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Youghal.		Queenstown.		Middleton.		Bandon.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
32	20	212	134	136	31	252	76
2	–	35	54	47	4	47	3
7	–	84	23	26	10	77	18
1	–	12	11	–	–	22	1
Weekly; and direct.		Thrice a-week; and direct.		Fortnightly; and direct.		Weekly; and direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Leakage about to be stanched.		Fair.		Fair.		Fair.	
The plan of the County Surveyor for removing the leak will endanger the security.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		*Quite inadequate for the Keeper, for whom another room ought to be provided.*	
Adequate.		Adequate, *except sheets.*		Adequate, *but blankets thin.*		Adequate.	
None on premises.		By pipes.		A good well on the premises.		*Pump dry.*	
About to be improved.		Fair.		*None, soil cleared through the house.*		*None.*	
Clean and airy, *but damp.*		Clean, and now dry, the south wall having been cemented.		Clean, *but damp in soft weather.*		Satisfactory.	
3*d.* for both sexes.		3*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for males; 2*d.* for females.	
£20		£25		£25		£30	
None.		None.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board formed. A prisoner escaped but was retaken.		No prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board formed.		Local Board formed. One female in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Cork.	Clonakilty.		Skibbereen.		Bantry.	
Bridewells.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	133	47	91	29	91	26
Of whom were Drunkards, .	43	9	–	–	35	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	67	10	29	9	18	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	28	2	8	1	11	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly; and direct.		Weekly; and direct.		Fortnightly; and direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Fair.		Fair.		*Some small repairs required.*	
Security, . .	*An iron bar for the outer gate required.*		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Accommodation, .	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water—how supplied	*None on premises.*		A good well on the premises.		*None on the premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	Tolerable.		Tolerable.		*Imperfect.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, *but damp.*		Clean, *but fearfully damp in moist weather.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½*d.* for both sexes.		3*d.* for males; 2¾*d.* for females.		2¾*d.* for males; 2½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30		£25		£25	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		One male in custody. Local Board formed. The Keeper *was fined £3 for neglect.*		Two males, and one female, in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Danmanway.		Kinsale.		Macroom.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
69	17	65	35	103	33
4	–	16	21	21	3
17	3	5	7	25	4
5	–	3	5	5	–
Fortnightly; and direct.		Weekly; and direct.		Fortnightly; and direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Fair.		Fair.		Improved.	
Very defective.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Wretched.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
None on the premises.		*None on the premises.*		*None on the premises.*	
None.		Improved.		*None.*	
Clean, but damp in soft weather.		Satisfactory.		Clean and airy.	
2½*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for both sexes.	
£20		£20		£25	
None.		None.		Court-keeper.	
No prisoner in custody. *This Bridewell ought at once to be discontinued.*		—		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Mitchelstown.		Mallow.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	101	28	209	81
Of whom were Drunkards,	47	7	58	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	24	3	49	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	1	17	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; and direct.		Weekly; and direct.	
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair.	
Security,	Adequate.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation,	*Bad.*		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Water—how supplied,	*None on the premises.*		By a tank.	
Sewerage,	Fair.		Tolerable.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Fair.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	2½*d.* for both sexes.		2¾*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	*A very defective building.*		Two males in custody. Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol, at Cork—Visited on 16th May, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
,, Further inquiry,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	13	25	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	5	15	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	9	13	–	1	1
In default of Bail,	4	7	11	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	6	10	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	11	14	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Total,	48	56	104	–	2	2

Juveniles.

Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felons, 1 male, above ten and under sixteen years; Convicted Summarily—Vagrants, 1 male, under ten years.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	109	9	Debtors,	34	3
Criminals,	597	772	Criminals,	262	282
Vagrants,	36	36	Vagrants,	24	22
Lunatics,	–	–	Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	741	817	Total,	321	307

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	563	504	Once within the year,	262	213
	Twice ,,	28	65	Twice ,,	11	24
	Thrice ,,	3	21	Thrice ,,	1	7
	Four times ,,	1	9	Four times ,,	–	3
	Five times ,,	–	15	Five times ,,	–	2
	Total,	595	614	Total,	374	249

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	59½	45½	—	58½	47½	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	127		15th Nov.	118		24th April.
Lowest ditto .	64		13th June.	74		19th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	60		19th March.	61		14th April.
Ditto of females,	76		13th Nov.	66		21st April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	34		6th April.	36		18th March.
Ditto of females,	26		7th July.	35		4th March.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 76 | 1862, . 92 | 1863, . 97 | 1864, Day of Inspection, . 104

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 8 | 1862, . 7 | 1863, . 4 | 1864, Day of Inspection, . 3

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1864 :—

25th January, 1857, . .	224	17th February, 1861, . .	134
3rd March, 1858, . .	157	16th February, 1862, . .	124
11th February, 1859, . .	119	15th November, 1863, . .	127
23rd May, 1860, . . .	102	24th April, 1864, ...	118

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the Day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter, . . .	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of Infants, .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or Abandoning Children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Bigamy, ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common), . .	7	1	7	2	3	3	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	4	10	–	7	3	4	1
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty, ...	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other assaults, . . .	–	–	4	2	2	–	3	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	6	2	3	1	–	–	2	–
Robbery, ...	7	4	–	–	–	–	2	–
Larceny, ...	57	60	35	33	9	15	7	12
Receiving stolen goods, . .	3	5	8	–	–	2	–	1
Embezzlement, . . .	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, &c.—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Forgery,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	13	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	6	2	–	1	1
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3
Convicted by Magistrates—								
Petty Larceny,	32	41	51	57	22	17	4	9
Disturbing the peace, disorderly assaults, &c.,	277	363	413	653	176	227	11	24
Vagrancy,	49	36	35	36	24	22	–	3
Lunacy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Debt,	85	5	109	9	34	3	6	2
Remanded for further examination;	61	12	51	15	30	10	2	–
Total,	622	535	741	817	321	307	48	56

Averages in the years—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Males,	45	55	59	58
Females,	40	39	45	47

Upon an analysis of the above schedules we do not discover, either with regard to the magnitude, or to the character of crime, any matters demanding special observation; the inmates of the prison, moreover, being in a great measure derived from the classes, which resort to a large city from various quarters of the country. Further, when we examine the averages during the last three years, the fluctuations are not considerable; the males, however, exhibiting a more rapid rise, than the females. Among the prisoners of the former sex in custody at my inspection, I found some undergoing long terms of imprisonment for assaults and larcenies, while of the females, as is ordinarily the case in similar populations, petty pilferers and prostitutes, constitute the majority. Juvenile offenders are comparatively rare; sixteen only, two of whom (both males) were transferred to reformatories, having been committed since the beginning of the year. There were happily no lunatics in charge, but there were two "returned convicts" (one of each sex) ascertained to be such.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	6	5	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	6	9	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	22	8	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	36	54	Lavatories,	9	9
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	9	6
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Water-closets,	10	10
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
Workshops,	1	2	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–
Worksheds,	1	2			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	144	70	Shirts,	44	95	Caps,	52	125
Sheets, pairs of,	144	22	Jackets,	38	81	Shifts,	52	47
Rugs,	144	78	Vests,	38	49	Gowns,	52	46
Bed-ticks,	144	59	Trowsers,	38	48	Petticoats,	52	48
			Caps,	40	36	Shoes & Clogs, pairs of,	52	23
			Clogs, pairs of,	38	37			

I found the prison throughout in a very creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline, in sound repair, secure, and amply supplied with water. The ventilation also, and the sewerage are effective, and the clothing and bedding, &c., were sufficient for the requirements of the season; there being a large stock of new blankets in store, and almost every other article of use and personal wear being manufactured within the walls.

Since the last inspection no alteration has taken place, except the fitting of a drying-room in connexion with the laundry; and it is in contemplation to furnish some of the male cells, which are artificially heated, with bells, but not with tell-tale plates. The many defects enumerated in my former reports, and in those of my colleague, remain unremedied; and I would therefore most earnestly urge the local authorities to complete the improvements, which they have already initiated; several of the requirements of modern discipline having been already provided, and a considerable approximation in some particulars having been made towards the establishment of the system of "individual separation." The moral and reformatory advantages of this system have been so thoroughly tested by experience, and so strongly advocated by all those, who have devoted their attention to this vital subject, that the select committee of the House of Lords, which reported in the last session of Parliament on the condition and discipline of the prisons of England and Wales, laid it down as a basis of future legislation, that the Treasury allowance, *i. e.*, the sums repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners, *should be absolutely withheld from all gaols, the authorities of which should neglect or refuse to make the necessary preparation for the enforcement of this form of administration.* The sums contributed are recorded below, and hereafter will probably be increased in amount, if, as is expected, longer periods of imprisonment in the County and Borough Gaols should be substituted for the shorter terms of *penal servitude* hitherto awarded, and now abolished. Under these circumstances, I venture again to suggest the policy of anticipating legislative compulsion, and of retaining this important subsidy.*

The Governor and the deputy attend the lock-up; and a night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation, without, however, the indispensable check upon their vigilance and regularity, which is furnished by tell-tale clocks, placed in opposite quarters of the building. The record of the punishments, all of which during the present year were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed at each meeting.

* Since the above was in type, I regret to state that a presentment for the sum of £300, for erecting a heating apparatus, applicable to three wings of the female prison, has been rejected.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Numbers sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	9	7	Solitary confinement,	1	4
Whipping,	5	–	Whipping,	1	–
Total,	14	7	Total,	2	4

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells and stoppage of diet,	123	84	Dark or refractory cells and stoppage of diet,	41	25
Other punishments,	–	–	Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	123	84	Total,	41	25

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	14	Cleaning Prison,	9
Cleaning Prison,	9		
Total,	23	Total,	9

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and winding,	4	Picking oakum,	25
Shoe and clog making,	2	Sewing, making, and repairing prison clothing,	4
Mat-making,	3	Carding and spinning,	4
Carpentry and smithwork,	2		
Tailoring,	1		
Stone-breaking,	5		
Picking oakum,	4		
Total,	21	Total,	33

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	23	9
Industrial labour,	21	33
Sick,	–	2
Debtors (unemployed),	4	2
At school,	–	10
Total in custody,	48	56

The amount of "hard labour" fulfilled in this prison is inconsiderable, the power of the tread-wheel being applied only to the grinding of corn, as water is supplied by pipes. Industrial employment is actively carried out, both in manufacturing, and in making up raw material—three of the turnkeys being weavers, one of whom, moreover, has a general aptitude for laying out and superintending the several works. Remunerative returns are derived chiefly from oakum-picking, mat-making, and stone-breaking.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £24 1*s.* 7*d.* | 1862, . £30 8*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £33 2*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	114	33	57	34
Average daily number of pupils,	15	7	15	6

School-hours.—Males—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M. Females—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

The males, among whom I found some creditable instances of proficiency, are instructed daily by a teacher, trained under the National Board of Education, but the schools are not in connexion with that institution. The females are taught by the sub-matron, who has had some experience in tuition, but the terms of imprisonment ordinarily awarded to prisoners of this sex being shorter, less progress is attained. The approved form of registry is in use, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their observations.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—1st Class—Males, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 2 pints milk.

Breakfast.—2nd Class.—Females, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner.—12 oz. brown bread, 1½ pints milk.

Breakfast.—3rd Class—Males and Females, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of oatmeal soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

All classes of prisoners committed for one month and under get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, for dinner; and all classes of prisoners get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, for dinner, two alternate days in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1*s.* 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £6 17*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 8*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2⅞*d.* | 1862, . 2⅝*d.* | 1863, . 2½*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, their comments being made in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General. I tasted the bread and stirabout, and found both to be of unexceptionable quality.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains are provided with journals, but the latter do not severally specify the duties performed, which are entered in a *general* duty book. The 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic. contemplates a complete record to be kept by each Chaplain of the several denominations. The hospital book, also, is not of the approved form, and fails to show at a glance the date of admission and discharge of the patients; the other books, registries, &c., are kept with laudable care.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, .. £1,858 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £2,151 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £1,887 8*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £20 8*s.* 5½*d.* | 1862, . £20 17*s.* 9¾*d.* | 1863, . £17 19*s.* 6¼*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years

1861, . £254 7*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £266 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £216 7*s.* 7*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. John A. Barry, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	55	0	0
Wm. T. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
S. E. Kemp, Schoolmistress,	26	0	0
Resident.			
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	72	4	0
Cornelius O'Leary, Schoolmaster,	37	12	0
Turnkeys. John Stanley,	39	0	0
Turnkeys. George Furlong, *Weaver*,	45	0	0
Turnkeys. John Barry, *Weaver*,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. John Radford,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. William Barrett, *Weaver*,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. Daniel M'Mahon,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. John Fahy,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. Richard Cotter,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. Denis Mahony,	31	4	0
Margaret Kelleher, Matron,	39	0	0
Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron,	29	18	0
Elizabeth Radford, Nurse,	27	6	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher,	5	0	0

Since the last inspection a vacancy, created by the resignation of a turnkey, has been filled by the appointment of a successor. The Governor reported favourably of the general conduct of the staff. All the extern officers receive their salaries monthly, and the interns weekly. None of the latter are supplied with food-rations; but the turnkeys are provided with uniforms and firearms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	156	64
Protestant Chaplain,	164	58
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	161	57
Surgeon,	368	137
Apothecary,	115	33

Hospitals.

The quarters assigned to the sick of both sexes are commodious, and there is one water-closet attached to each department, and a fixed bath common to both. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been very satisfactory.

	No. admitted into Hospital.	No. of Days therein.	Average daily No.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1861,	53	660	2	10	14	6	–
1862,	107	1,876	5	13	7	4	1
1863,	107	1,202	3	17	8	9	2
1864 (to day of Inspection),	45	299	2	2	3	2	2

Board of Superintendence.

John F. Maguire, esq., M.P., J.P., Mayor.	John W. Clery, esq., J.P.	Robert Scott, esq.
Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P.	Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P.	Isaac Julian, esq.
Henry L. Young, esq., J.P.	Thomas Jameson, esq., Alderman.	Thomas Burrows, esq., T.C.
Daniel F. Leahy, esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.	James Hegarty, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, when the liabilities are discharged by means of an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, instead of by the ordinary and preferable mode of drafts in favour of each creditor severally. Hitherto the Board has assembled at the Bridewell, but henceforth it is appointed to meet once in each quarter at the Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

I found this building, which I have always visited, although I am not bound *officially* to inspect and report upon it, in as good order as is consistent with the very low class, to which the majority of inmates belongs, and I annex tables which show the numbers committed and the expenditure, during a long series of years. I regretted to learn that a considerable increase of drunkenness has taken place in the course of the present year.

Years.	Number Committed.	Average Daily.	Salaries.	Turnkeys' Clothing.	Food.	Fuel.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	11,317	40	259 7 8	13 17 8	129 3 10	28 6 0
1855	8,596	30	291 10 10	28 13 0	99 10 5	41 16 7
1856	8,436	30	284 18 0	19 14 0	89 12 9	34 7 6
1857	7,584	28	287 17 6	25 11 6	67 13 0	23 1 6
1858	6,284	24	285 19 6	23 11 4	44 14 8	30 6 2
1859	6,559	24	294 12 0	17 3 0	43 15 7	20 10 0
1860	5,272	20	309 18 0	24 1 4	42 12 4	27 2 1
1861	4,639	18	334 13 10	20 7 3	50 19 0	21 11 3
1862	5,043	20	339 5 6	26 10 6	48 6 5	26 0 10
1863	4,849	20	326 8 6	16 11 0	41 10 9	22 19 8

Years.	Candles.	Gas.	Transmitting Paupers.	Straw.	Furniture and Bedding.	Printing and Stationery.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	3 1 9	14 11 5	137 17 9	2 11 6	13 15 0	5 1 1
1855	2 19 10	13 1 1	87 3 3	3 18 2	16 5 8	3 2 8
1856	2 6 10	14 4 4	90 18 1	3 1 2	2 7 9	4 3 7
1857	3 0 6	10 0 5	47 15 0	5 5 3	2 16 9	6 9 9
1858	2 19 6	9 0 1	39 19 5	2 8 3	0 12 8	5 9 4
1859	2 10 5	16 14 5	17 13 1	1 10 11	15 9 7	5 1 8
1860	1 5 6	14 7 8	10 15 4	5 1 1	0 19 9	6 13 0
1861	1 5 6	16 1 9	2 12 3	—	2 15 10	4 18 10
1862	0 13 6	26 13 4	2 4 5	—	11 6 11	7 5 11
1863	0 16 11	19 4 10	1 7 11	—	10 15 2	3 16 2

Years.	Repairs.	Conveying Prisoners to Gaol	Pipe Water.	Medicines.	Sundries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	7 16 1	—	—	3 13 2	1 2 4	635 7 3
1855	17 1 2	—	—	3 3 6	5 13 3	614 0 1
1856	5 4 2	—	—	1 15 2	1 3 6	556 19 10
1857	5 12 3	—	—	5 11 2	4 0 5	494 15 0
1858	45 3 9	—	—	4 15 10	0 14 6	520 12 7
1859	27 17 0	—	—	5 12 5	0 18 6	492 17 1
1860	11 0 1	32 15 0	6 6 0	2 11 9	0 15 0	496 6 11
1861	16 10 6	30 19 6	4 4 0	5 17 10	0 6 6	513 3 10
1862	34 5 0	40 17 6	4 4 0	6 7 10	12 4 0	586 5 8
1863	6 3 6	35 9 4	4 4 0	9 13 4	2 8 1	501 9 2

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED 20TH OCTOBER, 1864.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	–	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	12	7	19	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	1	–	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	18	8	26	1	1	2
Total,	46	24	70	4	3	7

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 49 | 1862, . 128 | 1863, . 72 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 70

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861 . – | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	6	2	–	–	5	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	5	–	6	–	4	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	80	7	23	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	27	1	2	–	4	–	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other assaults,	105	37	116	31	77	27	2	2
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	16	3	6	–	3	–
Larceny,	50	48	55	43	41	23	8	8
Receiving stolen goods,	1	3	1	1	4	3	–	1
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	20	9	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	12	1	3	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	15	17	12	11	6	6	1	1
Revenue offences,	3	–	7	2	11	4	–	1
Refusing to prosecute,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Breach of the Lord's Day,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Detaining post letters,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	4	8	1	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Against property, without violence,	28	14	22	11	49	8	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	7	19	2	11	5	27	–	–
Vagrancy,	6	10	2	1	8	5	–	1
Drunkenness,	12	9	10	7	17	9	2	–
Lunacy,	19	8	18	4	15	14	18	8
Debt,	33	1	28	–	17	2	1	2
Remanded for further examination,	12	–	9	1	5	1	–	–
Total,	438	183	377	149	296	136	46	24

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.	M.	F.	*From* 1*st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	28	–	Debtors,	17	2
Criminals,	319	137	Criminals,	239	106
Vagrants,	2	1	Vagrants,	8	5
Drunkards,	10	7	Drunkards,	17	9
Lunatics,	18	4	Lunatics,	15	14
Total,	377	149	Total,	296	136

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	340	106	Once within the year,	253	112
	Twice „	3	9	Twice „	12	5
	Thrice „	1	4	Thrice „	–	4
	Four times „	–	2	Four times „	–	–
	Five times „	–	1	Five times „	–	–
	Total,	344	122	Total,	266	121

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	61	19	—	61	20	—
Highest number at any one time,	111		17th June.	100		26th June.
Lowest ditto,	71		12th May.	70		2nd August.
Highest number of males at any one time,	84		30th Jan.	80		2nd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	34		17th June.	32		8th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	52		16th May.	45		18th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	8		17th Oct.	8		1st January.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

6th March, 1857,	80	21st December, 1861,	80
27th February, 1858,	72	21st November, 1862,	146
23rd October, 1859,	82	17th June, 1863,	111
21st January, 1860,	88	26th June, 1864,	100

An examination of the foregoing schedules, and a comparison of the daily averages for the subjoined periods, the figures of which stand thus, viz.:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864 (nine months).
Males,	33	56	61	61
Females,	24	23	19	20

lead us to the conclusion that during 1863 and 1864 there has been no variation, but that there is a considerable excess in the males over 1861, while the females, on the other hand, exhibit a slight tendency to decline. There were no juveniles nor returned convicts in custody; but since the beginning of the year 11 males and 2 females under the first category were committed here, 1 of the latter sex having been transmitted to a reformatory; and, under the second, one well-known criminal, who was very recently discharged hence, was almost immediately apprehended for a fresh offence, and lodged in Ennis Gaol. I lament, however, to state, that although there is an asylum at Ballinasloe, the proportion here of lunatics—the most unfit inmates of an institution designed for *penal* repression—is such, as to paralyze the whole system of administration, there being no less than 18 males and 8 females in charge. I admit that there is every disposition on the part of the authorities, by providing a generous diet, to ameliorate the condition of the insane; but the absence of adequate accommodation, and of proper appliances, and of trained attendance suitable to their

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

disease, affects most injuriously the chances of recovery, while it withdraws from discipline the sane, who are employed in the disgusting and sometimes dangerous service of supervision—a service, which can be intrusted only to such, as *volunteer* to undertake it. Thus I found two prostitutes engaged in this duty, and associated with other sane prisoners of this sex. The Board I understand to be favourable to the erection of sheds in the exercising yard, so as to be available in wet weather; and I trust that their intention may be carried into effect.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshop,	1	–
Yards,	4	3	Worksheds,	1	13
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchen,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Store Rooms,	4	3
			Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	5	–	Lavatories,	4	–
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	4	Privies,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	12	Water-closets,	4	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	231	53	Shirts,	155	–	Caps,	32	–
Sheets, pairs of,	132	33	Jackets,	82	4	Shifts,	74	–
Rugs,	152	31	Vests,	78	6	Gowns,	49	–
Hammocks or Cots,	170	52	Trowsers,	60	0	Petticoats,	29	–
Bed-ticks,	236	46	Caps,	62	–	Stockings, pairs of,	61	15
			Shoes, pairs of,	63	–	Shoes, pairs of,	44	–

I found the prison throughout as clean and orderly, as the presence of the class, which I have described, would permit. The sewerage is effective, and the ordinary supply of water is ample; but some inconvenience from the almost unprecedented drought of the summer was experienced here. The stock of bedding, &c., and prison clothing was rather deficient, the blankets being thin and worn, and the trowsers and shoes for the males being adequate only for the average, and not for the higher aggregate of those confined here during this year. The building was in good repair, free from such damp, as is caused by leakage, secure, except in the hospital, and well ventilated. Since the last inspection the only alterations or improvements, which have taken place are, firstly, the providing the Governor with a master key, and the furnishing of three private doors with silent locks, in order to enable him to make, without notice, an unexpected circuit of the prison at uncertain hours; and, secondly, the addition of compartments and steps to the tread-wheel, the latter forming relief stalls. In other respects the evils detailed in former reports remain uncorrected. There is but one building and yard assigned to master and pauper debtors in common, although the Prisons Act is stringent in prescribing a division; and there is no water-closet attached to this section. On the other hand, the female debtors are without any marshalsea; and of the two of this class confined here, I find that one was transferred to the hospital, and the other was located in the *criminal* quarter, and exercised from time to time in the open space fronting the Governor's house. The want also of reception-rooms for both sexes, of a suitable laundry, drying-room, and kitchen, and of covered lavatories (except in the male

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

department), still demands notice. The males are subjected to individual separation by night and day, except in chapel, at school, and when engaged at the hand-pump; but this form of discipline is necessarily suspended in the case of the lunatics, and their caretakers. The females, on the other hand, are now, in consequence of the large intermixture of the insane, merely placed in two divisions, without reference to the offences, of which they have been convicted, or with which they are charged, so that the less guilty are constantly exposed to contaminating association. The whole condition, indeed, of the department allocated to prisoners of this sex, unprovided as it is with fitting cellular accommodation and other requisites, has been so frequently the subject of condemnatory reports on the part of successive Inspectors-General and of the Committee nominated by the Grand Jury, that I cannot refrain from expressing once more the hope that the county authorities will be induced to revise their decision, and to adopt the measure, which undoubtedly would secure an easy and economical remedy for all the defects enumerated—viz., the amalgamation of the county and town prisons—an amalgamation, which has already been successfully carried into effect in the cases of the counties and cities of Kilkenny and Waterford.

I would, moreover, urge, as I have already done in my report upon the town gaol, in furtherance of this reconsideration, the probability of legislative interference for the *enforcement* of individual separation. The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the condition and discipline of the gaols of England and Wales having recommended as one of the bases of future enactment, that the Treasury allowance—*i.e.*, the sum repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners—*should be absolutely withheld from all gaols the authorities of which should neglect or refuse to make provision for this form of discipline*, I would point out the importance of retaining this large subsidy, the amounts of which are given in detail below.

The lock-up is attended by the head turnkey, and a night patrol is maintained by a watchman temporarily acting, pending the selection of a turnkey in succession to one transferred to the bridewell at Woodford. There are no tell-tale clocks in action to ascertain the vigilance and regularity of the patrol, which does not extend to the male building—a non-compliance with the 4th section of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, of greater importance, inasmuch as a facility in the transmission of sound, and consequently in communication, exists here, the cells not having been originally designed for the system of "individual separation," but adapted to it very recently.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–
Stoppage of Diet,	32	7	Stoppage of Diet,	12	2

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to, and signed by the Chairman of the Board at each meeting, amounted to 14 (some of them being inflicted upon the same individual), were all awarded by the authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Teasing cocoa-fibre, ... 16 males.
Cooking, ... 5 females.

x 2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

Weaving,	1 male.
Tailoring,	1 ,,
Shoemaking,	1 ,,
Total,	3 ,,

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	16	5
Industrial labour,	3	–
Sick,	4	3
Unemployed,	1	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Lunatics,	17	7
Attending lunatics,	3	3
Nursing.	–	3
Total in custody,	46	24

Both branches of labour were very imperfectly represented at the period of my inspection; the tread-wheel which, however, is frequently applied to bone-crushing, being unemployed. Frieze is manufactured here, and the prison clothing is made up within the walls, as are also brushes and mats, but not with sufficient skill to command the extern market. One only of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman—viz, a weaver.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £17 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1862, . £38 11*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £35 7*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	97	–	53	–
Average daily number of pupils,	18	–	18	–

School hours.—Males—7 A.M. to 8·45 A.M.; 10 A.M. to 12 noon; 1·30 P.M. to 2·45 P.M.; 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The males are taught daily at the hours specified, by a master, lately appointed, who was not trained under the National Board, although the school is in connexion with that institution. The Inspector reports favourably, as far as he was able to form his opinion, stating that "the teacher appears to inculcate carefully and successfully the branches most useful to the classes of persons with whom he has to deal, and they to receive his instructions with avidity." The Roman Catholic Chaplain visits occasionally, nearly the whole of the prisoners belonging to his communion.

I lament to repeat, the omission having been the subject of comment in former reports, that *no educational instruction whatever is given to the females.*

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—4 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—3½ lbs. potatoes and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Prisoners under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—3 lbs. potatoes and ½ pint sweet milk. Supper—1 lb. potatoes and ⅜ pint sweet milk.

Gruel substituted for milk two days in the week, at intervals; and every day for prisoners not exceeding one calendar month's imprisonment.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 4¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; potatoes, per stone (16 lbs.), 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coals, per ton, £1 4*s.*; turf, per box (statute), 10½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; candles (moulds), per lb. 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt. £1 3*s.* 4*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2·8*d.* | 1862, . 2·3*d.* | 1863, . 2·24*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners with respect to the diet, which is regularly examined by the Chaplains, and rarely excepted to. The inspection of provisions, however, which is a distinct and special duty, ought to be recorded in a separate book, framed in the tabular form, recommended by the Inspectors-General, and almost universally adopted, showing as it does the opinion of the inspecting Chaplain upon each item of food.

Books and Accounts.

Nearly all the books and forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, are kept. The "Extra Diet Book," however, is not sufficiently certified; and I would again point out that the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, is not complied with here, as the mere entry of the mixed functions, which are attached to the office of Chaplain, in a general and common "Duty Book" cannot be considered as fulfilling the requirement of keeping separate journals.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years: —

1861, . £1,898 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1862, . £1,956 16*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £1,923 10*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £33 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £24 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £22 7*s.* 4*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years —

1861, . £126 12*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £221 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £219 10*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	10
Same, Protestant Chaplain.	46	3	0
Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8
Charles Forde, Head Turnkey,	50	0	0
Francis M'Donagh, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys,	Thos. Hogan, *Weaver*,	40	0	0
	Martin Browne,	37	10	0
	Peter Finnerty,	35	0	0
	Martin M'Cormack,	35	0	0
	Patrick Smith,	35	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,		30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,		20	0	0
Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,		12	0	0

Since the last inspection an appointment has taken place to the office of schoolmaster, the former one having died. A discovery having been made that some of the turnkeys had been engaged in corrupt dealings with a convicted prisoner, a notorious pickpocket, they were dismissed by the Board; and one other, having been, it is presumed, involved in the same practices, suddenly quitted the prison. The Governor, upon my inquiry, professed himself satisfied with the general conduct of their successors. The externs receive their salaries quarterly, and the interns monthly. None of the latter are supplied with food rations; but the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway. Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	214	167
Protestant Chaplain,	170	153
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	251	203
Surgeon,	120	114

Hospital.

The hospital buildings are cleanly and airy, but unprovided with baths and water-closets. No epidemic disease had prevailed, and the sanitary condition of the prisoners was satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861,	120	2,770	7·6	7 14 6	2
1862,	132	3,531	9·7	12 18 5	—
1863,	93	3,785	10·3	2 17 9	*4
1864 (to day of Inspection),	75	3,597	12·2	—	3

Board of Superintendence.

Randal E. L. Athy, esq.	Sir T. J. Burke, bart., M.P.	Denis Kirwan, esq.
Andrew W. Blake, esq.	John H. Blakeney, esq.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.
Francis Blake, esq.	Wm. H. Gregory, esq., M.P.	Anthony O'Flaherty, esq.
Robert Bodkin, esq.	Pierce Joyce, esq.	Stephen Roche, esq. (*died*).

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of business, and for the examination of gaol books, &c.

The settlement of accounts, which are carefully prepared, takes place quarterly, the form of payment being by cheques signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor, and the final audit at the Assizes being reserved for a finance committee nominated by the Grand Jury.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular synopsis of the bridewells of the county is summarized from the report books of the Inspector-General, and of the Local Inspector, at their several visits. A reference to those of Eyrecourt and Woodford will sustain fully the repeatedly urged recommendation of the Inspectors-General and the Committee of the Grand Jury, that these wretched buildings, which stand in localities where no *criminal* sessions are held, which have fallen into disrepair, and in which a mere handful of prisoners is confined during the course of the year, should be abolished by the Executive upon due memorial. Indeed the inutility of that of Woodford appears to have been so thoroughly recognised, that, the bridewell-keeper having absconded, many months were allowed to elapse before the Board moved in the appointment of a successor.

* Including a child of a female prisoner, aged five months.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

	Gort.		Oughterard.		Clifden.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	71	31	90	24	58	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	33	8	2	–	13	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	16	7	18	12	8	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	6	–	–	2	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly; *long delays in transmission.*	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Yards still in grass; a slight leak in the roof; the chimney of the keeper's kitchen still smokes.*		Now good.		Good.	
Security,	Improved.		Adequate.		*Inadequate for females.*	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		*Insufficient for keeper.*		*Inadequate for keeper.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Sheets deficient; some bed-ticks and blankets much worn.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	Pump on the premises.		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage,	Tolerable.		Good.		Effective.	
Cleanness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Fairly clean, *but very damp in moist weather.*		Tolerable.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		4*d.* for both sexes.		3*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£26 0 0		£18 19 3		£27 9 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-house keeper.		None.	
Remarks,	*No Auxiliary Board formed.* No prisoners in custody.		—		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

	Woodford.		Loughrea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	16	13	149	67
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	2	26	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	9	3	32	17
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	2	8	2
Petty Sessions, and Transmittals,	Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Miserable.*		Undergoing repairs.	
Security,	*Insufficient.*		Fair.	
Accommodation,	*One cell only for each sex; no day-room.*		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Insufficient.*		*Sheets deficient; tables and block-seats required for day-rooms, and chamber utensils for cells.*	
Water,	*None on premises.*		From the lake, and a pump in the adjoining court-house.	
Sewerage,	*Defective.*		Fair.	
Cleanness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	*Defective.*		Clean.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		3¾*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£18 9 3		£27 9 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	—		Court-house keeper.	
Remarks,	—		Former keeper dismissed. *No Auxiliary Board.* No prisoners in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Tuam.		Ballinasloe.		Eyrecourt.		Portumna.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
126	109	178	68	13	8	91	12
21	11	70	10	4	–	60	5
24	11	29	16	6	2	11	1
8	–	12	4	–	–	8	1
Fortnightly. *Occasional delay in transmittal.*		Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Fair.		Fair; *kitchen chimney rather smoky.*		*Several repairs required.*		Good.	
Improved, *but still inadequate.*		Improved.		*Imperfect from the lowness of the walls and the badness of the locks.*		Sufficient.	
Adequate.		Sufficient.		Tolerable.		Adequate.	
Sufficient; *but blankets thin and worn.*		*Sheets deficient; some blankets moth-eaten; some tins and spoons required.*		*Some sheets deficient, and bedding for one female cell.*		*Sheets deficient, and some bed-ticks old.*	
By a pump, now effective, but which failed in the drought.		Pump effective now, *but failed during the drought.*		*None on premises.*		Pump now effective.	
Soil cleared through the building.		Cess-pools clean.		*None; cess-pools only.*		Cess-pools clearable from the outside.	
Clean; but damp in soft weather.		Clean; *but damp in moist weather.*		*Very damp in rainy weather.*		Clean; *but damp in moist weather.*	
3½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		3¾*d.* for both sexes.	
£18 9 0		£18 9 3		£18 9 3		£18 9 3	
Court-house keeper.		Court-keeper.		Clerk of the church.		Court-house keeper.	
No prisoners in custody. *No Auxiliary Board.*		One male in custody. *No Local Auxiliary Board.*		No prisoners in custody. *No Local Auxiliary Board.*		An escape having taken place from this bridewell, the keeper, upon inquiry, was exonerated from the charge of culpable neglect. No prisoner in custody. *No Local Board formed.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED ON THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1864.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Total,	12	6	18	1	–	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 32 | 1862, . 53 | 1863, . 35 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 18

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . 19 | 1863, . 3 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . –

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	36	8	32	15	33	10	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	24	16	22	18	8	16	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	13	6	12	2	2	1	2	2
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	14	3	8	10	5	17	–	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	12	7	20	6	8	8	–	–
Military and naval offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	4	8	–	5	2	1	–
Revenue offences,	1	1	6	2	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	6	–	9	–	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	15	11	13	8	8	9	–	–
Not specified above,	47	18	50	25	50	28	1	–
Vagrancy,	17	30	26	34	7	18	–	–
Drunkenness,	110	111	82	106	55	62	–	–
Lunacy,	4	5	2	–	4	3	6	2
Debt,	15	1	12	4	10	2	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total,	330	224	314	231	199	176	12	6

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1863.	M.	F.	*From* 1st *January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	4	Debtors,	10	2
Criminals,	192	87	Criminals,	123	91
Vagrants,	26	34	Vagrants,	7	18
Drunkards,	82	106	Drunkards,	55	62
Lunatics,	2	–	Lunatics,	4	3
Total,	314	231	Total,	199	176

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

	From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1863.	M.	F.		*From* 1st *January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	242	118	Committed	Once within the year,	163	121
	Twice ,,	13	8		Twice ,,	8	6
	Thrice ,,	6	3		Thrice ,,	–	5
	Four times ,,	4	2		Four times ,,	1	2
	Five times ,,	–	2		Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	3		Six times ,,	1	3
	Seven times ,,	–	2		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	2		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	2		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Total,	265	142		Total,	173	137

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	22·42	10·34	—	17·02	11·4	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	71		24th May.	52		26th&31stJan.
Lowest ditto, .	22		4th January.	17		20th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	46		24th May.	30		26th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	25		24th May.	23		1st Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	15		6th October.	9		14th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	4		4th Sept.	4		1st April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

27th July, 1857, . . .	68	9th August, 1861, . . .	43
24th July, 1858, . . .	50	7th August, 1862, . . .	57
13th November, 1859, . .	75	24th May, 1863, . . .	71
6th July, 1860, . . .	51	26th and 31st January, 1864, .	52

Upon examining the prison records, and upon comparing the above tables with those prepared for the three preceding years, we arrive at the conclusion that no remarkable difference has arisen in them with respect to the amount or quality of crime.

The daily averages of the males during these periods exhibit some slight fluctuations, but those of the females present a singular uniformity, the figures standing thus, to the exclusion of fractions:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864 (first nine months).
Males, ...	17	14	22	17
Females, . . .	10	10	10	10

Among the males in custody no offences of great magnitude were to be found, except one case of burglary, for which a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment had been awarded; while among the females the schedule of the aggregate of drunkards, and of the constant re-committals, *i.e.*, the recurrence of the same individuals to gaol, show the disorderly and degraded class, from which the inmates of this sex are derived.

There was 1 returned convict (a female) in charge, but no juvenile. Since the 1st of January 12 males and 1 female coming within this category have been committed here, none of whom were transferred to Reformatories.

Under the head of lunatics, on the other hand, I lament to state that no less than 8 (6 males and 2 females) were confined here, to the utter subversion of all discipline: it being impossible to fulfil sentences of hard labour, to maintain industrial employment, and school-teaching, or to observe even the meagre, and imperfect classification, which is carried out at other times. Some relief, however, was about to be obtained by the removal of 2 males and 1 female to the asylum.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Hospital Rooms,	2	–
Yards,	6	2	Chapel,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	3	School Room,	1	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Kitchen,	1	–
			Bakery,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells of larger size,	4	7	Bath,	One.	
Single Cells of smaller size,	24	–	Privies,	8	3
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	2	7	Tread-wheel,	1	–
No. of beds in such rooms,	–	12			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	102	38	Shirts,	9	38	Shifts,	3	49
Sheets, pairs of,	68	5	Jackets,	9	43	Gowns,	3	37
Bed-ticks,	68	13	Vests,	9	46	Petticoats,	6	52
			Trowsers,	9	56	Shoes, pairs of,	2	17
			Caps,	9	56			
			Shoes, pairs of,	9	31			

I found the building at my inspection very clean, and as orderly, as was consistent with the fearful pressure of the insane; in sound repair (except in the roof of the chapel, for renewing which a presentment had passed), and free from damp, except that caused by the humidity lying in this wet climate on the surface of the limestone. The locks are in a very insecure condition.

There is a good well on the premises, from which an ample supply of water for drinking can always be procured; but, as the treadwheel, by which it is raised for other purposes, including the flushing of the sewers, is not in operation, from want of power to work it, considerable inconvenience is experienced; the use of the bath, for instance, being discontinued, except when medically directed. The stock of bedding, &c., was tolerable, but the blankets were thin and much worn, and (no rugs being given) inadequate for warmth in cells, which are not artificially heated, and are chilly from moisture clinging to the walls. There was further a deficiency of sheets, of shirting, and of jackets for females; but an order for providing them had been issued. The trowsers also for the male prisoners were nearly worn out.

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation, and consequently the defects so frequently detailed in former reports remain unremedied—viz., the want of reception-rooms for both sexes, of due requirements in the hospital, of a proper marshalsea for males, and of any for females (the mistress debtor, whom I found here, being placed in the hospital), of a laundry, and a drying-room; so that the prison clothes, &c., are badly washed and imperfectly dried. There are, moreover, neither work-rooms, nor school-rooms, nor water-closets, nor covered lavatories, and there is but one bath.

These evils could, as has been repeatedly urged, be easily and at a moderate outlay obviated by an amalgamation of this prison with that of the county, which adjoins it; and I am bound to observe that the Inspectors-General have received from the authorities of the town the assurance of *their* desire to carry into effect the proposed design, but of their inability to induce those of the county to co-operate for this object. Under these circumstances, it remains only to look forward to legislative interference for the solution of the difficulty; a solution

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

which, I trust, is not far distant. The Select Committee of the House of Lords, which reported in 1863 on the condition and discipline of the gaols of England and Wales, laid down as one of the bases of legislation, in reference to uniform improvement, that the Treasury allowance, *i.e.*, the sums (the amount of which appears below) repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, *should be absolutely withheld from all gaols not administered on the system of individual cellular separation*, the efficiency of which has been proved by the experience of many years in the best ordered institutions of this kingdom, of Great Britain, and of France, Germany, and Belgium.

The Governor or the head-turnkey attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation (the head-turnkey however being exempted from this duty), without the indispensable check of tell-tale clocks, so as to ascertain their vigilance, and the regularity of their circuits.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet,	19	20	Stoppage of Diet,	13	1
Other Punishments,	1	–	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	20	20	Total,	13	1

The punishments inflicted since the 1st of January were all awarded by the Governor, but the record of them is not submitted to and signed by the Chairman at the meetings of the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Teasing oakum, ... 2 females,

Industrial Labour.

Teasing oakum,	1 male.
Platting coir yarn,	1 ,,
Total,	2 ,,

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	–	2
Industrial labour,	2	–
Sick,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Lunatics,	6	2
Caring lunatics,	2	1
Total in custody,	12	6

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £18 0*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £43 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £31 5*s.* 3*d.*

Both departments of labour were necessarily reduced to a nullity at the period of my inspection, there being but 4 persons, 2 of each sex, available for this service, after deducting the lunatics and their sane attendants, the debtors, and the sick. Under more favourable circumstances some remunerative return is obtained from the manufacture of mats and brushes, and from teasing oakum, but chiefly from the latter. *None of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	64	–	28	–
Average daily number of pupils,	4·6	–	6	–

School-hours.—Males—from 10 to 12 o'clock, A.M.

The same obstruction applied to educational, as to industrial training, at the above date. The males are ordinarily schooled for two hours daily by a teacher lately appointed, a probationer under the National Board, who is to undergo the prescribed examination at next Easter. The approved form of registry is in force; but some requisites suggested by the District Inspector of the National Schools had not been procured. *I lament to repeat that no provision whatever is made for the secular instruction of the females.*

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

N.B.—Male and female adults whose imprisonment does not exceed a month, instead of milk receive—the males 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, and the females ¾ pint.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 4¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per box, 11¼*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.* 4*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2·09*d.* | 1862, . 2·11*d.* | 1863, . 1·75*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners with respect to the food. I tasted the bread and the milk; the former, which is made of Indian meal and seconds flour, was tolerably good, and the latter, though rather thin and poor, was sweet in flavour. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, but do not follow the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, in which an opinion of each item of consumption is recorded, and which ought to be forthwith adopted.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are duly provided with journals, but the Chaplains merely with a book common to both, in which all matters connected with their duties are entered, and which can scarcely be considered to comply with the intention of the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68. Almost all the forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors General, are observed here; and the several registries and books embracing the details of consumption and expenditure are kept with laudable care and clearness by the Governor—a very zealous and efficient officer, who deserves additional credit for his conduct, placed as he is in a position of great difficulty and discouragement.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £713 12*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £753 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £766 16*s.* 0*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £26 15*s.* 11*d.* | 1862, . £24 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £22 7*s.* 1*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1861. . £51 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £68 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £75 17*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Robert J. Ievers, Local Inspector, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	50	0	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	56	0	0
Thomas Prendergast, Schoolmaster, . . .	12	0	0
Resident.			
James Marshall, Governor, .	138	9	0
Timothy Caulfield, Head Turnkey, ...	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Reilly, . .	26	0	0
Turnkeys. Patk. Sullivan, . .	26	0	0
Turnkeys. Joseph Burke, . .	26	0	0
Turnkeys. John Madden, . .	26	0	0
Mary Hudson, Matron, .	20	0	0
Bridget Sullivan, Female Turnkey, . . .	15	0	0

Since the last inspection a vacancy in the office of Local Inspector, caused by the death of Mr. Killery, who had been long ill, and unable to discharge his duties uninterruptedly, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Ievers; and, as stated above, a new schoolmaster has been elected. None of the intern officers receive food-rations; but the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	58	124
Protestant Chaplain, . .	150	196
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	240	261
Surgeon, . . .	62	58

I have to call attention to the deficiency in the visits of the Medical Officer, the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, and the 7th of Geo. IV., cap. 74, requiring his attendance "*twice at least in every week, and oftener if necessary.*"

Hospitals.

No improvement having taken place in this department, I have only to repeat that the upper room, assigned to the sick, is well ventilated, but the lower one is without thorough air, and is floored with rough flags, which are at all times cold, and which are very damp in soft weather. The windows of both rooms command the yard, which, *as well as a single privy, is common to both sexes.* There are, moreover, no baths attached to this quarter. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*	No. of deaths.
1861, ...	6	208	·89	1	0	0	–
1862, ...	15	554	1·5	1	10	6	–
1863, ...	9	534	1·5	1	17	4	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	9	140	·4		—		–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

A. O'Flaherty, esq., J.P.	Edw. C. Burke, esq., J.P.	William G. Murray, esq.
John W. Lynch, esq., J.P.	Valentine Blake, esq., J.P.	R. N. Somerville, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Geoghegan, J.P.	John Redington, esq.	James Campbell, esq.
Captain B. Foster, J.P.	Bernard O'Flaherty, esq.	Thomas Kyne, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all liabilities, including the salaries of the subordinate officers, are discharged. Those of the Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain are paid quarterly, and of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Surgeon, and Governor at the Assizes, when an audit of the general accounts is made by a finance committee appointed on the part of the Grand Jury.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—VISITED THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1864.

County of Kerry Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	5	7	12	1	2	3
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	1	1
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	15	9	24	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	1	–	1
Total,	41	21	62	2	4	6

Juveniles.

		M.	F.
16 years and above 10,	Felons committed for trial,	1	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	10	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	81	33	140	23	54	23	5	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	17	–	5	–	14	2	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	20	–	13	2	12	–	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Robbery,	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	11	1	11	1	10	–	10	–
Larceny,	50	54	47	46	32	45	9	17
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	5	2	1	–	2	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	3	–	–	2	–	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	15	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	28	7	16	7	5	7	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	2	1	1	–	3	–	–
Illegal fishing,	17	–	36	–	14	1	–	–
Breach of the Lord's day,	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	6	–	7	2	4	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	2	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Offences in workhouse,	10	5	7	12	4	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1
Against property with violence,	4	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	28	11	54	16	25	10	3	–
Affecting the public peace,	7	–	17	19	8	8	–	–
Vagrancy,	9	2	9	10	7	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	53	37	65	61	34	6	–	–
Lunacy,	9	1	7	2	5	1	–	–
Debt,	37	–	25	–	17	–	8	–
Remanded for further examination,	24	5	27	6	11	5	–	–
Total,	478	169	516	216	283	115	41	21

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 69 | 1862, . 66 | 1863, . 74 | 1864, day of Inspection, . 62

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . 2 | 1863, . 1 | 1864, day of Inspection, . –

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, ...	25	–	Debtors, ...	17	–
Criminals, ...	410	143	Criminals, . . .	220	107
Vagrants, ...	9	10	Vagrants, . . .	7	1
Drunkards, . . .	65	61	Drunkards, . . .	34	6
Lunatics, ...	7	2	Lunatics, ...	5	1
Total, . .	516	216	Total, . .	283	115

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	434	137	Committed	Once within the year,	221	94
	Twice ,, .	24	13		Twice ,, .	21	6
	Thrice ,, .	3	3		Thrice ,, .	1	3
	Four times ,, .	–	2		Four times ,, .	–	–
	Six times ,, .	–	1		Six times, ,, .	–	–
	Nine times ,, .	–	1		Nine times ,, .	–	–
	Twenty-one times ,, .	–	1		Twenty-one times ,, .	–	–
	Total, . .	461	158		Total, . .	243	103

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	59$\frac{5}{6}$	16	—	51$\frac{5}{6}$	17	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	104		31st May.	77		27th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	56		27th April.	43		21st April.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	81		13th Feb.	64		5th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	31		1st June.	24		24th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	42		18th April.	29		22nd July.
Ditto, of females,	9		18th March.	8		21st April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

23rd September, 1857, . .	86	18th December, 1861, . .	82
23rd January, 1858, . .	68	23rd December, 1862, . .	91
14th December, 1859, . .	72	31st May, 1863, . . .	104
6th September, 1860, . .	67	27th January, 1864, . .	77

Upon an examination of the foregoing statistical tables, we observe that there has been little fluctuation in the number of the females; but that the aggregate of the males, which advanced rapidly in 1863, has in the first nine months of the current year fallen considerably, although it is still in excess of similar returns for the years 1862 and 1861. The figures standing thus, to the exclusion of fractions:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Males, . .	46	46	59	51
Females, . .	11	13	16	17

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

There is nothing in the criminal status demanding any special commentary: assaults, as before, presenting a prominent feature in the male registry; and among the females in custody, the prostitutes constituting a proportion of *one-fifth*. Juvenile offenders have declined, as compared with previous years, twenty-seven males only and four females, under this category, having been committed here since the commencement of the year, of whom three (all males) were transferred to reformatories.

Vagrancy has experienced a diminution; the records of drunkenness, on the other hand, are swelled by committals from Killarney, for terms of seven days, under the Towns Improvement Act.

There were happily no lunatics of either sex in charge; but there were two females known to be returned convicts.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Worksheds,	21	–
Yards,	6	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	4	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	3
Single Cells of larger size,	79	15	Bath,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Workshops,	6	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	157½	37½	Shirts,	53	66	Caps,	10	20
Sheets, pairs of,	105	14½	Jackets,	18	96	Shifts,	10	20
Hammocks, or Cots,	105	133	Vests,	18	42	Gowns—wrappers,	10	15
Bedticks,	105	38	Trowsers,	18	40	Petticoats,	29	20
			Caps,	17	34	Shoes, pairs of,	8	10
			Shoes, pairs of,	17	19			

I found the prison throughout in sound repair, free from damp, except in one of the store-rooms, and in a creditable condition of cleanliness and order. The supply of water is ample; the sewerage is effective; and the stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, &c., and of gaol clothing was adequate, except that some of the blankets were thin and much worn, and that there was a deficiency of shoes.

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, nor does there appear to exist, I regret to add, any disposition to correct the evils, which have been pointed out in successive reports, although the original design of the building affords great facilities for adaptation, and the cost would be comparatively inconsiderable.

Under these circumstances, I confine myself to a recapitulation of the principal wants, viz., of reception-rooms and of proper marshalseas for both sexes, especially for female debtors, of a bath, as well as of cells of sufficient capacity on the female side, of stalled lavatories, and of a suitable laundry.

The criminal classification of the males embraces *five* sections, viz., the tried and untried felons, and misdemeanants, and juveniles; while the females occupy *two* divisions only, regulated by their known

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

antecedents; a separate day-room, however, being assigned to the prostitutes.

The Inspectors-General have so frequently and so vainly discussed and advocated the introduction of the system of "cellular separation," that I now limit myself to calling attention to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords upon the condition and discipline of the prisons of England and Wales, which laid down as one of the bases of future legislation, that the Treasury allowance for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners *shall be absolutely withheld from all gaols, the authorities of which shall neglect or refuse to enforce this form of discipline*, and to urging, therefore, on financial grounds, that measures should be taken for securing the continuance of this important subsidy, the amount of which is detailed below.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and the vigilance and regularity of the night patrol are ascertained by two tell-tale clocks disposed in different quarters of the prison.

The record of the punishments, which, since the 1st of January, amounted to thirty-four, and were all awarded by the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the chairman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	16	Dark or Refractory Cells,	32	4

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	12	–
Stone-breaking,	5	–
Pumping water, &c.,	4	–
Laundry,	–	3
Prison duties,	–	1
Total,	21	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Coopering,	1	–
Tinkering,	2	–
Spinning,	–	5
Needlework,	–	1
Carding,	–	3
Total,	3	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	21	4
Industrial labour,	3	9
Sick,	2	4
Unemployed,	4	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	4
Debtors (unemployed),	8	–
Total in custody,	41	21

Punitive labour is maintained here by the tread wheel, by the capstan, and by stone-breaking; and productive employment is directed chiefly to the manufacture and making up of requisites for internal consumption, there being but little demand for mats and brushes, and such articles as prison labour can supply for extern use.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £39 14*s.* 8½*d.* | 1862, . £40 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £35 2*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	118	30	63	12
Average daily number of pupils, . .	14	3·4	7·7	3·9

School-hours.—Males—From 1 to 3 P.M. Females—From 1 to 2½ P.M.

Although the school here is in connexion with the National Board, neither of the teachers were trained under that institution, the males being instructed by the deputy-governor, and the females by the assistant-matron, who receive respectively the annual pittance of £10 and £5 for the performances of this additional duty.

The registries framed by the Inspectors-General and by the Board are both in use, and the Chaplains occasionally visit and enter their comments. The National Inspector, on the whole, reports favourably of the course of training and instruction pursued in the school; regard being had to the class of pupils who attend it, and to the period of their attendance.

Dietary.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal 2 oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5¼ oz. meal, 1¾ oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—All prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel daily, for breakfast, in lieu of milk, and on Mondays and Fridays 1 pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

Contracts.

Oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per ton, £7 10*s.*; new milk, per quart, ⅜*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2·1*d.* | 1862, . 2·5*d.* | 1863, . 1·86*d.*

In reply to my queries addressed to the prisoners singly with respect to the quality of the provisions, no complaints were preferred. The Chaplains observe the approved form of tabular comment upon each item of food, and I found exceptions rarely taken.

The bread is made from corn ground within the walls, and is baked under the charge of a baker—turnkey.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains are duly provided with journals, but not the Medical Officer, although the 72nd section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, is imperative on this head. That of the Governor has not hitherto specified the exact time, at which each duty is discharged. The bye-laws, having been framed antecedently to latter legislation, require revision, and adaptation to the existing state of the law, and to the improvement of modern discipline.

The registries and the several books prescribed and recommended by competent authorities are kept with praiseworthy correctness.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £2,074 19*s.* 1½*d.** | 1862, . £2,013 0*s.* 10*d.** | 1863, . £2,008 16*s.* 5*d.**

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £32 15*s.* 11½*d.* | 1862, . £29 12*s.* 0⅞*d.* | 1863, . £24 8*s.* 11⅜*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1861, . £240 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £277 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £345 4*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector, ...	180	0	0
Very Rev. John G. Day, Protestant Chaplain, .	50	0	0
Very Rev. John Mawe, R.C. Chaplain, ...	50	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,	—		
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
Resident.†			
Christr. Gallwey, Governor,	150	0	0
Robert Harris, Deputy-Governor, Clerk, and Schoolmaster, ...	70	0	0
Resident—continued.			
Turnkeys. Garrett Cotter, *Baker*, .	36	0	0
Turnkeys. Edward Meara, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Eugene Luoney, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Hines, . . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Farmer, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Brien, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Sylvester Murphy, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Patrick Lenihan, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Chute, . .	30	0	0
Thomas Sheehy, Hatchman,	25	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress, . .	45	0	0
Ellen Barden, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender, ...	12	0	0
Jeremiah Howe, Porter, .	10	0	0

Since the last inspection, the probationary appointment of Mr. C. Gallwey to the office of Governor has been confirmed, and some vacancies among the subordinate members of the staff have been filled by the Board.

None of the intern officers, except the gate-porter and the nursetender, receive food rations; but the turnkeys are furnished with firearms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	136	107
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	159	118
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	184	133
Physician, ...	256	252
Apothecary, ...	298	299

Hospital.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are included in the same building, and accessible only by a single staircase, are cleanly, well ventilated, and fitted with water-closets, and a bath.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ *s.* *d.*	No. of deaths.
1861, . .	80	1,412	4·3	11 12 4	–
1862, . .	90	1,410	4·3	4 1 8	–
1863, . .	107	2,039	6·4	22 13 0‡	2§
1864 (to day of Inspection), .	71	1,138	4·7	—	1

* Inclusive of £75 10*s.* superannuation to officers.
† Half the number of turnkeys sleep in the gaol every alternate week.
‡ Includes £6 2*s.* 6*d.* cost of bottles and jars, &c., for dispensary.
§ One was a master debtor.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir W. D. Godfrey, bart.	Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.
Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Maurice J. O'Connell, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.
Wilson Gun, esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.
Richard Leahy, esq.	Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq.	Major Crosbie.

The Board is convened monthly, when all liabilities, except the salaries of the superior officers and the contracts, are discharged, by means of cheques placed in the hands of the Governor, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Tarbert.		Killarney.		Dingle.		Listowel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	30	1	165	64	66	3	291	48
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	1	30	7	47	2	184	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	11	2	31	6	11	8	42	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	2	3	–	–	–	36	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Now correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs & Order,	Fair, *but the chimney of the Keeper's apartment smokes badly. Some painting required.*		Fair.		Fair.		Fair.	
Security, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding, &c., sufficient, *except sheets. Tins and chamber utensils required.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . .	*None on premises.*		By good pumps.		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, .	*Imperfect.*		Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Rather untidy and damp.*		Satisfactory.		Clean, but *damp in soft weather.*		Clean, but *damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15		£20		£10		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper.		None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, .	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		—		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

—	Castleisland.		Kenmare.		Cahersiveen.		Milltown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	47	15	73	24	98	15	95	24
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	1	24	1	40	4	14	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	10	3	21	2	27	2	15	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	8	–	14	1	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly.		Monthly.		Monthly, and direct.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs & Order,	Fair.		Fair.		Fair.		Fair, *but seat of female privy requires repair.*	
Security, .	Sufficient.		Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, *except sheets.*		*Bedding scarcely sufficient for the numbers sometimes committed here or lodged on their route to the County Gaol. Blankets very old, and too thin for winter wear.*	
Water, . .	*None on premises.*		*None on premises; brought from a distance of a quarter of a mile.*		*None on premises, or near.*		*None on premises, or near.*	
Sewerage, .	Tolerable.		Tolerable.		Tolerable.		Clean.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, *but damp in soft weather.*		Fair.		Fair.		Fair.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£10		£10		£10		£10	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Petty Sessions Clerk, and *holds some land.*		Holds some land.		None.		None.	
Remarks, .	—		One male in custody.		—		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED THE 6TH OF OCTOBER, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	4	13	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	14	4	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	2	5	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	3	–	3	–	–	
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	6	14	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	16	7	23	–	–	–
Total,	61	31	92	1	–	1

Juveniles.

16 years and above 10, } Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 71 | 1862, . 61 | 1863, . 77 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 92

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . 2 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	5	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	4	1	2	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	8	–	*3	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	10	3	17	13	26	11	6	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	3	7	3	3	9	2	2
Other assaults,	11	3	16	2	6	3	3	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	15	5	4	5	4	1	1	1
Robbery,	5	–	3	4	9	3	1	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	5	–	1	–	3	–
Larceny,	27	41	53	38	34	34	13	10
Receiving stolen goods,	13	5	9	21	–	1	1	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	–	–	–	6	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	22	–	21	–	22	–	5	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	3	3	18	1	7	–	1
Revenue offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving employment,	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Trespass,	23	103	13	184	3	203	–	2
Attempt at suicide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	–	–	–	–	5	3	1	1
Breach of Fishery Laws,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	1	–	1	–	5	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	8	3	1	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	16	35	21	21	31	32	1	–
Vagrancy,	15	27	12	27	4	29	1	1
Drunkenness,	45	152	49	193	40	125	–	–
Lunacy,	8	2	5	8	9	4	16	7
Debt,	14	–	6	3	7	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	35	18	24	14	21	13	–	–
Total,	302	414	289	563	260	484	61	31

* The 3 in custody are for trial on two distinct charges, and represent 6 out of the 8 under the year 1864.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	3	Debtors,	7	1
Criminals,	218	332	Criminals,	200	325
Vagrants,	12	27	Vagrants,	4	29
Drunkards,	49	193	Drunkards,	40	125
Lunatics,	4	8	Lunatics,	9	4
Total,	289	563	Total,	260	484

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	225	177	Committed	Once within the year,	191	119
	Twice ,,	14	27		Twice ,,	17	26
	Thrice ,,	4	12		Thrice ,,	4	9
	Four times ,,	3	6		Four times ,,	1	9
	Five times ,,	–	10		Five times ,,	1	9
	Six times ,,	1	9		Six times ,,	–	8
	Seven times ,,	–	2		Seven times ,,	1	2
	Eight times ,,	–	2		Eight times ,,	–	4
	Nine times ,,	–	5		Nine times ,,	–	3
	Ten times ,,	–	1		Ten times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	3		Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	–		Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1		Thirteen times ,,	–	2
	Sixteen times ,,	–	1		Sixteen times ,,	–	–
	Seventeen times ,,	–	–		Seventeen times ,,	–	2
	Eighteen times ,,	–	1		Eighteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	247	257		Total,	215	195

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	49·72	25·68	—	53·84	36·13	—
Highest number at any one time,	96		3rd June.	108		27th May.
Lowest ditto,	52		30th Jan.	76		26th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	61		19th July.	66		6th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	45		29th Nov.	45		6th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	38		25th Jan.	50		11th May.
Ditto, of females,	13		10th April.	24		27th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1864:—

28th June, 1857,	83	13th September, 1861,	84
28th August, 1858,	36	6th December, 1862,	80
20th April, 1859,	47	3rd June, 1863,	96
9th September, 1860,	99	27th May, 1864,	108

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Upon examining and comparing the above schedules severally, we are led to the following observations:—1st. That the daily averages for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and for the first nine months of 1864, exhibit during the latter periods an advance of both sexes; the aggregate (to the omission of fractions) standing thus:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Males, . . .	43	40	49	53
Females, . . .	17	17	25	36

a proportion, which is also sustained by the subjoined return of criminal prisoners committed from the 1st January to the 6th October (the day of my inspection), in the years :—

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
556	547	522	660	736

2nd. That the number of recommittals among the females indicates the debased and disorderly class, from which the prisoners of this sex are derived.

3rd. An analysis of the actual inmates—a list of whom I called for—on the day of my visit, supports the statement, which has frequently been put forward in the reports of the Inspectors-General—viz., that there exists here a preponderance of natives of other counties, than Kildare. We find, therefore (after deducting the lunatics of both sexes), that of the 69 *sane* prisoners, 30 only were born in the county; and that of the 45 male criminals, 3 were soldiers, under sentences of courts-martial; 9 soldiers committed for civil offences, and 2 for desertion.

4thly. The presence of lunatics here continues to paralyze discipline, and to diminish the chances of recovery, which a more suitable place of detention might afford; there being in charge no less than 16 males (1 under the category of "criminal lunatics") awaiting a vacancy in Dundrum Asylum, and 7 females. These unhappy inmates are treated with care and kindness, and are supplied with suitable diet; but I regret to add that a proposition submitted by the Governor for providing the males with a day-room, an exercising yard, and shed, with a water-closet attached to it, was not favourably entertained by the Grand Jury, on the ground that an asylum at Wexford is in process of erection; an institution which, when completed, will doubtless give some relief, but which, I fear, will not be found adequate for a total depletion of the insane from the prison of Kildare. There was but 1 juvenile (a male) in custody; 8 males and 4 females having been committed here since the commencement of the year, 4 of whom—viz., 2 of each sex, were transferred to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, ...	4	2	Kitchens, ...	1	1
Day Rooms, ...	2	2	Store Rooms, ...	3	1
Solitary Cells, . . .	3	2	Laundry, ...	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . .	60	24	Drying Room, . . .	–	1
			Lavatories, ...	3	1
			Baths, ...	5	5
Single cells of smaller size, .	16	16	Water-closets, . . .	10	9
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Fumigating Apparatus, . .	1	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	5	1	Pumps and Wells, . . .	Two.	
Hospital Rooms, . . .	2	2	Other Machines for Labour .	23	–
Chapels, ...	Two.		Tell-tale Clock, . . .	One.	
Workshop, ...	1				

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	160	15	Shirts,	114	–	Caps,	73	–
Sheets, pairs of,	174	–	Jackets,	81	52	Shifts,	84	–
Rugs,	175	–	Vests,	83	35	Gowns,	49	–
Hammocks or Cots,	99	–	Trowsers,	118	35	Petticoats,	47	–
Bed-ticks,	89	–	Caps,	80	12	Stockings, pairs of,	108	–
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	160	23	Shoes, pairs of,	72	–
			Shoes, pairs of,	120	25			

It will be observed that, on comparing the averages of inmates above recorded, with the schedule of accommodation, the highest aggregate of females in confinement at any one time largely exceeded the number of individual cells assigned to this sex.

The heating apparatus applicable to the two *upper* tiers of cells, that for the *lower* range being satisfactory in its action, is still defective, having been designed on an imperfect principle, and fails to generate the required temperature, except at the sacrifice of due ventilation. No alteration or addition has taken place since the last inspection, nor is any in contemplation. It was stated in the report of my colleague, that provision to a certain extent had been made for female debtors, and for the improvement of the quarters assigned to male *pauper* debtors; and I would suggest that the open iron grating, which divides the latter from the marshalsea for *master* debtors, should be boarded up, in order to prevent constant communication. In other respects I found the prison at my visit in a very satisfactory condition, in sound repair, secure, clean, orderly, and sufficiently furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and prison clothing.

The supply of water is ample, and directed to the sewers and to the lavatories and baths, in which latter all prisoners are washed on entrance, and afterwards weekly.

With regard to classification, whenever the amount of cellular accommodation permits, all criminal prisoners are subjected to "individual separation," except at school, in chapel, and in hospital, and in the case of lunatics and epileptics, and their attendants.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor, or the head warder, and the night patrol is maintained by turnkeys in rotation: but there is only one detector-clock, which is inadequate to ascertain the regularity of the circuits.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	29	11	Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	14
Other Punishments,	6	4	Other Punishments,	5	3
Total,	35	15	Total,	15	17

The record of the punishments, which, since the 1st of January, amounted to 32, and were all awarded by the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the chairman. It is proper to remark that all cautions and reprimands are included in this category. No less than 9 of the penalties were inflicted on 1 female prisoner; 1 also of the latter sex, and 1 male, were punished for striking lunatics committed to their charge.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

All male prisoners sentenced to hard labour undergo two hours' shot-drill, unless exempted by the Medical Officer.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Brushmaking,	1	Cooking,	1
Carpentry,	1	Cleaning Prison,	2
Shoemaking,	3	Laundry,	8
Painting,	1	Needlework,	7
Tailoring,	2		
Matmaking,	5		
Netmaking,	1		
Picking Oakum,	12		
Pumping Water,	6		
Cooking,	3		
Working in Garden,	1		
Cleaning Prison,	3		
Total,	39	Total,	18

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	*39	18
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	2
Lunatics,	16	7
Minding lunatics,	4	4
Total in custody,	61	31

The above schedule exhibits the employment, punitive and industrial, on the day of inspection, and may be accepted as an average representation of the two branches. The largest remunerative return is derived from the sale of mats, and sheep nets. Three only of the warders are handicraftsmen—viz., a carpenter, a shoemaker, and a matmaker; and I have to repeat the recommendation of my colleague and myself, that in the event of a vacancy, an officer should be selected, who is capable of giving rudimental instruction in tailoring: a trade equally useful within the walls of the prison, and available outside.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £128 10*s.* 7*d.* | 1862, . £20 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £10 15*s.* 10*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	84	76	87	57
Average daily number of pupils,	9·5	6·4	7·7	6

School-hours.—Males—from 4 to 7, P.M. Females—from 10 to 12, A.M.

The hours appointed for the tuition of the males—viz., from 4 o'clock to 7, P.M., are very judiciously timed, so as not to interrupt the arrangements of discipline, and reproductive industry. Both sexes are taught by a regularly trained master, under the supervision of the National

* On the day of inspection there were in prison 29 males sentenced to punitive labour, of whom 4 were in charge of lunatics, and 1 sick; the remainder, being also employed in "industrial works," are included in the 39 under that head.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Board, a matron of course attending the females. The Inspector reports very favourably of the acquirements, the character of the teacher, and his method of conducting the schools; and adds some suggestions, which will doubtless be complied with. The forms of the registries of progress framed by the National Board, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are both in use here; and the Chaplains and Local Inspector examine the pupils occasionally, and record their comments.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females get gruel two days in each week; and all sentenced to one calendar month and under get brown bread and gruel for dinner every day.

Males and Females under 15 years of age get for breakfast 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.* and 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.* candles, per lb., 5¾*d.* and 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 28*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2·95*d.* | 1862, . 2·8*d.* | 1863, . 2·83*d.*

No complaints were preferred by the prisoners with respect to the provisions, which are regularly examined by the Chaplains, whose opinions of each article of consumption were entered in the approved form.

I tasted the several items of food, including the bread and soup prepared for the lunatics, and found them to be all of unexceptionable quality.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are laid before the Board at each meeting, and signed. The registries in the several gaol books prescribed and recommended by competent authorities, are kept generally with laudable correctness. I pointed out, however, a few inaccuracies, which will be obviated in future.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £2,224 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, . £2,512 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £2,647 7*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £35 7*s.* 8·45*d.* | 1862, . £41 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £33 14*s.* 1·77*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1861, . £205 9*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £200 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £232 8*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	70	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0
James Kellett, esq., Surgeon,	37	0	0
Robert Stokes Hayes, esq., Apothecary,	28	0	0
Resident.			
Capt. T. M. Keogh, Governor,	160	0	0
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder,	50	0	0
George Robinson, Clerk,	50	0	0
Wm. Brahan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	30	0	0
Warders. Richard Tutty, *Carpenter*,	32	10	0
Warders. John Lewis, *Shoemaker*,	32	10	0
Warders. Peter Loury, *Matmaker*,	35	0	0
Warders. John Edwards,	27	10	0
Warders. Henry Reynolds,	27	10	0
Warders. Florence Newton,	27	10	0
Mrs. Marian Twibill, Matron,	40	0	0
Miss A. M. Kinsella, Assist. Matron,	17	10	0
Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, do.	17	10	0
Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Matron,	17	10	0

No change in the staff has taken place since the last inspection, except in the appointment of a head warder, in the room of his predecessor, who was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Grand Jury have not taken any measures for carrying out the graduated scale of salaries proposed by the Board of Superintendence. The extern officers are paid half-yearly, and the interns monthly, the latter being also supplied with food-rations. The warders are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	197	191
Protestant Chaplain,	222	176
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	224	229
Surgeon,	265	200
Apothecary,	201	150

Hospitals.

The separate quarters for the sick of both sexes are commodious, airy, well disposed, and fitted with baths and water-closets. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory; and there was but 1 patient, a male, under treatment, at the period of my visit.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	44	1,188	3·10	11	18	8	4
1862,	31	1,001	2·48	6	17	6	–
1863,	17	621	1·70	8	12	8	3
1864 (to day of Inspection),	34	1,063	3·6		—		1

Board of Superintendence.

Sir G. G. Aylmer, bart., D.L., Chairman.	Major R. H. Borrowes, J.P.	Fred. H. Henry, esq., J.P.
Lord Naas, M.P., D.L.	W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P.	Chris. Rynd, esq., J.P.
Baron De Robeck, J.P.	P. Nolan, esq.	Captain Henry E. Moore.
Major H. L. Barton, D.L.	John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, and discharges all liabilities except the salaries above stated, the mode of disbursement being by a cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts of the several creditors at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—VISITED ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1864.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	–	6	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	–	1	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	20	5	25	3	1	4

Number of County prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 26 | 1862, . 51 | 1863, . 38 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 25

Number of County vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 3 | 1862, . – | 1863, 5 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . –

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	1	3	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	45	7	43	1	34	8	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	19	–	19	2	18	–	4	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	–	–	6	–	13	–	3	–
Other Assaults,	1	1	7	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	–
Robbery,	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	5	2	7	2	2	3	–
Larceny,	18	20	37	23	13	16	2	5
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	1	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
Leaving service,	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–
Illegal seizure,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workhouse offences,	12	4	7	8	5	5	–	–
Exposing the person,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison breach,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extortion,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against the person,	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	7	5	16	4	3	6	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	10	10	–	3	1	1	–
Vagrancy,	9	5	5	9	4	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	34	1	18	1	28	1	–	–
Lunacy,	7	3	5	7	3	7	–	–
Debt,	20	4	5	2	7	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	30	7	22	6	14	–	–	–
Total,	238	83	236	81	166	53	20	5

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	2
Criminals,	203	62
Vagrants,	5	9
Drunkards,	18	1
Lunatics,	5	7
Total,	236	81

From 1st Jan., 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	124	45
Vagrants,	4	–
Drunkards,	28	1
Lunatics,	3	7
Total,	166	53

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	215	69	Once within the year,	145	51
Twice ,,	8	5	Twice ,,	7	1
Total,	223	74	Total,	152	52

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	29	13·75	—	23	9·5	—
Highest number at any one time,	53		10th Feb.	51		5th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	34		1st August.	18		6th October.
Highest number of males at any one time,	39		21st March.	39		15th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	19		8th April.	15		24th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22		1st Jan.	12		6th October.
Ditto, of females,	8		17th Nov.	5		1st Nov.

Highest number of County prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

1st April, 1857,	75	4th October, 1861,	40
18th December, 1858,	53	13th June, 1862,	54
8th January, 1859,	58	10th February, 1863,	53
27th June, 1860,	40	5th January, 1864,	51

CITY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Vagrants,	–	5	5	–	2	–
Total,	1	8	9	–	2	–

Number of City prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 24 | 1862, . 21 | 1863, . 13 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 9

Number of City workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . – | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), . –

Number of City vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . – | 1863, . 1 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	9	8	11	8	3	2	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	2	1	5	–	3	3	–	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	10	19	10	8	5	13	–	–
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	9	–	11	–	21	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Exposing the person,	4	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful oaths,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempted suicide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workhouse offences,	3	1	1	4	–	3	–	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences :								
Against the person,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	9	15	7	21	5	7	–	–
Vagrancy,	4	8	15	16	4	32	–	5
Drunkenness,	51	123	42	68	11	27	–	–
Lunacy,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	12	1	6	–	1	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	43	21	34	25	22	8	–	3
Total,	172	201	168	159	83	96	1	8

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	105	75	Criminals,	67	37
Vagrants,	15	16	Vagrants,	4	32
Drunkards,	42	68	Drunkards,	11	27
Total,	168	159	Total,	83	96

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.*	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	130	59	Once within the year,	76	40
	Twice ,,	13	11	Twice ,,	3	8
	Thrice ,,	2	3	Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	–	–	Four times ,,	–	4
	Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	2	Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	–	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	1	Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Twenty-one times ,,	–	1	Twenty-one times ,,	–	–
	Total,	145	80	Total,	79	57

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	12	5	—	4	7	—
Highest number at any one time,	31		11th March.	20		16th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	8		17th Dec.	4		16th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	22		5th June.	10		16th July.
Ditto, of females,	17		11th March.	15		16th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	5		1st Dec.	–		16th May.
Ditto, of females,	–		6th July.	2		25th July.

Highest number of City prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last three years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

From 9th May to 31st Dec., 1861—		11th March, 1863,	31
23rd October,	23	16th August, 1864,	20
9th November, 1862,	26		

Upon an analysis of the preceding tables for both jurisdictions, we arrive at the conclusion that there is nothing either in the quality, or amount of crime, which calls for special notice, and that the fluctuations are inconsiderable, as indicated by the returns of the daily averages. We notice, however, both in the county and city—on comparing the schedule of committals, &c., for the past year with a similar form for the first ten months of 1864—a diminution under the head of "criminals;" while in the county an increase in the *male* "drunkards" is observable; but is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in both sexes in the city under the same category. In the latter jurisdiction, however, there is a marked advance in the number of female "vagrants;" the prisoners of this sex, indeed, being chiefly derived from the idle and disorderly classes. There were, happily, no lunatics in charge, and no juveniles. Fifteen males only and two females belonging to this latter denomination have been committed here since the commencement of the year, two of whom (both males) were transmitted to reformatories. There was, however, one male "returned convict," known to be such, in custody.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14	8	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	6	–
Day Rooms,	4	–	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	47	–	Lavatories,	3	3
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	100	83	Water-closets (in each cell, and outside),	–	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2			
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	4	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Tread-wheel,	1	–
			Crank-mill,	1	–
School Rooms—instructed in cells.			Other machines for labour (shot drill,)	–	–
Workshops,	3	–			
Worksheds,	13	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	116	44
Sheets, pairs of,	109	77
Rugs,	93	41
Hammocks or Cots,	50	54
Bed-ticks,	59	20

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	65	32
Jackets,	69	21
Vests,	65	18
Trowsers,	33	30
Caps,	15	–
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	–	7
Shoes, pairs of	32	18

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	23	7
Gowns,	30	4
Petticoats,	29	16
Stockings, pairs of,	–	12
Shoes, pairs of,	8	11

I found the prison at my inspection in a creditable condition of cleanliness and order, in sound repair, free from damp, improved in security, and well ventilated, except in the chapel, which is hot, and at times oppressively close—an evil which could be easily abated. The heating apparatus, which was animadverted upon in former reports as being imperfect, is found to be more satisfactory in its action since its re-adjustment; while an important saving in fuel has been attained by the means now afforded of shutting off the unoccupied portions of the prison, to which it is not necessary to direct the heat. Upon testing the temperature, it has been found to range from 52° on the lower tier to 55° on the second, and to 58° on the upper; but any excess can be corrected by the use of dampers. The supply of water has been unfailing even during the unprecedented drought of the past summer; and the sewerage is effective. Since my colleague's last inspection no alteration has taken place; but since *my* former official visit many useful and permanent improvements have been carried into effect—viz., in the debtors' quarter, in the chapel, and in the laundry, and further by the introduction of lavatories and shower-baths; and by the adaptation of a room to fumigation, and of ordinary cells to the purpose of punishment.

The "separate" system is enforced here, subject to the exceptions detailed below, among the criminals of both sexes, the tread-wheel, the crank-pump, the laundry, and the stone-sheds being divided by partitions. The prisoners are also taught, and receive their meals in their cells; and, as the accommodation is far in excess of the ordinary requirements, they are enabled to sleep singly in cells, which have not been occupied during the daytime, a fresh and untainted atmosphere at night being thus obtained. The exceptions to "separation" are in the chapel, in which, however, an effective supervision is exercised by the officers; in the hospital, in which uninterrupted association prevails; and in the case of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

lunatics, epileptics, and their attendants. There remains one structural defect demanding attention—viz., the facility of communication, which exists between the male and female prison—a defect capable of being obviated by converting into a doorway the opening of a window, which stands opposite to the door leading to the laundry yard, and by thus rendering it unnecessary for any female prisoner to pass through the male quarter; and further, by raising a brick wall to the crown of the arch, which forms the boundary between the male and female sections. In this hall windows might be introduced, with muffed glass and louvers, so as to secure proper ventilation, and the easy transmission of sound, in the event of the night watch giving an alarm to the Matron that her services were required by any prisoner under her charge. Further, the introduction, for which no provision has hitherto been made, of gas into the cells, would enable the prisoners, during the long winter evenings, in the interval between lock-up and bedtime, to turn this period to some profitable account, either by industry or self-education.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	5	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	1

CITY PRISONERS.

Number sentenced to solitary confinement from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, 1 male; from 1st January, 1864, to day of inspection, 11 males.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–

Only two punishments, one upon a prisoner of each sex, were inflicted in the county, none being awarded in the city, during this period. The record is duly submitted to, and signed by the Chairman, at each meeting of the Board. The Governor attends the lock-up; and a night patrol is performed by a watchman, the regularity of whose circuits is inadequately tested by a *single* detector-clock, two at least being indispensable.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

Breaking stones and pumping water, 10 Males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing sheets, &c.,	–	3
Sewing shirts and shifts,	–	1
Cleaning prison,	4	–
Cooking,	1	–
Attending furnace,	1	–
Total,	6	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	–
Industrial labour,	6	4
Sick,	3	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Total,	20	5

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CITY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

Breaking stones and pumping water, 1 male.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing sheets, &c.,	–	1
Cleaning prison,	–	2
Total,	–	3

Summary.

Punitive labour,	1	–
Industrial labour,	–	3
Sick,	–	2
Unemployed,	–	3
Total,	1	8

Neither branch of labour is maintained here with much energy, or variety; but the short terms, to which the great majority of inmates are sentenced, necessarily affect industrial operations. Some mats and brushes are manufactured for intern use; but no remunerative return is derived from the sale of articles disposed of outside the walls. Three of the turnkeys are capable of giving instruction as handicraftsmen.

Schools.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	111	29	101	18
Average daily number of pupils,	9	2	7·1	2·1

CITY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	33	11	23	34
Average daily number of pupils,	2	1	1½	2

School-hours.—From 12 till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

The schooling of both sexes is conducted by the discipline officers, none of whom have received any special training, and consequently little is effected in this department. The approved form of registry is adopted: but I did not find any entry of the comments of the Chaplains in the column reserved for observations.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Females—3½ oz. oatmeal, same of Indian meal, with ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners and under receive 1 pint of gruel for dinner instead of new milk each day.

All prisoners get 1 pint of gruel two days in each week (Mondays and Fridays) instead of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 11½*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, free; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 0*s.* 4*d.*; turf, per box of 20 stones, 1*s.* 7*d.*; candles, per lb. 5¼*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

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COUNTY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2·2*d.* | 1862, . 2·66*d.* | 1863, 2·64*d.*

CITY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2·5*d.* | 1862, . 2·5*d.* | 1863, . 2·25*d.*

No complaints with respect to the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually. The tabular form of inspection-book is furnished to the Chaplains ; but they do not express their opinions of *each* item of food, to which very few exceptions are taken.

Books and Accounts.

The several registries and prison books are kept with laudable care and accuracy, the necessity for separating the accounts of the two jurisdictions largely increasing the labour of the officers in charge. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Surgeon, are provided with journals. A "special book" for recording the extra diet issued to prisoners *not* in hospital is required ; and, as the existing by-laws were sanctioned by the proper authorities *antecedently* to the passing of some important statutes, which bear upon prisons, it would be desirable to revise them, and to bring them more into harmony with recent legislation : to correct some defects ; and to render some of the regulations of discipline more stringent, especially those regarding the admission of visiters to prisoners.

COUNTY.

Proportion of the net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, chargeable to the county for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £1,054 5*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £1,230 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £1,322 8*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £38 11*s.* 5½*d.* | 1862, . £28 10*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £31 4*s.* 2·5*d.*

CITY.

Proportion of the net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, chargeable to the city, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £463 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £495 5*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £531 17*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £23 6*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £26 12*s.* 3½*d.* | 1863, . £31 5*s.* 8½*d.*

Sums repaid to the County and City Treasurers out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

COUNTY.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CITY.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1861, . . .	98	16	1	1861, . . .	62	15	2
1862, . . .	188	15	7	1862, . . .	38	6	2
1863, . . .	183	14	10	1863, . . .	59	7	5

Officers and Salaries.

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Non-resident,	£	s.	d.
William Hayden, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. John O'Gorman, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
John James, M.D., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Resident.			
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor,	300	0	0
James Leonard, Clerk, Storekeeper, and Turnkey,	50	0	0
Geoffrey Meara, Gate Porter and Turnkey,	30	0	0

Resident.		£	s.	d
Turnkeys.	Michael Leonard,	37	0	0
	Michael Murray, *instructs in weaving,*	30	0	0
	Thomas M'Cullagh, *instructs in mat and brush-making,*	30	0	0
	Richard Lannigan,	30	0	0
	Thomas Foley,	30	0	0
	John Hoey, *Cabinet-maker,*	30	0	0
Jane Hoey, Matron,		50	0	0
Margaret Wills, Assistant Matron,		20	0	0
Eliza Murray, Hospital Nurse,		12	0	0

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. I would call attention to the disregard of the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, which limits the mode of appointing substitutes for Chaplains, those of both denominations having failed to comply with the prescribed forms. I venture also to urge again upon the Board, and through them upon the fiscal body, the justice and policy of holding out some further inducements to the turnkeys, and other subordinates, either by granting food rations, or in lieu of them, the cost of such rations, to be measured by the contract prices, inasmuch as, upon comparing their salaries, &c., here with those assigned to similar officers in gaols containing the same or an approximative average of inmates, they are placed in a relatively disadvantageous position. It will, moreover, be advisable, in the future selection of turnkeys, to appoint such, as are acquainted with the rudiments of tailoring and shoemaking; both being trades which are equally available within or without the walls of a prison. The inferior officers receive their salaries monthly; and the superior at each assizes.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	173	146
Protestant Chaplain,	166	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	179	157
Surgeon,	167	124

Hospital.

COUNTY.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	24	991	2·7	26 18 0	–
1862,	30	1,601	4·4	31 12 1	1
1863,	27	1,825	5·	28 14 2	1
1864 (to day of Inspection),	24	952	3·01	—	–

CITY.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861 (from 9th May to 31st December),	6	28	·1	4 11 8	–
1862,	7	184	·5	8 3 7	–
1863,	8	424	1·6	8 16 10	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	7	180	·6	—	–

The buildings allocated to the sick of both sexes are spacious, cleanly, airy, and fitted with baths and water-closets. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Edward Lewis Warren, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
W.H. Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Thomas Hart, esq., J.P.
Capt. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	Capt. T. P.T. Bookey, J.P.	John Potter, esq., J.P.
Major H.St.George, D.L., J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.	Daniel Cullen, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of ordinary business, and for the payment of the smaller accounts, as well as the salaries of the subordinate officers. The expenses of the bridewells and those incurred for the conveyance of prisoners (when ascertained to be correct) are discharged quarterly; but henceforth it is intended to dispose of the latter monthly. All other liabilities, including the larger amounts, contracts, and the salaries of the extern officers and the Governor, are discharged at each assizes.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular synopsis, which is compiled from the notes of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector, shows that, although some improvement in matters of repair has taken place in the bridewells of this county, the great structural defects, which render them unfit for the detention of prisoners, remain unremedied. It is to be hoped therefore that the next movement in legislation will, *inter alia*, be directed either to the abolition of these anomalous institutions, or if they should be retained, to the enforcement of proper provisions.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Thomastown.		Callan.		Urlingford.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M. 129	F. 23	M. 138	F. 27	M. 69	F. 13
Of whom were Drunkards,	48	2	111	18	39	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	22	1	18	1	7	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	–	17	–	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Monthly and direct.		Once in three weeks; transmittals direct.		Fortnightly; direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Improved; *but the male day-room still untenable from a smoking chimney.*		Good.		Undergoing repairs.	
Security,	*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	*No exercising yard.*		*Wretched; only one yard.*		*Very limited.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Blankets worn out, and sheets deficient.*		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water,	From a pump, now in order.		*None on premises.*		Pump about to be put in order.	
Sewerage,	Fair.		Good.		*None;* cess-pools in yards.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	*Untidy*, but dry and airy.		Orderly and clean.		Orderly and clean.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30		£15		£15	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Court-house keeper.		Court-house keeper.		Court-house keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED ON THE 18TH APRIL, 1864. SOUTH DISTRICT. *King's County Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	2	12	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	24	4	28	1	–	1

Juveniles.

Ten years old and under, } Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, . 1 male Felon.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 36 | 1862, . 45 | 1863, . 47 | 1864, day of Inspection, . 28

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864, day of Inspection, . 1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	–	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	206	66	Criminals,	40	13
Vagrants,	–	1	Vagrants,	–	3
Drunkards,	50	19	Drunkards,	18	7
Lunatics,	12	2	Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	283	88	Total,	64	24

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	254	74	Once within the year,	59	22
Twice ,,	7	7	Twice ,,	–	1
Total,	261	81	Total,	59	23

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	33	9	—	31	6	—
Highest number at any one time,	64		10th July.	54		1st January.
Lowest ditto,	33		16th March.	28		18th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	51		10th July.	46		1st January.
Ditto of females,	15		24th July.	11		17th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	28		16th March.	24		18th April.
Ditto of females,	4		28th Aug.	3		3rd April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

21st May, 1857,	63	26th December, 1861,	56
17th February, 1858,	73	23rd October, 1862,	71
28th October, 1859,	77	10th July, 1863,	64
23rd February, 1860,	69	1st January, 1864,	54

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	39	19	53	18	13	3	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	–	8	–	2	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	3	3	4	–	–	–	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, &c.—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other assaults,	30	7	36	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	3	3	2		–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	6	–	3	1	2	1
Larceny,	29	15	23	21	2	6	2	2
Receiving stolen goods,	7	4	–	–	–	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	2	3	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	10	–	16	2	3	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	29	10	10	16	–	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	9	2	1	–	1	–
Carrying arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	5	–	3	–	2	–
Offences against Game Laws,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Whiteboy offence,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Leaving service,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	36	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	–	3	17	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	5	7	2	2	2	2	–
Vagrancy,	3	2	–	1	–	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	30	11	50	19	18	7	1	–
Lunacy,	8	4	12	2	1	1	1	–
Debt,	5	–	15	–	5	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Total,	254	91	283	88	64	24	24	4

I record with pleasure that the number in custody on the above day was the smallest ever inspected by me in the course of many years of official experience. Of the 24 males it is to be observed that 2 were debtors, 1 a dangerous lunatic, and 1 a drunkard, there being thus the very trifling aggregate of 20 to represent the whole criminal class made amenable for graver offences. There was but one juvenile in charge, only 2 having been committed during the current year, one of whom, a male, was transmitted to a reformatory.

There were no returned convicts, ascertained to be such, but 1 male was suspected. In fine, nothing in relation to the criminal status of the county appears to demand remark, except, perhaps, that the proportion of *recommittals*, especially among the females, somewhat exceeds the usual ratio.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	2	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	80	32	Lavatory,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	8	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	8	Water-closet,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	4	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	160	67	Shirts,	40	14	Caps,	8	16
Sheets, pairs of,	115	40	Jackets,	20	27	Shifts,	8	20
Rugs,	8	–	Vests,	20	18	Wrappers,	8	12
Hammocks or Cots,	8	2	Trowsers,	20	24	Petticoats,	8	14
Bed-ticks,	108	70	Caps,	20	16	Shoes, pairs of,	4	6
			Shoes, pairs of,	20	12			

The building was in sound general repair, secure, free from damp (except surface moisture in soft weather), well-ventilated, and sufficiently supplied with water for the existing requirements. The locks were in good order; and the stock of clothing was adequate, having regard to the small number of inmates, as was also that of the bedding, blankets, and sheets. Some of the bed-ticks in use were much worn; but there was a good supply in store.

No changes have taken place in the accommodation, the defects of which consequently remain unremedied—viz., the want of proper divisions for debtors of both classes, and of both sexes; of reception-rooms; of drying-rooms, and covered lavatories, of which there are none, except in the female wing prepared for "separation." The classification also for both sexes remains in the same imperfect condition, which was detailed in the late reports of my colleague and myself. Under these circumstances I would earnestly appeal to the fiscal body to take immediate measures for adapting the prison to the system of "individual cellular separation," not merely upon the obvious grounds so often urged, that it is the only form of discipline, which renders further contamination impossible, and reformation probable, but on that of *economy*. The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the condition of discipline of the gaols of England and Wales, in their report, which was laid before Parliament at the close of the last session, *unanimously* recommended—a recommendation, upon which legislation will doubtless be based—that the Treasury allowance—*i.e.*, the moneys repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, shall be *entirely withheld* from gaols, the authorities of which should neglect or refuse to enforce the system referred to, although in Great Britain the ratepayers do not enjoy the same *boon* as that conferred on those of Ireland, being obliged, when about to rebuild or improve their gaols, to resort to the money market, and to borrow, on the security of the rates, whatever sum may be required; whereas *here* such moneys can be obtained at the instance of the Executive, *direct* from the Treasury, to be repaid, *without interest*, by *twenty half-yearly* instalments. Now, in the years 1862 and 1863 the amounts so received from the Treasury were, respectively, £160 6*s*. 10*d*., and £145 2*s*. 2*d* — amounts, which will, it may be fairly assumed, be considerably increased hereafter, as the abolition of the *shorter* terms of penal servitude will necessitate the fulfilment of *longer* periods of imprisonment in the county and borough gaols. I therefore cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the authorities will anticipate statutable compulsion, and voluntarily place the prison upon the foundation of a system, which the common consent of those most experienced in the administration of discipline in the principal countries of Europe has pronounced to be indispensable.*

* I am happy to state that since the above was in type, a presentment has been passed and plans have been approved by the proper authorities for adapting the prison to the above-mentioned form of discipline.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

The Governor and the deputy attend the lock-up; and a nightly patrol is maintained; but there is only one tell-tale clock, which is insufficient to measure with certainty the regularity of the circuits. The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman. None were inflicted since the first of January, and but 8 in the year 1863, 2 of which were awarded by magisterial authority.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M	F.
Washing in the laundry,	2	1

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	4	Spinning,	2
Carpentry,	1	Wardswoman,	1
Tailoring,	1		
Shoemaking,	2		
Wardsmen,	4		
Weaving,	2		
Smithwork,	2		
Cooking,	2		
Total,	18	Total,	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	2	1
Industrial labour,	18	3
Sick,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	24	4

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £7 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, . £5 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £4 16*s.* 4*d.*

Punitive labour is almost a nullity here, as the crank-mill, the only means of fulfilling sentences by hard labour available here, is limited to grinding corn for prison use. Upon this topic, however, I am unwilling to dilate pending legislation, which doubtless will be based on the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords referred to above. On the other hand it appears by the prefixed schedule the industrial department is actively maintained, under the direction and supervision of the deputy governor, an experienced and energetic officer. Two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—viz., a weaver and a shoemaker.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	20	6	6	4
Average daily number of pupils,	6	2	3	1

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock, A.M.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

The instruction of the males, as far as it extends, the number of those who attend the school being very small, is carried on with efficiency by a trained teacher. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed, and the Chaplains, who frequently visit, record their opinions. But little is effected on the female side, their aggregate being low, their periods of imprisonment being generally short, and their character and disposition holding out slight hope of improvement.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of sweet milk. Males—Dinner—14 oz. of wholemeal bread and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of sweet milk. Females—Dinner—12 oz. of wholemeal bread and 3 naggins of sweet milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk two days in the week for dinner for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £3; straw, per cwt., 1*s.*; candles, per lb., 5¼*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1862, . 2¾*d.* | 1863, . 2¼*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners in reference to the diet. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who follow the approved form of comment upon each item of consumption, of which the milk alone appeared to be frequently excepted to.

Books and Accounts.

The officers are provided with journals; but those of the Chaplains do not furnish a complete record of the duties actually performed by them. The books are generally well kept; but I found some discrepancies (which I feel sure will be guarded against in future) in the group of the four books—(viz., the Abstract of Daily Consumption, the State of the Prison at Lockings, the Gate-porter's Record, and the Discharge Book), which constitute the basis of the daily management.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,422 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1862, . £1,523 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £1,460 15*s.* 8½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £33 1*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £32 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £33 19*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	£70
Rev. J. S. Joly, Protestant Chaplain,	40
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	—
Ditto, Apothecary,	20
Patrick Hanlon, Watchman and Messenger,	£14 6*s.*

Resident.

Robert Harding, Governor,	200
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor,	£70
Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	35
Turnkeys. William Smith,	40
Turnkeys. Jones Commins,	30
Turnkeys. Edward Kelly,	30
Turnkeys. Patrick Cooke, *Weaver*,	30
Turnkeys. Thomas Johnson, *Shoemaker*,	30
Turnkeys. Joseph Bagnall,	20
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey,	25
Margaret Thompson, Nurse,	20

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Since the last inspection a turnkey having been dismissed, his vacancy has been supplied by the appointment of a probationer. None of the intern officers receive any food rations; but the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	121	49
Protestant Chaplain,	176	57
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	179	48
Surgeon,	103	23

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation for both sexes is adequate; but water-closets are wanting. There was but one patient, a male juvenile, just committed, and labouring under itch. The sanitary condition of the prison was and had been very satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	Number of Deaths.
1861,	10	151	0½	10 15 10	–
1862,	17	229	0⅝	11 15 4	1
1863,	8	212	0⅝	7 12 0	1
1864, to day of Inspection,	6	128	1	—	–

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.	Henry Manly.	John Lucas, J.P.
John W. Tarleton, J.P.	Thos. A. Pierce, J.P.	Francis V. Bennett, J.P.
Dawson French, J.P.	Alexander M'Mullen.	Francis Berry, J.P.
Marcus Goodbody, J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody.	Edward J. Briscoe, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities are discharged, including the salaries of the Governor and other intern officers (those of the externs being paid at the assizes), by means of a collective cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts at the next meeting.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	223	71
Of whom were Drunkards,	100	15
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	48	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	14

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Weekly and regular.
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.
Registry,	*The improved registry for ordinary bridewells ought to be adopted here.*
Repairs and Order,	Deeper eave-shoots are required, and shutters to darken the cells used for the refractory.
Security,	Satisfactory.
Accommodation,	Ample.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.
Water, how supplied,	By pump on premises.
Sewerage,	Effective.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	3½*d.* for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper,	£40.
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Staff-Sergeant of the King's County Militia, *an employment incompatible (under the 2nd General Rule annexed to the 109th sec. of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74) with the office of keeper.*
Remarks.	One male drunkard and one female lunatic in custody.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED THE 26TH OF APRIL, 1864.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	4	2	6	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	16	2	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	42	12	54	–	–	–

Juveniles.

		M.	
Above 10 and under 16 years,	Convicted Summarily—twice committed,	2	Workhouse Offenders.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	2	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	359	118	Criminals,	97	39
Vagrants,	18	9	Vagrants,	5	2
Drunkards,	42	–	Drunkards,	13	–
Lunatics,	7	4	Lunatics,	4	7
Total,	444	133	Total,	121	48

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year, .	385	120	Once within the year, .	109	48
Twice ,, .	19	4	Twice ,, .	5	–
Thrice ,, .	1	1	Thrice ,, .	–	–
Total, .	405	125	Total, .	114	48

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	39·2	10·8	—	32·2	12·3	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	74		2nd March.	57		28th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	26		5th Novem.	37		16th April.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	61		1st March,	41		28th Jan.
Ditto of females,	24		1st January.	16		28th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	22		4th Novem.	25		12th April.
Ditto of females,	4		2nd May.	9		1st April.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 47 | 1862, . 82 | 1863, . 48 | 1864, day of Inspection, . 54

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864, day of Inspection, . 5

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864, day of Inspection. . 1

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

14th July, 1857, . . .	145	30th July, 1861, . . .	56
9th June, 1858, . . .	103	18th March, 1862, . . .	94
22nd February, 1859, . .	79	2nd March, 1863, . . .	74
1st March, 1860, . . .	72	28th January, 1864, . . .	57

[*Number of Committals, &c.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	2	–	–	1	–	1
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	5	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	79	22	75	23	17	1	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	1	19	–	4	–	10	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	–	2	3	3	–	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	2	10	–	3	1	1	–
Robbery,	16	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	5	1	10	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	15	1	4	1	5	1
Larceny,	66	39	71	40	15	13	4	7
Receiving stolen goods,	2	2	3	5	7	5	–	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury.	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	6	–	29	2	2	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	5	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	15	22	26	16	9	15	4	1
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	57	35	40	16	10	–	1	1
Vagrancy,	11	6	18	9	5	2	–	1
Drunkenness,	47	6	42	–	13	–	–	–
Lunacy,	7	6	7	4	4	7	–	–
Debt,	22	–	18	2	2	–	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	52	19	29	10	8	2	–	–
Total,	431	172	444	133	121	48	42	12

Although the numbers actually in custody on the day of my inspection are somewhat in advance of the proportion, which has lately prevailed here, especially among the males, yet, when we deduct from the aggregate of prisoners of this sex 7 debtors, 4 convicts under rule of penal servitude (who were awaiting transmission), and a military offender, 30 only remain (1 of whom were workhouse offenders) to represent the amount of crime rendered amenable in this large county.

Further, a comparison of the daily averages for the last three years,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

and for the expired portion of the current year, shows that the excess in 1862 was abnormal, as in the other periods the fluctuations were of less magnitude, the figures ranging as follows, to the exclusion of fractions :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Males,	29	50	39
Females,	13	19	10

Again, in examining the gaol records, it is frequently found that it is fallacious to measure the criminality of the inmates by the gravity of the offences, of which they stand convicted; many of them having avoided, by *summary* convictions, the *cumulative* sentences, which they otherwise would have incurred had they been tried, where their antecedent career could have been traced and verified—an aid to justice which is carefully rendered in this prison. An instance of such evidence was brought under my notice in the case of a female prisoner of the worst character, who was undergoing two months' imprisonment, awarded at petty sessions, for larceny, although she had been previously sentenced to six months' imprisoment, and to four years' penal servitude, for the same class of offence, and to a further term of four years' penal servitude for receiving stolen goods.

The recommittals of the males are derived chiefly from the recurrence of workhouse offenders, and of the females from the same cause, and from pilfering; but few prostitutes finding their way into the county gaol. There were in charge 4 males and 2 females, who had just received sentence of penal servitude, and 2 of this number (viz., 1 of each sex) were ascertained to be returned convicts. Juvenile delinquents are not so numerous in this jurisdiction as formerly, 12 having been committed in the course of this year, but 1 of whom, a male, was directed to be transferred to a reformatory.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	2	1	Workshop,	1	–
Day Rooms,	1	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Privies,	8	2
Single Cells of larger size,	50	12	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Cells to contain three persons,	–	4	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	70	192	Shirts,	58	79	Caps,	11	6
Sheets, pairs of,	40	168	Jackets,	35	53	Shifts,	12	8
Rugs,	20	29	Vests,	35	83	Gowns,	12	8
Hammocks or Cots,	30	40	Trowsers,	35	108	Petticoats,	12	26
Bed-ticks,	39	162	Caps,	35	52	Stockings, pairs of,	24	16
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	70	35	Clogs, pairs of,	12	–
			Clogs, pairs of,	35	21			

I found the prison, at my inspection, as clean and well-regulated, as is consistent with the difficulties and disturbance created by the very extensive alterations, amounting almost to a reconstruction of the whole; and I consider that the maintenance of order and discipline under

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

such circumstances to be highly creditable to the staff. The stock of clothing, bedding, &c., was sufficient for existing requirements, and a fresh issue is to take place, as soon as the new prison is fit for occupation.

The extensive works referred to in the last report of my colleague are rapidly progressing towards completion; some deviations, however, from the plan and specifications are projected by the Commissioners; powers having been reserved for this purpose to the architect in the general conditions entered into by the contractor; and after full consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that the proposed withdrawals and substitutions would constitute an improvement upon the former design. I have only therefore to add the expression of my warm congratulations to the county authorities on the prospect of their possessing, at no distant period, an institution which, in its reformatory results, will fully reward their provident liberality, and be an object of just pride.

Number sentenced to solitary confinement from 1st January, 1864, to day of inspection, ... 1 male.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	23	4	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	7

The record of punishments, all of which, since the first of January, were awarded by the sole authority of the Governor (a large proportion being inflicted upon refractory paupers), is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on the day of Inspection.—Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking oakum, ...	27	Picking oakum, ...	2
Tailoring, ...	2	Prison duty, ...	1
Cooking, ...	2	Washing, ...	3
Prison duty, ...	4	Knitting, ...	2
		Tending an insane woman, . .	1
Total, . . .	35	Total, ...	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour, ...	35	9
Sick, ...	3	–
Unemployed, ...	3	–
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	–	1
Debtors (unemployed), ...	1	–
Lunatics, ...	–	1
Nursing, ...	–	1
Total, . . .	42	12

It is to be noted that no punitive labour was carried out on the day of inspection. The ordinary mode of fulfilling this branch of discipline is by pumping water and stone-breaking; but, pending the existing alterations, it is, of course, partially in abeyance. Despite this obstruction, however, industrial employment is actively maintained, as appears by the foregoing schedules; and four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen —viz., a tailor, a shoemaker, a cabinet-maker and carpenter, and a blacksmith.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £2 7*s.* | 1862, . £27 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £12 7*s.* 7*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	155	47	47	13
Average daily number of pupils,	16·4	4·8	15·7	4·

School hours.—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock; Females, 4 to 6 o'clock.

A competent master instructs daily both males and females, the latter being in charge of an officer of their own sex. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed; and the Chaplains occasionally visit the schools, and enter their comments upon the conduct of it. I was happy to find some favourable specimens of improvement in writing.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk.
Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint newmilk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, 4*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 11*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3⅛*d.* | 1862, . 3⅜*d.* | 1863, . 2¾*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the quality of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains; the approved tabular form of record being in use. Some exceptions had latterly been taken to the milk; but a new contract was about to be entered into, to which it was proposed to attach a stringent penalty for non-fulfilment.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer and the Governor, are provided with journals. The registries and the several books and forms prescribed and suggested by the Court of Queen's Bench and the Inspectors, are kept here with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,731 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £2,806 6*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £2,094 6*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £36 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £37 18*s.* 5½*d.* | 1863, . £37 17*s.* 5*d.*

Sums repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, in the years—

1861, . £158 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £251 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £159 11*s.* 8*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.
Non-resident.		
John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector,	120	0
Rev. James Fitzgerald Gregg, Chaplain Established Church,	50	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0
Robert R. Gelston, esq., M.D., Physician,	44	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., M.D., Apothecary,	30	0
Resident.		
Fras. M'G. Eagar, Governor,	300	0
Thomas Morrow, Head Turnkey and Clerk,	70	0
James Hogan, Schoolmaster,	40	0
Turnkeys. Daniel Hallinan, *Blacksmith*,	40	0
Thos. FitzGerald, *Shoemaker*,	35	0
Bernard O'Loughlin, *Cabinet-maker* (*acts as Carpenter*),	35	0
George Baker,	35	0
Anthony O'Donovan, *Tailor*,	35	0
Thomas Harwood,	35	0
John Sharpley,	35	0
David Franklin,	35	0
David FitzGerald,	18	5
Mrs. Aphra Griffin, Matron,	40	0
Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron,	31	4
Johanna Casey, Hospital Nurse,	25	0

No change in the staff has taken place since the *last* inspection, except that the office of head-turnkey, *then* vacant, has been amalgamated with that of clerk.

The extern officers receive their salaries at each assizes, and the interns monthly. None of the latter are provided with food rations; but fire-arms and uniforms are furnished to the turnkeys.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection,
Local Inspector,	144	33
Protestant Chaplain,	143	52
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	169	58
Physician,	230	78
Apothecary,	166	91

Hospitals.

It is unnecessary that I should revert to the defects formerly noticed in the Hospital, as commodious quarters for both sexes are included in the new design. The sanitary condition of the prison was or had been very satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	19	383	$1\frac{11}{13}$	2 16 0	–
1862,	39	852	$2\frac{1}{3}$	9 11 8	2*
1863,	53	976	$2\frac{27}{40}$	19 10 6	2†
1864, to day of inspection,	14	180	$1\frac{7}{13}$	–	–

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Clarina.	George Fosbery, esq.	Hon. John Massy.
Right Hon. William Monsell.	Edward Croker, esq.	Joseph Gubbins, esq.
Henry Maunsell, esq.	Hon. S. E. Spring Rice.	John White, esq.
Eyre Lloyd, esq.	Sir William H. Barrington, bart.	[One vacant.]

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities are discharged; the larger debits by means of cheques in favour of the several creditors, and the smaller accounts through the hands of the Governor.

* Both executed. † Including one executed.

Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

I feel bound again to recur to the condition of the bridewells of this county, so frequently animadverted upon in my former reports and in those of my colleagues. In *all* of them the primary requirement of water is wanting, and the sewerage is more or less imperfect; the structural defects are irremediable, except by rebuilding; and the accommodation is ill-contrived and inadequate. In *three* of them—viz., those of Croom, Glin, and Kilfinane, in addition to the above evils, the numbers confined are so small, as to render them unnecessary, particularly as the existence of railway communication has increased the facility of transmission to Limerick. I trust, therefore, on the ground of economy, as well as on that of the improved discipline about to be enforced in the central gaol, to which all prisoners will be hereafter subjected, the local authorities will take the necessary measures for discontinuing these minor prisons in the towns, in which criminal quarter sessions are not held.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Glin.		Croom.		Bruff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No of Committals in past year,	27	6	24	7	72	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	2	7	–	20	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	1	1	4	–	21	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	–	–	10	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	*Not signed by Constabulary.*		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*A leak in the roof.*		Fair.		Tolerable.	
Security,	Tolerable.		Tolerable.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		*Indifferent; only one yard for both sexes.*		*Imperfect.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Bed-ticks worn; sheets deficient.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage,	Sewers now cleared outside.		Fair.		*None;* cess-pools cleared through the building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Tolerably clean, *but damp in soft weather.*		Clean, *but damp in female cell.*		Clean, *but very damp in moist weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15		£15		£25	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		Petty Sessions Clerk.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. *No Local Board.*		*This bridewell ought to be discontinued. No prisoner in custody.* Local Board formed.		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Newcastle.		Rathkeale.		Kilfinane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	120	36	151	52	46	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	29	3	31	–	19	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	37	7	37	24	10	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	2	2	2	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly, and regular.		Weekly, and regular.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Tolerable.		Fair.		Tolerable.	
Security,	*Quite inadequate.*		*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	*Very defective.*		*Yards and day-room wretched.*		*Bad.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		*Blankets thin and worn, and sheets deficient.*		*Blankets thin and worn, and sheets deficient.*	
Water,	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage,	*None;* cess-pools cleared through the building.		Improved.		*Cess-pools emptied through the house.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Clean, *but very damp and badly ventilated.*		*Very damp, and rather untidy.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25		£25		£15	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		None.	
Remarks,	–		One prisoner of each sex in custody. Local Board formed.		One male in custody. Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED ON THE 22ND AND 25TH OF MAY, 1864.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

State, &c., on 22nd May, 1864.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	3	5	–	–	–
„ Imprisonment,	–	1	1	–	–	
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	7	13	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	14	3	17	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	34	18	52	–	–	–

Juvenile.

Convicted summarily—Vagrants, 10 years old and under—1 Female.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	27	1	Debtors,	11	–
Criminals,	724	452	Criminals,	116	79
Vagrants,	6	20	Vagrants,	3	3
Drunkards,	84	32	Drunkards,	24	6
Total,	841	505	Total,	154	88

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed		M.	F.	Committed		M.	F.
Once within the year,		603	342	Once within the year,		110	48
Twice	„	52	34	Twice	„	9	11
Thrice	„	29	18	Thrice	„	5	6
Four times	„	5	10	Four times	„	–	–
Total,		689	404	Total,		124	65

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	26½	19¾	—	22	14	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	69		2nd July.	50		20th April.
Lowest ditto, .	20		19th Nov.	23		2nd March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	43		1st July.	32		20th April.
Ditto of females,	36		18th Jan.	18		22nd April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	9		15th Nov.	14		20th Jan.
Ditto of females,	6		10th Nov.	7		28th Feb.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 84 | 1862, . 74 | 1863, . 44 | Day of inspection, 1864, 52

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . 5 | 1863, . 2 | Day of inspection, 1864, . 2

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

20th September, 1857, . . 140	7th July, 1861, ... 114
11th February, 1858, . . 109	5th January, 1862, . . . 89
1st August, 1859, . . . 115	2nd July, 1863, ... 69
7th June, 1860, ... 103	20th April, 1864, . . . 50

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . .	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter, ...	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children, ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults (common), . . .	23	9	26	11	3	1	–	–
Assaults, occasioning bodily harm, ...	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers, on duty, ...	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults, ...	118	55	97	62	15	6	–	–
Larceny, ...	284	109	155	117	19	13	9	10
Receiving stolen goods, . .	12	5	8	6	1	1	1	1

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, &c.—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Obtaining money by false pretences,	7	4	6	5	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	2	6	4	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	5	3	4	4	1	1	1	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	2	8	2	–	–	–	–
Military and Naval Offences,	9	–	5	–	4	–	–	–
Revenue Offences,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	10	16	24	7	2	5	–	–
Obstructing Public Passage,	13	11	29	11	7	1	–	–
Other offences:								
Against the person,	12	5	9	3	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	71	94	88	64	27	29	17	5
Vagrancy,	12	22	6	20	3	3	1	1
Drunkenness,	108	43	84	32	24	6	–	–
Debt,	39	4	27	1	11	–	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	301	146	248	155	31	22	–	–
Total,	1,054	532	841	505	154	88	34	18

Upon examining the above schedules, and upon comparing the daily averages of the three past years, as well as that of the expired portion of the current year, we arrive at a very satisfactory conclusion with regard to the criminal status of this populous city—the figures standing thus :—

Daily Averages.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Males,	41	37½	26½	22
Females,	35½	24⅓	19¾	14

There were, I rejoice to state, no lunatics in charge ; but there were 2 females ascertained to be "returned convicts ;" and there were 3 prisoners, 1 male and 2 females, under rule of penal servitude, who had just received their sentences, and were about to be removed. Juvenile offenders have greatly declined, and 3 only (all males) falling within this category, have been lately transmitted to reformatories. In fine, the pilferers and prostitutes invariably to be found, where a large population exists, and frequently recurrent to prison, alone maintain the numbers even at the low amount indicated above.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	4	School Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	7	4	Worksheds,	33	–
Day Rooms,	6	4	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Store Rooms,	7	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	33	21	Laundries,	–	1
			Lavatories,	1	1
			Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	17	–	Privies,	9	3
Sleeping Rooms,	20	6	Water-closets,	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	32	16	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tell-tale clocks,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store
Blankets, pairs of,	127	18
Sheets, pairs of,	132	97
Rugs,	84	18
Hammocks or Cots,	27	10
Bed-ticks,	118	21

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	12	42
Jackets,	12	52
Trowsers,	12	54
Shoes, pairs of,	12	14

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	6	22
Gowns,	6	18
Petticoats,	12	26
Shoes, pairs of,	6	9

I found the prison, at my inspections, in sound repair, clean, orderly, secure, well ventilated, and sufficiently provided with bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing, for existing requirements. The supply of water also is abundant, and the sewerage effective; but the defects, which have been so frequently enumerated in former reports, remain unremedied; and no change has taken place in the imperfect classification, similarly detailed, except that, when, as is generally the case, the quarter assigned to female debtors—now a very rare class—is vacant, this section of the building is allocated to the prostitutes. In reference to the permanent improvement of the prison, which is so faulty in its design, as to require reconstruction, I took occasion, when I had the pleasure of an interview with the Board of Superintendence, to call their attention to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, in the last session of Parliament, on the condition and discipline of the gaols of England and Wales, which, *inter alia*, laid down, as one of the principal bases of legislation, that the Treasury allowance should hereafter *be absolutely withheld from all prisons* not *administered on the system of "individual separation."* The amount, moreover, of such allowances will probably be increased by the fulfilment in county and borough gaols of the sentences of imprisonment substituted for the shorter terms of penal servitude hitherto awarded; and I trust, therefore, that on these, as well as upon the higher grounds of reformatory discipline, the city authorities will forthwith take measures for retaining this important subsidy—a result attainable at a very moderate outlay, in consequence of the advantageous terms upon which moneys are granted by the Treasury, at the instance of the Lord Lieutenant—namely, on the faith of presentments to be repaid by twenty half-yearly instalments, *without interest*—a boon of which the county authorities have providently availed themselves.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is carried out by a watchman and one of the turnkeys, the duty of the latter being performed in rotation. There is, however, but one tell-tale clock, which is insufficient to verify the regularity of the circuits.

The record of the punishments, which amounted since the first of January to but *two*, both inflicted by the authority of the Governor, is submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	2

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	
Breaking Stones,	18
Picking Oakum,	3
Total,	21

FEMALES.	
Knitting,	5
Sewing,	3
Washing,	2
Total,	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour,	21	10
Unemployed,	4	3
Discharged (*before labour hours*),	–	2
Debtors (*unemployed*),	4	–
Prison Duties,	4	3
Cooking,	1	–
Total in custody,*	34	18

It is to be observed that punitive labour is almost a nullity here, and that industrial employment is of a very limited character, one only of the turnkeys being a handicraftsman—viz., a shoemaker.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £38 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, . £32 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £27 4*s.* 9*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	81	48	31	17
Average daily number of pupils,	16	10	13	8

School-hours.—Males—1 to 3 o'clock. Females—12 to 2 o'clock.

All prisoners, of both sexes, whose age does not exceed forty years, and whose sentences amount to a term of fourteen days' imprisonment, receive school instruction from the clerk and sub-matron respectively; but, as the average periods of detention are very brief, the amount of proficiency ordinarily attained is inconsiderable. The approved form of registry is observed; and the Chaplains visit the whole from time to time, but do not enter their opinions on the face of the record.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—*Class* 1—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice (made into stirabout), and ½ pint of new milk. *Class* 2—5 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. *Class* 3—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—*Class* 1—14 oz. of bread made of 2nd quality flour, and 1 pint of new milk. *Class* 2—12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. *Class* 3—8 oz. of bread, and 4 oz. for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Prisoners, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner in lieu of milk. All prisoners get oatmeal gruel for dinner on two evenings of the week instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 1½*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.*; turf, per kish, 3*s.* 8*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., 22*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 3·51*d.* | 1862, . 3·52*d.* | 1863, . 2·80*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners in reference to the provisions, which are carefully and regularly inspected by the Chaplains, the tabular form of comment recommended by the Inspectors-General being in use; and the milk contractor being liable to a penalty of one penny for every degree of cream below 9, as indicated by the lactometers.

* Of the above number 11 males and 6 females were at school for 2 hours.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are all provided with journals; and the registries and books prescribed and suggested by the several authorities are kept with creditable care.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, £1,667 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, £1,526 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, £1,279 8*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £18 5*s.* | 1862, . £23 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £26 18*s.* 8*d.*

Amounts repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1861, . £318 10*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £258 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £131 8*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
Capt. Griffin, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, Protestant Chaplain, .	40	0	0
Rt. Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0
Robert R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon, ...	40	0	0
Jn. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
Jn. Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, ...	76	0	0
*Resident.**			
John O'Farrell, Governor, .	150	0	0
Turnkeys. Edward Ryan, . .	36	0	0
Robert R. Drought, .	32	10	0
Thomas Gloster, *Shoemaker*, . . .	32	10	0
James Walsh, . .	32	10	0
John Ryan, . . .	32	10	0
Patrick Walsh, . .	32	10	0
William Walsh, . .	32	10	0
Margt. FitzGerald, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assist. Matron and Schoolmistress, . .	35	0	0
Julia Sullivan, Hospital Nurse, ...	26	0	0

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection; the intern residents are supplied with fuel and gas-light, but not with food rations; and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms. The extern officers and the clerk receive their salaries half-yearly, the Governor monthly, and the other *interns* weekly.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1863.	From 1st Jan. 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	124	34
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	165	37
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	274	72
Surgeon, ...	127	36
Apothecary, ...	122	35

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are approached by a staircase in common, are in other respects commodious, airy, and fitted with water-closets. There were no patients under treatment; the sanitary condition of this prison having been very satisfactory during a long series of years' experience. One death occurred in 1863, that of a female, who was committed to the gaol in a dying state.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861, ...	22	79	0·36	£30	–
1862, ...	26	92	1·25	30	–
1863, ...	17	66	0·3	30	1
1864 (to day of inspection),	4	27	0·23	–	–

* The Governor, matron, assistant matron, and hospital nurse reside in the gaol. All the other officers reside outside the prison, but the turnkeys sleep in the gaol at night.

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Eugene O'Callaghan, esq., Mayor.	Aldmn. Jno. R. Tinsley, J.P.	Robert M'Mahon, esq., J.P.
Alderman Thaddeus M'Donnell, J.P.	Aldmn. John W. Mahony, J.P.	John M'Donnell, esq., J.P.
Alderman Laurence Quinlan, J.P.	John Thos. M'Sheehy, esq., J.P.	Francis Ward, esq., T.C.
	Wm. Phayer, esq., J.P.	John Barry, esq., T.C.
		Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.

The Board assembles fortnightly, when the larger liabilities are discharged by means of cheques payable to the several creditors; the smaller being comprised in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who is also furnished with a sum of £50 to meet contingencies and incidental expenses, and who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 20TH OF MAY, 1864.

Queen's County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	2	6	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	1	–	1
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	8	5	13	–	–	–
„ Imprisonment,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	7	5	12	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Total,	36	15	51	2	–	2

Juvenile.

Above ten and over sixteen years—Summarily convicted, . 1 male.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 37 | 1862, . 52 | 1863, . 59 | 1864 (day of Inspection), 51

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), 2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . 1 | 1864 (day of Inspection), –

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	16	2	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	270	125	Criminals,	133	52
Vagrants,	1	–	Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	122	10	Drunkards,	42	5
Lunatics,	11	4	Lunatics,	–	3
Total,	420	141	Total,	181	61

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	340	99	Committed	Once within the year,	139	30
	Twice, ,,	17	9		Twice, ,,	14	8
	Thrice, ,,	6	4		Thrice, ,,	3	5
	Four times, ,,	3	–		Four times, ,,	–	–
	Five times, ,,	–	2		Five times, ,,	–	–
	Total,	366	114		Total,	156	43

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	36	16	—	37	13	—
Highest number at any one time,	67		28th April.	56		20th March.
Lowest ditto,	33		2nd Sept.	38		14th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	48		29th April.	46		20th March.
Ditto of females,	25		13th June.	16		2nd March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	24		4th Sept.	27		2nd Feb.
Ditto of females,	9		25th March.	7		25th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

28th May, 1857,	64	20th December, 1861,	52
19th January, 1858,	68	1st April, 1862,	68
25th October, 1859,	50	28th April, 1863,	67
26th January, 1860,	51	20th March, 1864,	56

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

FFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3		3	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Concealing birth of infants,	–	4	–	4	–	3	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	66	26	93	20	54	18	5	6
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	27	2	11	–	8	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	–	5	–	6	–	4	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	2	5	2	2	1	1	1
Robbery,	–	–	6	2	–	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	–	4	–	3	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	4	1	3	–	1	–
Larceny,	46	50	43	42	13	14	4	5
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	1
Perjuryand subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.	24	33	23	21	16	3	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	5	–	3	–	8	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cock fighting,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Breach of service, trespass, &c.,	53	30	39	25	–	–	–	–
Having unregistered fire-arms,	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against the person,	22	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	11	–	–	–	10	12	–	–
Vagrancy,	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	79	12	122	10	42	5	–	–
Lunacy,	3	3	11	4	–	3	2	–
Debt,	10	2	16	2	5	–	1	–
Total,	389	171	420	141	181	61	36	15

Upon examining the statistics of this county as measured by the daily averages for a series of years, we shall find but little fluctuation in either sex, during 1862, 1863, and the expired portion of 1864; but, while the advance in the females is of trifling amount, the increase of the males beyond the aggregate of 1860 and 1861 reaches no less, than 50 per cent., the numbers standing thus:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864 (up to day of Inspection).
Males,	23	24	35	36	37
Females,	11	12	16	16	13

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

The offences of both sexes, those at least, to which the heavier penalties are awarded, consist almost exclusively of assaults and larcenies; but a reference to the last schedule will show that there were in custody on the above day four males charged with the highest crimes of personal violence. There were 1 female, under rule of penal servitude, and 2 males, dangerous lunatics, all awaiting transmission to their respective places of reception. There were no returned convicts in charge, known or suspected to be such; and there was but 1 juvenile; only three of each sex falling within this category having been committed here since the 1st of January, one of whom, a female, was transferred to a reformatory.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchens,	2	–
Yards,	13	5	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	12	10
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	4	4
Cells to contain three persons,	7	–	Water-closets,	4	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	2	2
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Workshops,	10	4	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	12	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	156	25	Shirts,	86	32	Caps,	80	10
Sheets, pairs of,	72	15	Jackets,	80	25	Shifts,	50	15
Rugs,	180	–	Vests,	63	10	Gowns,	60	20
Hammocks or Cots,	30	–	Trowsers,	65	15	Petticoats,	45	20
Bed-ticks,	145	15	Caps,	50	10	Stockings, pairs of,	20	16
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	45	10	Shoes, pairs of,	25	10
			Shoes, pairs of,	40	20			

I found the prison in the creditable condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline, which, I am bound to state, after many years' experience, have characterized it, secure, free from damp (the kitchen having been newly roofed), well ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, which is directed to flushing the sewerage, and sufficiently furnished with bedding and clothing, there being enough in store for a fresh issue of both. No change, since the last inspection, has taken place in the accommodation prepared for the enforcement of the system of "individual separation," which is ample for the males, but occasionally falls short of that required for the other sex. The male marshalsea is also defective, not containing distinct quarters for the two classes, masters and paupers, but the latter could easily be moved to an unoccupied portion of the criminal prison, and be thus kept apart. For the female debtors of both classes, however, who are occasionally, though happily seldom, confined here, there is no proper provision, in contravention of the 6th section and the 8th rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74.

In almost all other respects the arrangements of the building, as far as the structure permits, are highly satisfactory; and the most approved form of discipline, namely that of "cellular separation," is carried out

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

with all the criminal classes of both sexes—the lunatics, their sane attendants, and those exempted by medical order, being alone excepted from its application.

The Governor attends the lock up, and the night patrol is maintained by two watchmen, whose vigilance and regularity are duly measured by detector clocks, placed in opposite quarters of the building.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced to whipping—		
From 1st January to 31st December, 1863,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	10	Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	1

The record of punishments, only two of which have been awarded since the 1st of January (both under the authority of the Governor), is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, 6 males.

Industrial Labour.

	Males.	Females.
Shoemaking,	4	–
Tailoring,	4	–
Brushmaking,	3	–
Weaving,	3	–
Matmaking,	7	–
Carpentry,	1	–
Baking,	1	–
Spinning,	–	2
Knitting,	–	4
Plain work,	–	5
Carding and crochet work,	–	3
Total,	23	14

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Punitive labour,	6	–
Industrial labour,	23	14
Sick,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Prison duties,	3	1
Total,	36	15

Punitive labour is fulfilled here by the tread-wheel; but, as the nature and amount of this essential form of discipline will probably hereafter be defined by statute, I shall not dwell upon the very sparing application of it, which prevails almost in every gaol throughout this kingdom. Laudable activity is exhibited in industrial employment, as appears by the foregoing schedule. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, a shoemaker, a mason, and a nailer—the trades of the latter two, however, not being generally available within the walls of a prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £7 14*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £12 10*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £14 8*s.* 0*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	168	110	96	40
Average daily number of pupils,	15	12	21	10

School-hours.—Males—1½ to 3 o'clock; Females—1½ to 3 o'clock, P.M.

The prisoners of both sexes, respectively, are instructed daily by a turnkey and Matron, who have passed examinations before the Inspector appointed by the National Board of Education (with which the schools are now placed in connexion), and have each received gratuities. The Inspector reports favourably of both schools, as does also the Protestant Chaplain. It is contemplated to convert the upper corridor of the female quarter into a suitable school-room; the accommodation for this purpose being at present defective.

Dietary and Contracts.

For Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. of Indian meal, and Females, 7 oz., in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. For Dinner—Males, 14 oz. of bread, and Females, 12 oz. Males, 1 pint of new milk; Females, ¾ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—For Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. For Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup or gruel; Supper, 4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Male and Female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive—the Males, 1 oz. and ¾ oz. of oatmeal gruel instead of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, baked inside; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.*; turf, per hundred boxes, £5; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 27*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2¼*d.* | 1862, . 2·619*d.* | 1863, . 2·07*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the diet. I tasted the bread and milk, and found both to be of good quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the approved form of record; and I found but few exceptions taken—the milk being alone objected to.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and the books embracing all the details of discipline, of expenditure and receipt, are carefully kept; but the Governor alone is provided with a suitable journal—for neither the Chaplains nor the Medical Officer comply with the prescriptions of the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, and the 69th and 72nd sections of the 7th Geo. IV., cap 74, under which sections their duties in this particular are laid down respectively. A record is also required for the entry of the names of all persons visiting prisoners.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :

1861, . £1,475 18*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £1,449 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £1,420 13*s.* 7*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner, per annum, for the last three years :—

1861, . £38 16*s.* 9½*d.* | 1862, . £27 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £26 16*s.* 1½*d.*

Sums repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1861, . £140 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1862, . £253 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £177 6*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
John H. Moore, esq., Local Inspector, ...	60	0	0
Rev. W. Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain, ...	40	0	0
Rev. John J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
David B. Jacob, M.D. . .		—	
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary, ...	20	0	0
Resident.			
James Young, Governor, .	200	0	0
David Weir, Deputy Governor, ...	60	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
William Sythes, *Schoolmaster* and Turnkey, . . .	27	10	0
Turnkeys. Henry Dawson, . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Bryan, *Weaver*, .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Abraham Case, . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Jas. Heenan, *Stonemason*,	27	10	0
Turnkeys. Richard Meredith, *Shoemaker*, . . .	25	0	0
Turnkeys. William Lyons, *Nailer*, .	25	0	0
Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	21	0	0
Mary Anne Nicholls, Matron and *Schoolmistress*, . .	21	0	0
Anne Dawson, Nursetender,	21	0	0

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection None of the intern officers receive food-rations ; but the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and firearms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . .	117	69
Protestant Chaplain, . .	173	70
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	131	61
Surgeon and Physician, . .	156 .	60
Apothecary, . . .	110	65

I regret to observe that the failure of duty on the part of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, which was noticed by my colleague in his last report, and by myself in that for the previous year, still continues. The *minimum* required by the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, is two visits "in every week, exclusive of attendance on Sunday ;" and the following section, the 70th, attaches as a proviso to the presentment of the salaries of Chaplains, "that it shall fully appear to the Grand Jury, or to the Court or Judge that they *duly and regularly* executed the several duties of their offices respectively."

Hospitals.

There are commodious and well-ventilated quarters for patients of both sexes—baths and water-closets being attached. There was but one male, a lunatic, under treatment—the sanitary condition of the prisoners being generally satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ *s.* *d.*	No. of deaths.
1861, ...	20	424	2	0 18 4	–
1862, ...	87	761	2	5 12 0	2*
1863, ...	28	455	1·08	10 14 11	1
1864 (to day of Inspection),	12	259	2	—	–

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Lowis Moore, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.
George Adair, esq.	Henry White, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.
Wm. W. Despard, esq.	Major Carden.	Robert Staples, esq.
Rd. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Allen J. Walsh, esq.	Matthew H. Franks, esq.

* Including one executed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

The Board assembles every month, when all liabilities (except the salaries of the superior officers, which are paid at the Assizes) are examined and discharged; the larger sums by cheques in favour of the several creditors, and the smaller by an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Governor, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

No improvement has taken place in these wretched buildings, wanting as they are in the primary requirements of minor prisons, and especially the due separation of the sexes; but I am bound to state that the local authorities appear to be strongly in favour of their abolition as unfit and useless, when their defective condition, the small numbers confined in them, the central position of the County Gaol, the strictness of the discipline administered within its walls, the short distances, and the facilities of communication, are taken into consideration. I sincerely trust, therefore, that another effort will be made to abate these nuisances; and that, in the event of failure, the Legislature will intervene.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Abbeyleix.		Borris-in-Ossory.		Stradbally.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	92	39	30	16	44	17
Of whom were Drunkards,	35	–	1	–	7	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	24	5	11	4	6	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	–	–	–	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Tolerable.		Fair.	
Security,	*Wholly inadequate.*		*Wholly inadequate.*		*Wholly inadequate.*	
Accommodation,	*Very deficient.*		*Very deficient.*		*Very deficient.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate; *but blankets thin.*	
Water,	Pump in order.		Pump in order.		Pump in order.	
Sewerage,	*None.*		*None.*		*None.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but *badly ventilated; and very damp* in soft weather.		Clean; *but very damp.*		Clean; *but very damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		6*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		No ne.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED ON THE 21ST APRIL, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	1	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	2	12	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	5	8	–	1	1
In default of bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	6	6	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	40	20	60	–	3	3

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

One male, ten years old and under, summarily convicted; first offence.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 74 | 1862, . 113 | 1863, . 73 | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 60

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | Day of Inspection, 1864, . 3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in three preceding years :—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . 2 | 1863, . – | Day of Inspection, 1864, . –

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	29	–	Debtors, . . .	6	–
Criminals, . . .	248	142	Criminals, . . .	137	36
Vagrants, . . .	7	8	Vagrants, . . .	4	6
Drunkards, . . .	137	26	Drunkards, . . .	34	9
Lunatics, . . .	19	2	Lunatics, . . .	7	–
Total, . .	440	178	Total, . .	188	51

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed: Once within the year,	356	123	Committed: Once within the year,	166	41
Twice ,,	19	16	Twice ,,	6	5
Thrice ,,	1	6	Thrice ,,	–	–
Four times ,,	–	–	Four times ,,	1	–
Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	2	–	Seven times ,,	–	–
Total, . .	378	146	Total, . .	173	46

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	$51\frac{78}{365}$	$22\frac{87}{365}$	—	$45\frac{75}{172}$	$16\frac{4}{7}$	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	85		25th April.	73		22nd Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	54		31st Oct.	48		20th April.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	69		16th Jan.	62		27th Jan.
Ditto of females,	32		21st Jan.	24		31st March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	27		31st Oct.	31		20th April.
Ditto of females,	13		6th June.	10		24th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

21st February, 1857, . .	126	25th April, 1861, . .	91
16th January, 1858, . .	119	28th March, 1862, . .	127
6th July, 1859, . . .	99	25th April, 1863, . .	85
7th February, 1860, . .	74	22nd January, 1864, . .	73

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	6	–	1	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	7	–	1	–	4	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assaults (common),	35	11	27	4	37	7	7	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	1	11	1	7	–	5	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	–	18	2	11	–	2	–
Other assaults,	45	7	44	6	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Robbery,	25	3	2	2	–	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	1	17	1	1	1	2	–
Larceny,	63	55	33	34	22	11	4	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1	8	1	8	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	30	–	14	–	28	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	5	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	3	6	14	4	4	2	1
Revenue offences,	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	4	–	3	–	5	–	–	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	30	–	42	–	11	–	6
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	1
Against property, with violence,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	21	8	11	–	2	–
Affecting the public peace,	23	10	10	6	3	–	1	–
Vagrancy,	18	12	7	8	4	6	–	–
Drunkenness,	133	16	137	26	34	9	–	2
Lunacy,	8	11	19	2	7	–	1	–
Debt,	28	2	29	–	6	–	2	1
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Total,	473	173	440	178	188	51	40	20

An examination of the foregoing schedules will lead us to a favourable conclusion, there being a marked decline in the averages of both sexes during the expired portion of the current year, as contrasted with those for the twelve months of 1863. Among those in custody on the day of inspection, whose aggregate, it is to be noted further, is lower than that recorded on the corresponding day of the three preceding years, there were but few very grave offenders to be found, there

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

being but two sentenced for long periods in process of fulfilment, viz., 1 of eighteen months for stabbing a policeman, and 1 of twelve months for an assault arising out of that fertile source of crime, illicit distillation. The re-committals of the males are chiefly derived from drunkenness, and of the females from prostitution. There was 1 juvenile in charge, 9 having been committed here since the beginning of the year—none of whom, however, were sent to reformatories; there was also 1 dangerous lunatic, a male, the prison being now happily relieved from the large congestion of these most unfit inmates, who formerly disturbed the discipline.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Kitchens,	4	1
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	4	Store Rooms,	12	2
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	8	4
Single Cells of larger size,	35	15	Privies,	19	9
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18	Water-closets,	3	–
Sleeping Rooms,	13	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	2	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	283	75½	Shirts,	141	36	Caps,	83	–
Sheets, pairs of,	196	14½	Jackets,	74	35	Shifts,	61	60
Rugs,	215	45	Vests,	86	30	Gowns,	79	47
Hammocks or Cots,	26	–	Trowsers,	67	76	Petticoats,	96	28
Bed-ticks,	207	42	Caps,	51	64	Stockings, pairs of,	44	24
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	129	41	Shoes, pairs of,	40	6
			Shoes, pairs of,	88	45			

I found this prison in a creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline, and in sound repair, free from damp, well-ventilated, amply supplied with water, with efficient sewerage, and secure, the locks being now manufactured in the prison. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and clothing was sufficient for both sexes. Since the last inspection no alteration has taken place, nor is any in contemplation, except the conversion of the old refractory cells into hot and cold baths. Many, therefore, of the defects enumerated in my last report remain unremedied; but I think it unnecessary to dwell on these details, involving as they do the want of some primary requirements, both material and moral, in the hope that the whole subject of adapting the prison to the system of cellular separation will receive the immediate consideration of the local authorities. The classification, moreover, as it now exists, falls very far short even of the meagre prescriptions of the old Prisons Act; the males of all criminal denominations being divided into two sections, the tried and the untried, while an attempt at subdivision is made by placing apart the *minor* offenders. The females are similarly classed, the prostitutes not being allowed to intermix with other delinquents of this sex. I do not advance the proposi-

tion on moral grounds *solely*, but because an important financial element enters into the question.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the condition and the discipline of the gaols of England and Wales, furnished in the last session of Parliament, laid down as a *basis*, that the Treasury allowance—*i.e.*, the sum quarterly repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners—*should be absolutely withheld from all prisons* the authorities of which should neglect or refuse to establish and support the system of *individual* separation. It is further to be observed that the sums so repaid, which, as will be seen below, form a large subsidy to the general expenditure, will be hereafter increased in amount; for the abolition of the shorter terms of penal servitude will necessitate the fulfilment of the longer terms of imprisonment, which will be substituted for them in the county and borough gaols. That recommendation, as well as some other suggestions enforced by the proposal of a similar penalty, will doubtless become law; and I would therefore venture to urge the Board of Superintendence that they should move the fiscal body to anticipate legislative compulsion, and to take measures for giving effect to this invaluable form of discipline, which is with provident liberality about to be carried into operation in the South Riding of this county, and the burden of which is so much lightened and diffused by the advantageous terms, upon which moneys can be obtained from the Treasury, namely, to be repaid in twenty *half-yearly instalments, without interest.*

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night watch is duly maintained; two tell-tale clocks being placed in opposite quarters of the building, in order to test the regularity of the circuits. The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman, amounted to 21 since the 1st of January, all inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	–	–	Dark or refractory cells,	3	3
Stoppage of diet,	28	16	Stoppage of diet,	13	2
Other punishments,	10	2	Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	38	18	Total,	16	5

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel—males,* 21; females, 6.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Making mats,	2	Laundry,	6
Blacksmiths' work,	2	Knitting,	1
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	2
Tailoring,	2		
Cooking,	1		
Baking,	1		
Grinding corn,	6		
Total,	15	Total,	9

* Males employed at grinding corn after being at tread-wheel.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive labour,	21	Punitive labour,	6
Industrial labour,	15	Industrial labour,	9
Sick,	1	Sick,	3
Debtors (unemployed),	2	Discharged (before labour hours),	1
Lunatic,	1	Debtor (unemployed),	1
Total,	40	Total,	20

Although the means of carrying out punitive labour are supplied here, the time daily assigned to it is so brief, as to render it almost a nullity. Pending legislation, however, on this point, which is strongly urged in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, referred to above, I refrain from further observation. Industrial labour is well developed, several of the turnkeys, as appears by the subjoined schedule, being handicraftsmen. No raw material is manufactured, but almost every article of wear and use is made up within the walls, and some return is derived from the sale of mats.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . None. | 1862, . £23 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £18 14*s.* 9½*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	205	121	97	47
Average daily number of pupils,	$30\frac{114}{365}$	$19\frac{173}{365}$	$17\frac{104}{184}$	$15\frac{71}{91}$

School hours.—Males, from 10 till 11 o'clock, a.m.—Females, from 10 till 11 o'clock, a.m.

The males are instructed daily for one hour by a trained teacher, who also holds the office of clerk; and the females by a sub-matron.

The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use; and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and record their opinions of the conduct of the schools.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary of prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Flour, per cwt., 14*s.* 9½*d.*; bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; Cutlins, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 22*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4¼*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 33*s.* and 27*s.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 3·57*d.* | 1862, . 3¼*d.* | 1863, . 3*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the provisions, except by a female under attachment for contempt; but on tasting them I found them all to be of excellent quality, especially the bread made from wholemeal, and baked in the prison. The Chaplains are regular in their examination of each article of consumption, and observe the approved form of comment.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are provided with journals, and the mode of keeping all the books directed by the Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, is highly praiseworthy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £2,213 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £3,140 11*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £2,494 14*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £32 1*s.* 7*d.* | 1862, . £39 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £31 12*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1861, . £254 0*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £301 5*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, £305 9*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector,	£80
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. M. Cleary, R. C. Chaplain,	50
George Frith, esq., Surgeon,	60
Thomas Spain, esq., Apothecary,	25

Resident.

W. S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250
William Wills, Head Warder,	80
Michael Long, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	50
James Howe, Gate Warder,	40
Warders. Robert Hawksley, *Smith*,	£50
Philip Heney, *Carpenter*,	40
John Duffy, *Tailor*,	40
William Roberts, *Painter*,	40
John Cunningham, *Matmaker*,	40
Thomas Pyke, *Shoemaker*,	40
Edward Greene, *Miller*,	40
James Lytle, *Baker*,	40
John Ryan, Night Watch,	40
Eva Duggan, Matron,	48
Honora Purtill, Sub-Matron,	24
Eliza Field, do.,	24
Mary Galbraith, Male Hospital Nurse,	24
Ellen Alcock, Female Hospital Nurse,	24

No change occurred in the staff during the interval between my inspection, and that of my colleague in the past year, except the appointment of the schoolmaster and clerk, in the place of the former clerk, who resigned. All the intern officers receive food-rations, and the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and firearms. The report of the Governor (whose own services were fitly recognised by an increase of salary) as to the general behaviour, and spirit of co-operation, which prevails among the officers, was, I am happy to state, very favourable. Subsequently, however, to my official visit, the Grand Jury assembled at the summer assizes passed the subjoined resolution:—

"That the Board of Superintendence be requested to take into their consideration the very large amount now paid in salaries to the gaol officials. The Grand Jury being of opinion that as the number of prisoners is now reduced to 58, while the staff consists of the same number as when the gaol contained 400 prisoners, the number of officials may now be safely reduced."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Now it is proper to observe that the provision of accommodation and of prison officers ought not to be regulated by the aggregate of inmates, taken at hazard, but by the *highest* number in custody at any one time during a series of years; and on reference to the foregoing schedule of these figures for the last seven years, it will be found that they ranged from 73 up to 136. Without, therefore, impugning the policy of diminution in the staff, I cannot withhold the expression of my regrets, that the Board, in giving effect to the course above suggested, should have sanctioned so sweeping a measure, as to dispense with the services of the nurse in the male hospital, and of no less than four of the male warders, two of whom had served eleven and nineteen years, respectively, without any charge having been brought against them, and for whom, under the Prisons Acts, or the Grand Jury Act, no provision or compensation can be levied. The Board further decided upon lowering the salary of the Physician by £10 per annum, and the salaries of the Apothecary and the remaining warders each by £5 per annum. I fear, therefore, that unless the Board can be induced to reconsider their decision, the duties and the discipline of the prison, thus suddenly denuded, will be imperfectly discharged, especially if, as observed above, the Legislature should enforce the establishment of the system of individual separation.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	202	65
Protestant Chaplain,	205	60
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	207	74
Surgeon,	273	86
Apothecary,	268	89

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are adequate and well-ventilated, but water-closets and fixed baths are wanting. There were no male patients, and only 1 female, who had just been brought to bed. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been, satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	Number of deaths.
1861,	41	3,026	$8\frac{105}{365}$	6 12 11	5
1862,	37	4,841	$13\frac{96}{365}$	24 2 2	3
1863,	30	1,132	$3\frac{137}{365}$	14 16 4	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	12	299	$2\frac{76}{112}$	–	–

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Wm. Osborne, bart.	William Ryan, esq., J.P.	Capt. H. O. Saunders, J.P.
J. R. Minnett, esq., J.P.	Captain W. Holmes, J.P.	Capt. Robt. S. Otway, J.P.
Caleb Going, esq., J.P.	Captain W. H. Carroll, J.P.	Major H. Dundass, J.P.
John Going, esq., J.P.	Captain John Bayley, J.P.	Major W. C. Gason, J.P.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, and at each meeting all liabilities, including the salaries of the subordinate officers, are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of the parties severally entitled.

Bridewells.

I feel bound to recur *again* to the subject of the bridewells of this Riding, which, with the single exception of that of Thurles, are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Those of Templemore and Borrisokane (the latter being deficient in almost all the essentials of a minor

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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prison), are within easy reach of the bridewell of Thurles (a spacious and well-provided building), and of the county gaol respectively, as is also that of Roscrea, which is very ill-contrived, defective, and so insecure, as to require that the circuit walls should be raised. The evils of bridewells, as a *class* of prisons, have been frequently detailed in the reports of the Inspectors-General, and have been admitted by the authorities of several other counties, who have taken measures accordingly for their discontinuance by the Executive. The facilities of transmission by railway have removed in many cases the objections raised on the score of long marches; and the improvements in the discipline of the *central* gaols present a further inducement to place all persons, who are arrested, at once under the secure and discriminative supervision, which can alone be afforded in the larger and better-ordered institutions. It is to be borne in mind that *no* bridewells exist in Great Britain, nor in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Longford, and Carlow, and that there is but one in the King's County, in Westmeath, and in Sligo, severally; to which I have to add, that a considerable saving of expense would be attained, as may be seen by examining the schedule of bridewell expenditure (Table xxvi.) in the appendix to the last General Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, I lament to find that many of the defects of the bridewell at Newport—those defects being of a vital character—which were amply detailed by my colleague, continue unabated. Under these circumstances the Inspectors-General feel themselves constrained, by a sense of duty, to withhold the necessary certificate from a building thus wanting in the requirements of a fitting place of detention.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Roscrea.		Thurles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	195	44	209	84
Of whom were Drunkards,	103	22	115	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	41	11	46	19
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	7	20	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Committals,	*Some wanting.*		*Some illegal.*	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Some repairs required.*		*Some leaks, but about to be staunched.*	
Security,	*Inadequate*—walls to be raised.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	*Sufficient, but ill-arranged.*		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Blankets thin and scanty.*		Now sufficient.	
Water,	*None on premises.*		Supplied by pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	*None.*		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, & Ventilation,	Fair.		Fair, but *damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of dietary, per head, per day,	$3\frac{2}{16}d.$ for both.		$3\frac{3}{4}d.$ for males; $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£50.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

—	Templemore.		Borrisokane.		Newport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	174	36	66	20	31	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	84	5	24	5	6	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	51	5	27	–	1	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	24	–	8	–	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . . .	*Some illegal.*		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	*Some repairs required.*		Fair.		Newly built.	
Security, . . .	Tolerable.		*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient.		*Inadequate.*		*Ill-contrived.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Defective.*		*Inadequate.*		Adequate.	
Water, ...	By pump.		*Pump useless.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		*Very defective.*		*Defective.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Fair.		The damp abated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	3½*d.* for both.		3½*d.* for both.		3¾*d.* for both.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£30.		£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	—		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—VISITED THE 19TH AND 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864.

State, &c., 19th September, 1864.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	3	5	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	4	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	19	5	24	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	–	9	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	4	5	1	–	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	6	8	–	–	
In default of Bail,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	62	27	89	3	–	3

Juveniles.

16 years and above 10—Convicted summarily, 1 male and 1 female.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 134 | 1862, . 99 | 1863, . 97 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 89.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 3 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 4 | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 1 | 1864, (day of Inspection), . 3

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	2	2	2	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	65	75	80	45	76	24	12	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	–	12	–	12	–	6	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers,	3	–	6	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	1	9	2	2	–	3	–
Robbery,	2	–	6	5	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	8	1	27	1	6	2	4	–
Larceny,	137	79	67	100	22	49	8	17
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	13	–	3	1	–	1
Arson, and attempts to commit,	5	–	13	3	5	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	2	1	2	–	3	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	11	–	5	–	5	2	3	–
Military and naval offences,	5	–	13	–	9	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	15	4	25	12	5	5	2	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Inoculating a child,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	29	–	33	–	12	–	–
Leaving employment,	7	1	3	4	2	1	–	–
Treason, and having unregistered arms,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Breach of Game and Fishery Laws,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
,, without violence,	82	41	73	18	11	10	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	94	68	56	76	39	61	1	2
Vagrancy,	38	25	22	7	30	6	3	–
Drunkenness,	199	54	195	48	280	65	3	2
Lunacy,	14	8	7	2	8	1	2	–
Debt,	16	4	12	2	11	1	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	19	9	71	24	1	2
Total,	738	395	683	372	615	269	62	27

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	2
Criminals,	447	313
Vagrants,	22	7
Drunkards,	195	48
Lunatics,	7	2
Total,	683	372

From 1st *Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	1
Criminals,	286	196
Vagrants,	30	6
Drunkards,	280	65
Lunatics,	8	1
Total,	615	269

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

Committed.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	513	250
Twice ,,	39	18
Thrice ,,	12	14
Four times ,,	5	5
Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	4	2
Seven times ,,	–	–
Nine times ,,	–	–
Ten times, ,,	–	1
Thirteen times ,,	–	–
Total,	573	290

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1864.

Committed.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	443	133
Twice ,,	36	24
Thrice ,,	9	7
Four times ,,	7	2
Five times ,,	2	2
Six times ,,	1	1
Seven times ,,	–	1
Nine times ,,	2	1
Ten times ,,	–	–
Thirteen times ,,	–	2
Total,	500	173

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	69·99	36·63	—	58·32	27·24	—
Highest number at any one time,	127		4th July.	118		7th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	75		24th Jan.	58		15th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time	84		3rd Dec.	82		3rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	47		15th April.	43		5th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time	50		9th Feb.	38		15th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	19		22nd Jan.	18		17th Sept.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

4th September, 1857,	191
17th January, 1858,	160
11th October, 1859,	123
2nd June, 1860,	138
30th December, 1861,	144
6th February, 1862,	159
4th July, 1863,	127
7th February, 1864,	118

Upon examining the above schedules collectively, we arrive at a favourable conclusion with respect to the present criminal status of this Riding, as measured by the daily averages of the inmates of the prison during a period extending over former years, the figures standing thus:—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
79	41	85	32	69	36	58	27

Among those actually in custody on the day of inspection no cases present themselves, which demand special comment, except, perhaps, those of 2 males, undergoing a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment for a Whiteboy offence; 12 also of the same sex are found under the heading of common assaults; an aggregate not to be wondered at when, as I regret to state, the crime of drunkenness appears to be greatly on the increase within the district of Clonmel. On the other hand, juvenile delinquency has experienced a marked diminution, and none

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

of either sex falling within this category have been sent since the commencement of the year to reformatories.

With regard to lunatics, who formerly pressed severely upon the accommodation of this gaol, the establishment of the Auxiliary Asylum affords immediate relief, there being but two of this unhappy class in confinement; one about to be discharged, and the other to be transferred to the asylum. One other male, however, sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for an attempt at suicide, was supposed to be of unsound mind.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	24	–	Worksheds,	27	–
Yards,	13	1	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	–	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells, not less in size, than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries,	1	1
			Drying Rooms,	2	2
			Lavatories,	4	–
Single Cells of larger size,	39	–	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	57	–	Privies,	14	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	25	35	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Pumps and Wells,	10	1
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–
School Rooms,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	89	161
Sheets, pairs of,	89	172
Rugs,	89	101
Hammocks or Cots,	89	339
Bed-ticks,	89	122

Male Clothing.	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	124	65
Jackets,	62	160
Vests,	62	73
Trowsers,	62	112
Caps,	62	113
Shoes, pairs of,	62	107

Female Clothing.	In use.	In store.
Caps,	27	30
Shifts,	54	29
Gowns,	27	20
Petticoats,	27	18
Shoes, pairs of,	27	93

I found the prison throughout in a highly creditable condition of comparative order and regularity, taking into account the circumstances of great difficulty and confusion, necessarily arising from the extensive works in operation for converting the House of Correction into a prison for both sexes, to be administered on the principle of "individual cellular separation;" a measure of provident liberality, which doubtless will repay the local authorities and those, who have borne their share of the contribution, by the effects of the application of improved discipline to the inmates. At the period of my visit the contractor was actively engaged in carrying into effect the plans, which had been duly approved by the competent authorities, and which embrace 120 cells for males, and 60 for females, to be provided with all the statutory requisites for the maintenance of the system referred to, as well as an inspection-hall, and an adequate proportion of water-closets, and lavatories in connexion with them. The alterations have involved the demolition of the apartment assigned to Protestant worship, but accommodation for this purpose can be provided, as well as for female debtors (which hitherto has been wanting here), when some of the buildings, now temporarily occupied by criminal prisoners, shall be vacated by their transfer to the cells. It would be desirable further to remove a block containing a coal-yard and solitary cells constructed upon an imperfect principle, which obstruct and intercept the view of the space surrounding the wings under process of alteration, as it would be easy, by furnishing the means of darkening some of the ordinary cells, to fit them for the infliction of punishment.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Whenever the plans in question shall be completed, nothing will then remain to be added for subjecting the prisoners to "separation" in its *integrity*, but the erection of stalls in the work-rooms, the school-rooms, and in the male laundry—that occupied by the females being already, although inadequately, partitioned.

The water supply, the sewerage, and the ventilation, were satisfactory; and the stock of blankets, bedding, sheets, &c., and gaol clothing, was sufficient.

Classification, of course, was modified by the difficulties described above, but every effort was made to turn to the best account the limited accommodation at the disposal of the authorities. The males, accordingly, were placed in four divisions—viz., the tried, the untried, those awaiting examination, and the drunkards; while the females occupied two sections only, more in accordance with their known antecedents, than with the nature of their offences.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	57	6	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	45	3

The record of the punishments, which since the 1st of January amounted to 48, and were all awarded by the authority of the Governor, is regularly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman, as an evidence of cognizance and acquiescence.

The Governor and the head-turnkey attend the lock-up; and the circuits of the night patrol, which is performed by watchmen in rotation, are ascertained by three tell-tale clocks disposed in different quarters of the building.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, 26 Males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Scouring, ...	6	Washing, ...	9
Tailoring, ...	2	Needlework, . . .	9
Painting, ...	1		—
Cutting firewood, . . .	2		18
	11		

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour, ...	26	–
Industrial Labour, . . .	11	18
Sick, ...	3	–
Unemployed, ...	13	6
Discharged (before labour hours), . .	1	2
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	6	1
Lunatics, ...	2	–
Total in custody, . . .	62	27

The industrial operations of the prison have in some degree been unfavourably affected by the alterations referred to above; weaving, for instance, having been discontinued. Profitable returns, however, are

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

obtained by the male prisoners from the washing for the military stationed at Clonmel and Cahir, and for the militia during the period of training. Some remuneration is further derived from cutting up firewood; but stone-breaking has ceased, from the want of demand at repaying prices. The washing by the female prisoners for the town and neighbourhood has fallen into desuetude, which is to be regretted, as the employment is most suitable to this sex, and, as in Dublin and Belfast, it is found to be the most recuperative form of labour.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £59 18*s.* 10½*d.* | 1862, . £121 13*s.* 1½*d.* | 1863, . £106 1*s.* 0½*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	67	111	42	36
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	11	10	6	4

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12, A.M. Females, 10 to 12, A.M.

The schools are now placed in connexion with the National Board; but I would suggest that the form of registry approved by the Inspectors-General should also be kept, as being better adapted to the low condition of proficiency, which is found to prevail among the ordinary inmates of prisons, and as securing uniformity and a means of comparison with other gaols not under the supervision of the National Board. The schoolmaster, who is regularly trained, instructs the males; the females being taught by a matron; but in consequence of their being widely separated, from want of due accommodation during the progress of the building, little is effected in this department.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Supper.—4 oz. of bread.

Gruel in lieu of milk twice a week.

Extras to Lunatics.—Males—7 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Meat three times a week to males and females.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, 4¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 4½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 26*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3·35*d.* | 1862, . 3·13*d.* | 1863, . 2·52*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners with respect to the provisions, which I tasted severally, and considered to be of good quality. The Chaplains regularly inspect the items of food, and record their comments in the improved tabular form, in which I found but few exceptions taken.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are duly provided with journals, and the registries and the books prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors, are all kept with laudable accuracy; the "Daily Employment Book" alone being omitted among the latter class.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £3,029 8*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, . £2,926 19*s.* 4½*d.* | 1863, . £2,910 13*s.* 5½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £23 17*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, . £25 1*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £26 16*s.* 9*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the years—

1861, . £394 19*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £352 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £410 17*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Burke, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William J. Sheill, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
Robert Grubb, Governor,	250	0	0
Joseph M'Caffery, Head Warder,	90	0	0
Edmond Power, Clerk and Gate Turnkey,	60	0	0
James Quinn, Gate Turnkey,	60	0	0
Patrick M'Carthy, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	40	0	0

Turnkeys.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Richard Walsh,	40	0	0
John Whetston,	40	0	0
Nathaniel Russell, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
Joseph Kingsley, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
Mathew Meehan,	40	0	0
Joseph Ardagh,	40	0	0
Henry Colborne,	30	0	0
Thomas Summers, Hospital Attendant,	40	0	0
Susan Woods, Matron,	45	0	0
Matilda Conway, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0
Mary Brown, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	22	0	0
Alice English, *Laundress*,	30	0	0

No changes of importance have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries at each assizes, while the other interns are paid monthly. None of the latter are supplied with food rations, but the turnkeys are furnished with firearms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan. 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	312	216
Protestant Chaplain,	160	127
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	213	125
Surgeon,	324	255

The above schedule attests the activity and zeal of the extern officers.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Hospital.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are well-ventilated, carefully tended, and provided with all requisites, except water-closets—a defect, which I trust will be corrected. The general sanitary condition of the prisoners was satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861, ...	111	1,314	3·6	12 17 4	2
1862, ...	161	1,804	4·94	13 7 9	9*
1863, ...	156	1,266	3·47	11 19 7	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	86	672	2·55	—	–

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.	William H. Riall, esq., J.P.	R. U. Bayley, esq., J.P.
John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	Samuel Riall, esq., J.P.	Joseph Kenny, esq., J.P.
S. C. Moore, esq., J.P.	Percy Gough, esq., J.P.	Edward Phelan, esq., J.P.
William Quinn, esq., J.P.	S. H. G. Adams, esq., J.P.	Edw. B. Purefoy, esq., J.P.

The Board, a very efficient body, meets regularly for the transaction of business and for the discharge of all liabilities, except, as stated above, the salaries of the superior officers; the payments being made by means of cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, and signed by three members of the Board.

Bridewells.

The subjoined tabular summary is framed from the observations of the Inspectors-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits. I feel bound to bear testimony to the highly satisfactory manner, in which the latter officer fulfils his duty in relation to his reports upon this, as well as upon the other branches, which form the subject of communication with the Central Prisons Office.

* Including one executed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

	Cashel.		Tipperary.		Newbirmingham.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	226	69	357	101	56	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	106	11	205	28	31	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	119	15	97	21	20	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	31	2	69	10	10	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly and direct.		Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct,	
Repairs and Order,	Some important alterations, including a tank for rain-water, have been approved of by the proper authorities, and are in progress.		*Some painting required,* which has been since completed.		Tolerable.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water,	*No water on premises;* a contract for supplying it.		A good pump on premises.		Brought in by contract.	
Sewerage,	Clearage from cess-pools.		Effective.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and airy, but *very damp in soft weather from the slope of ground towards the building.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both.		4*d.* for both.		6*d.* for males, 5*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40 and clothing.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		None.	
Remarks,	One of each sex in custody.		Two females in custody.		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Carrick-on-Suir.		Caher.		Clogheen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	146	46	306	134	68	24
Of whom were Drunkards,	55	10	161	41	31	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	35	13	96	28	28	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	17	2	49	4	15	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory.		Complete.		Good.	
Security,	Tolerable.		Adequate.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Limited.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water,	Supplied by pumps.		Supplied by contract.		Brought in by contract.	
Sewerage,	Clear.		Effective.		*Ineffective.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3¾*d.* for males, 3½*d.* for females.		3¾*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 and clothing.		£40 and clothing.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board formed.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—VISITED THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.					No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	County.		City.		Total.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.								
For Felony,	1	5	3	2	11	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
TRIED.								
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.								
Of Felony or Larceny:—								
To Imprisonment,	–	6	8	6	20	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.								
For Larceny,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	2	10	–	16	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	2	4	8	14	1	1	2
Vagrants,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–
Total,	17	17	29	25	88	2	2	4

Juveniles.

16 years and above 10. { Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—summarily, Larceny, ... 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 65 | 1862, . 37 | 1863, . 61 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 88

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	19	1	Debtors,	16	–
Criminals,	318	260	Criminals,	181	151
Vagrants,	7	7	Vagrants,	5	6
Drunkards,	106	108	Drunkards,	202	102
Lunatics,	7	4	Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	457	380	Total,	406	259

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 *(up to and including the day of inspection); also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Assaults (common),	36	10	12	20	20	6	16	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	–	17	3	34	21	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	–	–	10	–	2	–	2	–
Other assaults,	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	–	10	–	2	5	1	–
Robbery,	11	–	8	–	2	–	2	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	1
Larceny,	39	30	50	2	43	48	6	12
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	–	–	3	2	3	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	5	1	4	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	15	–	12	–	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Importuning passengers,	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Playing ball on the Lord's day,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the person,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other offences:								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	13	8	1	–
Against property with violence,	7	–	–	–	4	13	3	–
Against property, without violence,	20	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Affecting the public peace,	129	136	157	207	27	34	2	6
Vagrancy,	11	6	7	7	5	6	–	1
Drunkenness,	120	197	106	108	202	102	–	9
Lunacy,	2	6	7	4	2	–	–	–
Debt,	18	1	19	1	16	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	19	9	5	8	5	7
Total,	438	406	457	380	406	259	46	42

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	245	214
	Twice ,,	28	29
	Thrice ,,	30	10
	Four times ,,	8	8
	Five times, ,,	3	9
	Total,	314	270

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1864.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	143	104
	Twice ,,	60	17
	Thrice ,,	20	21
	Four times ,,	8	12
	Five times ,,	7	2
	Total,	238	156

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	35	27	—	38	34	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	72		23rd Sept.	98		13th Sept.
Lowest do., . .	42		28th April.	64		13th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	66		23rd Sept.	52		13th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	45		8th Nov.	46		13th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	25		17th March,	36		15th April.
Ditto, of females,	15		25th March,	29		13th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

COUNTY ONLY.		COUNTY AND CITY.	
8th September, 1857, . .	69	20th July, 1861, . .	91
14th February, 1858, . .	60	23rd December, 1862, .	66
4th February, 1859, . .	44	23rd September, 1863, .	72
15th February, 1860, . .	34	13th September, 1864, .	98

Upon examining the above schedules, and measuring the daily averages of the expired portion of 1864 with those of 1863, in which year the united gaol received the prisoners of both the county and the city, we observe an increase, though not a considerable one, of both sexes ; the females exhibiting the larger advance. The registry does not present any crimes of great gravity ; assaults and larceny being the most prominent among the offenders derived from the county, while cases of riotous and indecent conduct on the part of the males, and of drunkenness and disorder on that of the females—chiefly prostitutes of the most abandoned class—are found among those committed from the city. Juvenile delinquencies continue to be rare in this joint jurisdiction, and since the 1st of January one only coming within this category (a male) was sentenced to a reformatory. There was in charge 1 female known to be a returned convict, but, happily, there were no lunatics of either sex in custody.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards—Hospital, . .	2	2	Kitchen, . . .	1	–
Yards, . . .	6	3	Store Rooms, . .	2	1
Solitary Cells, . . .	1	1	Laundries, . .	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high= 432 cubic feet, . .	70	30	Drying Rooms, . .	1	1
			Lavatories, . .	3	3
			Baths, . . .	1	1
			Water-closets, . .	9	9
Hospital Rooms, . .	2	2	Pumps and Wells, .	3	1
Chapel, . . .	1	–	Tread-wheel, . .	1	–
Workshops, . . .	2	2	Tell-tale Clock, .	1	–
Worksheds, . . .	6	–			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	270	–
Sheets, pairs of,	212	–
Rugs,	112	–
Hammocks or Cots,	103	–
Bed-ticks,	157	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	56	–
Jackets,	52	–
Vests,	50	21
Trowsers,	40	5
Caps,	40	16
Shoes, pairs of,	40	16

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Caps,	40	–
Shifts,	41	–
Gowns,	41	3
Petticoats,	41	9
Shoes, pairs of,	40	1

I found the prison throughout, at my inspection, in a highly creditable condition of order and discipline. A settlement, which had occurred in one of the walls, now appears to have reached the maximum of collapse; in the event, however, of its extension, the Board has been provided with funds specially presented with the view of meeting contingencies. The building is in process of seasoning, and the few remaining spots of damp are drying out. The ventilation falls somewhat below the excellence of the other requirements; the sewerage being effective, and the supply of water having been abundant even during the unprecedented drought of the summer of this year. It is raised for drinking by hand pumps, and for the service of the lavatories and closets, and for flushing the sewers by force-pumps. There is besides a large reservoir of rain-water for the use of the laundry. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets was sufficient, and also of prison clothing, the looms having been again put into action for the manufacture of bed-ticks, sheets, and frieze for male wear. Since the last inspection a new entrance into the female prison, as recommended by my colleague, has been completed, and an important improvement has been effected in the ventilation of the hospital by the alteration of the windows. The general accommodation for *males* is adequate; the highest number in custody at any one time having never reached that of the cells assigned to that sex; but, on the other hand, the *females* not unfrequently exceed in a large measure, sometimes to the extent of *fifty* per cent., the aggregate of those similarly allocated to *their* sex. The system of individual separation, whenever such excess does not prevail, is applied to all the criminal classes, except in the hospital, in the chapel (where, however, the officers are in close contact with, and exercise a strict supervision over the prisoners), in the ironing-room, at schooling, and in working the crank-pump; with respect to the two latter, partitions could easily be affixed to the tables at which the pupils are seated, while receiving instruction, and stalls could be erected in connexion with the pump, the shaft being crane-necked, so as to allow each prisoner to work in his separate compartment. These additions, which are highly desirable, and indeed necessary for maintaining in its integrity the principle of preventing any intercommunication between fellow-prisoners, will doubtless be carried into effect by the local authorities, who have hitherto conducted the affairs of the prison to the verge of completion with provident liberality, and to whom I now offer my warm congratulations upon the successful issue of their labours in the great improvement of discipline.

Numbers sentenced to whipping (up to day of Inspection, 1864), . 2 males.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	8	2

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1864.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

The Governor and the first turnkey attend the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by a watchman; but there is only one detector-clock for ascertaining his vigilance, and the regularity of his circuits, two at least, disposed in opposite quarters of the building, being indispensable for this purpose. The record of the punishments, which amounted since the 1st of January to 11, and were all, except *one*, awarded by the authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-mill, . . . 16 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Smith-work,	2	–
Carpentry,	1	–
Weaving,	5	–
Winding,	2	–
Knitting,	–	10
Sewing,	–	10
Washing,	–	10
Cutting wood,	2	–
Total,	12	30

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	16	–
Industrial labour,	12	30
Sick,	2	2
Unemployed,	5	5
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Nursing,	–	3
Pumping water,	5	–
Cleaning prison,	2	2
Cooking	2	–
Total,	46	42

Punitive labour is carried out here by the tread-wheel and shot-drill. Industrial employment embraces among the males several branches; the most remunerative of which are stone-breaking, and washing for the barracks. That of the females is limited to sewing, knitting, and washing for the prison use. It would be highly desirable to extend this latter occupation, so suitable to prisoners of this sex, by obtaining the custom of private families, a very large profit being derived at Belfast from this source.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £3 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, . £1 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £15 1*s.* 4*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	89	36	40	13
Average daily number of pupils,	13	9	13½	8¾

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females—4 to 6.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board, the registry of which is duly kept. It would be proper to keep simultaneously the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

form of registry framed by the Inspectors-General, as being better adapted to the almost illiterate condition of the large majority of the persons, who form the ordinary population of gaols, and also as furnishing the means of uniformity in statistical returns, and of comparison with the educational status of other prisons, which are not placed under the supervision of the Board. The Chaplains visit the schools from time to time.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, into stirabout, and ½ pint of milk. Females—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, into stirabout.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of milk.

Monthly prisoners get 1 pint of gruel for dinner.

Third class.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, ½ pint milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 4⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 8*d.*; rice, per cwt., 15*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:

1861, . 3⅞*d.* | 1862, . 3½*d.* | 1863, . 3¼*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually, with respect to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains; the approved tabular form of comment being observed, and exceptions to any item of food being very rarely recorded.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals. The registries and the several books prescribed and recommended by competent authorities, are carefully kept. I suggested, however, some slight improvements in the mode of filling the Abstract of Daily Consumption, which will be hereafter adopted.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,528 7*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £1,709 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £2,032 11*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £32 10*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £34 17*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £31 5*s.* 5*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the years—

	COUNTY. £ *s.* *d.*	CITY. £ *s.* *d.*
1861, ...	72 11 0	70 16 3
1862, ...	128 8 9	51 14 4
1863, ...	141 14 5	54 3 4

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Emanuel Roberts, Local Inspector, ...	100	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
William Carroll, esq., M.D.,	80	0	0
James Ivers, Watchman, .	26	0	0
Resident.			
William C. Triphook, Governor, ...	250	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant and Turnkey, . .	70	0	0

Resident—con.	£	*s.*	*d.*
James Murphy, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, . .	30	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Gate Turnkey,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Murphy, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Parslow, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Walter Foley, *Weaver*, .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Price, *Smith*, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Howard, .	27	10	0
Margaret O'Neil, Matron, .	45	0	0
Sarah Carroll, Assist.-Matron, and Schoolmistress, . .	25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Nursetender,	25	0	0
Bridget Boucher, *Laundress*,	20	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Vacancies.—John Troy, Schoolmaster; Bridget O'Neill, Assistant-Matron; James Shorten, Schoolmaster; William Young, Smith; Anastatia Fanning, Laundresss. Bridewells.—Nathaniel Shaw, died; John Quinn, dismissed; Jane Quinn, resigned. All filled up by the Board.

Several vacancies, which have occurred since the last inspection among the subordinate officers of the staff of the prison and the bridewell keepers, have been supplied by the appointees of the Board. All the intern officers, except the watchmen, receive in money the amount of food-rations, as measured by the contract prices, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1863.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1864.
Local Inspector,	219	147
Protestant Chaplain,	123	110
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	199	221
Surgeon,	265	237

I regret again to call attention to the default of visits paid by the Protestant Chaplain, the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, prescribing that each Chaplain should visit "*twice at least in every week, exclusive of attendance on Sunday,*" and the 70th section attaching to the payment of their salaries the proviso, "*that it shall appear to the Grand Jury, and to the Court or Judge, that such Chaplains duly and regularly executed the several duties of their offices respectively.*"

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861,	35	511	$1\frac{146}{365}$	14 6 4	1
1862,	82	900	$2\frac{170}{365}$	12 2 0	—
1863,	87	1,116	$3\frac{20}{365}$	23 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1
1864 (to day of Inspection),	100	1,065	$4\frac{87}{365}$	—	1

There are separate quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are well arranged and ventilated, there being baths and water-closets annexed to each, and exterior privies placed in the exercising yards. There were two male and two female patients only, the general sanitary condition of the prisoners being highly satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Robert Paul, bart., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	James Keating, esq., J.P.
Colonel W. V. Stuart, J.P.	Edward Roberts, esq.	J. S. Richardson, esq.
Wm. Christmas, esq., J.P.	R. Wall Morris, esq., J.P.	Matthew Slaney, esq.
R. T. Carew, esq., J.P.	F. G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	John Power, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, when the salaries (except those of the superior officers, which are paid at each assizes) and all other liabilities are discharged; the form of disbursement being by an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts and vouchers at the next ensuing meeting.

SOUTH DISTRICT. STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County and City of Waterford. — Lismore. Dungarvan.

Bridewells.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	101	28	133	65
Of whom were Drunkards,	44	1	13	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	24	9	31	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	2	8	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, but *some delay in transmittals.*	
Committals,	*Kept in a slovenly manner.*		Correct.	
Registry,	*Kept in a slovenly manner.*		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Plaster falling off the walls.*		Satisfactory.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Tolerable.	
Accommodation,	*Very ill-contrived.*		Sufficient, though *inconvenient.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Bed-ticks worn;* new blankets about to be issued,		Adequate.	
Water,	By pipes.		*Supplied from a distance by contract.*	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	*Rather untidy; damp in soft weather.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 3½*d.*; females, 3½*d.*		Males, 4*d.*; females 3½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£20; matron, £5, both with rations.		£40; matron, £15, both with rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	*Master-Extraordinary, Petty Sessions Clerk, Town Clerk, Weighmaster, Court-house keeper, and Registrar of Marriages.*		Court-house keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody. *Keeper absent at inspection, and subsequently dismissed. This bridewell might be very advantageously discontinued.*		A certified bridewell. One male in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General,*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—VISITED THE 4TH OF JUNE, 1864.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	3	6	–	1	1
,, Larceny,	2	4	6	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
,, Imprisonment,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	46	4	50	1	1	2
Total,	76	22	98	1	2	3

Juveniles in Custody.

Above 10 and under 16 years, { Convicted summarily, 1 male. Committed for Trial—Misdemeanant, 1 ,,

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	–	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	159	71	Criminals,	73	45
Vagrants,	5	–	Vagrants,	1	2
Drunkards,	43	20	Drunkards,	21	3
Lunatics,	19	12	Lunatics,	15	2
Total,	240	103	Total,	117	52

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year, .	181	74	Once within the year, .	99	47
Twice „ .	21	7	Twice „ .	4	1
Thrice „ .	1	5	Thrice „ .	1	1
Total, . .	203	86	Total, . .	104	49

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	$68\frac{282}{365}$	$19\frac{62}{365}$	—	$64\frac{4}{59}$	$20\frac{7}{18}$	—
Highest number at any one time, . .	101		17th July.	97		13th April.
Lowest ditto, .	74		18th Dec.	75		1st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	82		10th June.	73		13th April.
Ditto of females,	26		21st Aug.	24		13th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	54		18th Dec.	55		1st Jan.
Ditto of females,	11		19th April.	17		7th March.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 91 | 1862, . 101 | 1863, . 97 | 1864 (day of Inspection), 98

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . – | 1862, . 4 | 1863, . 4 | 1864 (day of Inspection), 3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection), 1

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

May 5th, 1857, . . .	143	June 27th, 1861, . . .	107
October 18th, 1858, . .	100	March 1st, 1862, . . .	106
January 12th, 1859, . .	100	July 17th, 1863, . . .	101
November 6th, 1860, . .	106	April 13, 1864, . . .	97

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864 (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–
Manslaughter,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	1	–	3	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	18	14	38	7	19	5	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	7	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	11	1	1	–	5	–	2	–
Larceny,	35	71	38	30	18	19	8	9
Receiving stolen goods,	13	8	5	4	1	4	1	2
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	1	–	1	3	–	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	22	–	9	–	4	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	14	15	12	8	3	2	1
Revenue offences,	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
Soliciting on streets, trespass, leaving service, gambling, &c.,	4	5	17	3	6	1	1	1
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	5	5	2	1	–	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	7	12	3	2	5	1	–
Vagrancy,	23	12	5	–	1	2	–	1
Drunkenness,	99	14	43	20	21	3	–	–
Lunacy,	13	7	19	12	15	2	46	4
Debt,	16	1	14	–	7	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	302	177	240	103	117	52	76	22

Upon examining all the above statistical schedules, and upon comparing the daily averages for the subjoined years, we find a very inconsiderable fluctuation in the numbers, which stand thus:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Males,	68	61	64	68	64
Females,	24	22	27	19	20

The enormous disproportion of lunatics, however, which prevails here, renders it impossible to apply the ordinary measure to the criminal, in

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

the sense of *responsibly* criminal, population. There were 3 males and 2 females in custody under rules of two years, for passing base coin and larceny, being all old offenders; one male sentenced to penal servitude, who had made a murderous attack upon the turnkeys by stabbing; and another of this sex, who made a similar assault, in the expectation, probably, of being similarly disposed of, but who had received a sentence of twelve months to commence upon the expiration of the term, which he was undergoing at the time, when he committed the second offence. There were, moreover, in charge 2 male adults, known to be returned convicts, and 2 juveniles only—delinquents falling within this category having declined here; and 6 only—viz., 5 males and 1 female, the latter of whom was transferred to a reformatory, having been committed since the beginning of the year. That, however, which constitutes the painfully distinguishing feature of this prison is the fearful pressure of lunatics, no less than 46 out of the 73 criminal prisoners, *or very nearly two-thirds of the whole*, belonging to this unfortunate and most unfit class. It is needless and idle for me to reiterate the detail of the enormous evils, which the vicious legislation, existing only in this portion of the United Kingdom, inflicts upon our gaols generally, and upon that of Wexford especially, in consequence of the wide prevalence of insanity among its population, for these evils have furnished the theme of the reports of successive Inspectors-General for a series of years, without remedy, and without hope of immediate relief, inasmuch as the actual numbers of those committed as "*criminal lunatics*" is advancing; as, in consequence of a re-appearance of the malady, in some cases, after discharge, the Medical Officer of the prison hesitates to give the necessary certificate of recovery; and as the new asylum cannot possiby be placed in a condition of fitness for the reception of patients in less than a period of two years. It remains, then, only for me to give expression to my deep regret that an institution intended solely for *penal* repression, combined with all the deterrent and reformatory elements, which the establishment of the most improved and best-tested forms of discipline can supply, should be perverted from its legitimate object, into a very imperfect receptacle for the *irresponsible*. Highly praiseworthy efforts had been made for the accommodation and better management of these victims of disease, by preparing well-ventilated dormitories with boarded floors and guard-beds, but the rapid and overwhelming increase of the males, has rendered it necessary to revert to the occupation of the old prison, a very gloomy and cold building, destitute of any appliances conducive, and indeed indispensable to curative treatment.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	7	Worksheds,	2	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	6	2	Store Rooms,	4	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	91	58	Lavatories,	8	4
Cells to contain three persons,	2	3	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	8	1	Privies,	20	5
No. of Beds in such rooms,	38	4	Water-closets,	9	4
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	9	5
			Crank-mill,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
			Male Clothing.			*Female Clothing.*		
Blankets, pairs of,	277½	61	Shirts,	80	248	Caps or Bonnets,	22	59
Sheets, pairs of,	111	30	Jackets,	80	62	Shifts,	22	107
Rugs,	6	10	Vests,	80	95	Gowns,	22	93
Hammocks or Cots,	41	3	Trowsers,	80	70	Petticoats,	44	65
Bed-ticks,	193	63	Caps,	80	175	Stockings, pairs of,	22	65
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	80	95	Shoes or Clogs, pairs of,	19	37
			Shoes or Clogs, pairs of,	90	180			

In spite of the difficulties just enumerated, I found the prison throughout in a most creditable condition of order and discipline, adequately furnished with bedding, &c., and clothing; in sound repair, except the heating apparatus on the male side, the temperature of which is very variable; secure, with ample accommodation for the debtors and *criminals*, an abundant supply of water, and an effective sewerage in connexion with the newly-erected water-closets; the old sewers, however, are not capable of being flushed, and some uneasiness is felt with regard to the probable effects of the permanent reclamation of lands hitherto submerged, into which the outfall of those more recently constructed is discharged.

I am happy to learn that it is in contemplation to furnish gas throughout the building, a very important improvement, which will leave but little to be desired. The system of individual separation (subject to the exception of the lunatics, their sane attendants, and the sick in hospital) is strictly applied to all the criminal classes of both sexes; the school-rooms, the school-benches, the laundry, and lavatories being all stalled.

The Governor and the deputy attend the lock-up: but the circuits of the night-patrol, which is maintained by turnkeys in rotation, are not verified by detector clocks. The record of the punishments, all of which, since the 1st of January, were awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman, in proof of cognizance and approbation.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced to whipping—		
From 1st January to 31st December, 1863,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	10	8	Dark or refractory cells,	10	1
Stoppage of Diet,	4	4	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	6	Prison duties,	3
Prison duties,	2	Nursing,	2
Cooking,	2	Minding lunatics,	1
Minding lunatics,	2		
Total,	12	Total,	6

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mat-making,	1	Spinning,	4
Weaving,	2	Knitting,	4
Clog-making,	2	Sewing,	3
Tailoring,	2		
Mop-making,	1		
Tin-work,	1		
Carpentry,	1		
Painting,	1		
White-washing,	1		
Total,	12	Total,	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	6
Industrial labour,	12	11
Sick,	–	1
Unemployed,	3	–
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Lunatics (including two in hospital and one cooking),	46	4
Total in custody,	76	22

Prisoners sentenced to "hard labour," and not engaged in trades, are employed in stone-breaking for *four* hours daily, while those similarly sentenced, but who are allocated to industrial works, undergo this very modified form of discipline for only *two* hours. Pending legislation on this subject, however, as recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which reported to Parliament in the last session, I do not dwell upon it.

Industrial employment, which is actively carried on here, in spite of the great obstruction caused by the presence of so overwhelming an aggregate of lunatics, is productive of considerable saving in internal consumption and wear, and of a small remunerative return from articles sold to the public.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £31 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, . £33 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £16 11*s.* 0*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	25	21	17	18
Average daily number of pupils,	9	6	6	6

School-hours.—Males, 1 to 2·30; Females, 11 to 12·30.

The schools for both sexes, which are attended almost exclusively by the younger prisoners, are under the tuition of a competent master, trained by the National Board of Education, the females being, of course, in charge of a matron. In the event of gas being introduced into the cells the extension of this important branch of discipline during the long winter evenings would be highly desirable.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

On Tuesdays and Fridays gruel and barley and rye bread are given to full diet prisoners in place of brown bread and milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; barley and rye, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 3¾*d.* | 1862, . 3½*d.* | 1863, . 3⅔*d.*

One complaint only was preferred to me with regard to the quantity of the diet, by a desperate ruffian, confined under cumulative sentences. I ascertained forthwith that he received the statutable allowance, and that the bread, milk, and stirabout, which I tasted, were of excellent quality. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who observe the approved form of tabular comment.

Books and Accounts.

The officers, both extern and intern, are duly provided with journals, and the registries and the several books of discipline, consumption, expenditure and receipt, is prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are kept with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £1,929 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1862, . £2,076 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £2,390 13*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £22 1*s.* 11*d.* | 1862, . £22 6*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £26 11*s.* 3*d.*

Sums repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the years—

1861, . £198 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, . £243 13*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £213 4*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	£100
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. J. Roche, R. C. Chaplain,	50
H. H. Boxwell, M.D.,	—
Mr. J. H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30

Resident.

Mr. J. Gladwin, Governor,	200
Mr. J. B. North, Deputy-Governor,	60
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30
Turnkeys. Luke Walsh, *Shoemaker*,	£40
Nathaniel Crampton, *Weaver*,	30
James Turner,	30
Edward Cox, *Tailor*,	30
Henry Sheffield, *Painter*,	30
Edw. Hopkins, *Painter*,	30
Thomas Chandler,	30
James Kelly,	30
Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,	45
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	15
Mary Doyle, do. do.,	15
Mary Murphy, Hospital Nurse,	15

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Wexford Gaol.

Since the last inspection the then deputy-governor having resigned, upon the requisition of the Board, the clerk and superintendent of works has been nominated (on probation) to succeed him; and a turnkey having also resigned, the vacancy thus created had not yet been filled. The Governor and all the intern officers receive food-rations, and the turnkeys, five of whom are handicraftsmen—viz., a weaver, a tailor, a shoemaker, and two painters, are furnished with uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	176	69
Protestant Chaplain,	153	63
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	246	91
Physician,	197	48
Apothecary,	360	152

Hospitals.

The quarters assigned to the sick of both sexes, which are situated in one building, and approached by a staircase in common (an objectionable arrangement), are of sufficient capacity, are well ventilated, and fitted with water-closets. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily No.	Cost of medicine.	No. of Deaths.
1861,	40	1,033	$4\frac{74}{365}$	£7 9 5	5
1862,	44	1,081	$2\frac{331}{365}$	14 17 9	2
1863,	39	971	$2\frac{258}{365}$	37 12 9	3*
1864 (to day of Inspection),	17	781	2	—	2

Board of Superintendence.

Chas. A. Walker, esq., D.L.	Isaac Cornock, esq., J.P.	Harry Alcock, esq., J.P.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	John G. Hatton, esq.	Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Esmonde, bart.	Francis J. Connell, esq., J.P.	Joseph Meadows, esq.
Major J. Harvey, J.P.	Lt.-Col. V. L. Hatton, D.L.	Captain Beatly.

The Board is convened monthly for the disposal of general business, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate officers and the constabulary accounts are paid. All other liabilities are discharged quarterly by means of cheques payable to the several creditors, whose claims exceed £10, those at, or below this amount being included in an aggregate cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who obtains and produces the requisite receipts.

Bridewells.

Throughout the kingdom a general disposition to diminish the number of bridewells has latterly been manifesting itself, especially where the parent gaol is administered upon the "separate system;" the small aggregate of those confined in the course of the year in that of Gorey, and the circumstance of its being already connected by railway with Enniscorthy, and about to be so at no distant period with Wexford, appear to point to the policy of discontinuing that minor prison.

* Including one executed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

—	Enniscorthy.		Gorey.		New Ross.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	85	36	37	12	64	28
Of whom were Drunkards, .	11	–	9	–	11	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	24	16	13	–	12	16
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	2	3	–	1	1
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often.	Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Now regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order, .	Satisfactory.		Adequate.		The doors and door-cases undergoing repair, in order to strengthen them.	
Security, . . .	*Impaired by the facility of escape afforded by a down pipe in the male yard.*		*Imperfect.*		*Yards very insecure.*	
Accommodation, .	*Female yard very small.*		*Yards very small.*		Sufficient.	
Furniture, bedding, and utensils.	Adequate, *except sheets.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*	
Water, how supplied,	Pump on premises.		Pump on premises.		Pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	*Defective; soil cleared through the house.*		Good.		*None; cess-pools cleared out at the rere.*	
Cleanliness, dryness, and ventilation,	Satisfactory; *but one male cell damp.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5½*d.* for males; 5*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30; £5 to his wife as matron.		£30; £5 to his wife as matron.		£30; £5 to his wife as matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court keeper.		Court keeper.		Court keeper.	
Remarks, . . .	Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.		Local Board formed.		*No Local Board.* One male (a deserter), and two females in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1864.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	2	2	–	–	
Other Misdemeanors.	7	–	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	2	9	–	–	–
Total,	33	10	43	–	–	–

Juvenile.

Sixteen years and above ten—Summarily convicted, 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 45 | 1862, . 32 | 1863, . 30 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 43

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . – | 1862, . 2 | 1863, . 1 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

1861, . 1 | 1862, . – | 1863, . – | 1864 (day of Inspection, . –

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . .	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter, . . .	–	–	5	–	1	–	2	–
Infanticide, . . .	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	2	6	–	5	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	–
Assaults (common), . .	17	6	34	4	59	16	7	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	4	–	18	1	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	7	–	24	1	24	1	–	–
Other assaults, . . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	4	–	2	–	5	–	2	–
Robbery, ...	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession, ...	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	6	–	4	–	3	–	3	–
Larceny, ...	24	19	20	9	21	18	4	1
Receiving stolen goods, . .	7	5	1	–	2	–	–	–
Embezzlement, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	–	2	1	6	5	–	2
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	1	6	2	–	1
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Offences against the currency, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Military and naval offences, .	32	–	39	–	34	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	12	2	5	–	7	7	1	–
Revenue offences, . . .	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Breach of contract, . .	6	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Contempt of Court, . .	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Desecration of the Sabbath, .	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person, . .	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	3	1	3	2	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence, . . .	8	8	7	9	15	2	1	1
Affecting the public peace, .	26	10	18	11	34	16	–	1
Vagrancy, . . .	3	2	3	1	7	1	–	–
Drunkenness, . . .	80	1	109	1	155	1	2	–
Lunacy, ...	6	5	4	6	10	6	7	2
Debt, ...	4	–	12	1	9	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total, . .	262	65	324	57	436	85	33	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	1	Debtors,	9	–
Criminals,	196	48	Criminals,	255	77
Vagrants,	3	1	Vagrants,	7	1
Drunkards,	109	1	Drunkards,	155	1
Lunatics,	4	6	Lunatics,	10	6
Total,	324	57	Total,	436	85

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	238	37	Once within the year,	308	62
Twice ,,	21	5	Twice ,,	32	5
Thrice ,,	5	3	Thrice ,,	8	1
Four times ,,	3	–	Four times ,,	4	1
Five times ,,	1	–	Five times ,,	1	–
Six times ,,	–	–	Six times ,,	–	1
Ten times ,,	–	–	Ten times ,,	1	–
Total,	268	45	Total,	354	70

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	26·6	10·5	—	31	11	—
Highest number at any one time,	51		20th Sept.	63		7th April.
Lowest ditto,	22		9th March.	28		13th August.
Highest number of males at any one time,	38		2nd Sept.	49		10th April.
Ditto of females,	17		22nd April.	22		20th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		19th June.	19		13th August.
Ditto of females,	3		15th March.	5		17th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

17th April, 1857,	49	27th October, 1861,	53
28th March, 1858,	46	13th October, 1862,	52
19th May, 1859,	37	20th September, 1863,	51
27th June, 1860,	50	7th April, 1864,	63

Upon an analysis of all the above schedules we find that female crime has fluctuated so slightly, as not to require comment; but the striking advance in certain classes of offences among the males demands attention. Thus, if we examine the fourth table, we observe that "*common assaults*" rose from 17 in 1862 to 34 in 1863, and 59 in 1864; "*assaults occasioning bodily harm*" from 4 in the years 1862 and 1863 to 18 in 1864; "*assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,*" from 7 in 1862, to 24 in the years 1863 and 1864; "*offences against the public peace,*" from 26 and 18 in 1862 and 1863 to 34 in 1864; and "drunkenness" from 80 in 1862 to 109 in 1863, *and to no less than* 155 in 1864. This increase would appear to argue progressive demoralization, if it were not ascertained to be derived from an abnormal and temporary source—viz., the presence of a very large number of labourers engaged in the operations

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

for constructing a water-supply to the metropolis; and it is therefore to be hoped that, on the completion of the works, and the consequent withdrawal of the exciting cause, the more salutary social condition, which prevailed here formerly, will be resumed.

Vagrancy no longer occupies an important place in the registry, and juvenile delinquencies are comparatively rare, two only falling within this denomination (both females) having been sent to reformatories since the last inspection.

There was one male under rule of penal servitude, who was detained at the instance of the Medical Officer, until fit for transmission to a convict prison; and one male criminal lunatic awaiting a vacancy in Dundrum Asylum, without, I fear, any prospect of immediate removal.

There were besides in custody six males committed as "dangerous lunatics," two of whom were feeble, idiotic, epileptic, and filthy in their habits, having no power of self-control, and utterly unfit for detention in an institution intended for penal repression, and moral reformation. There were further, two females in the same category, one of whom was necessarily placed in restraint, having a strong tendency to self-injury. These unfortunate beings are treated here with care and humanity, a special diet being provided for them at the direction of the Medical Officer; but the want of proper accommodation, and of means and appliances suited to their condition, injuriously affects their chances of recovery, while their necessary intermixture, for the purposes of supervision with sane prisoners, militates against the enforcement of due discipline among the latter.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Lavatories,	2	3
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	8	2
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Water-closets,	2	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	2
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	2	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	94	5	Shirts,	60	54	Caps,	20	42
Sheets, pairs of,	89	21	Jackets,	30	85	Shifts,	20	42
Rugs,	89	3	Vests,	30	60	Gowns,	10	21
Bed-ticks,	89	13	Trowsers,	30	55	Petticoats,	20	42
			Caps,	30	27	Stockings, pairs of,	10	30
			Socks or stockings, pairs of,	6	6	Shoes, pairs of,	10	20
			Shoes, pairs of,	30	30			

I found the prison at my inspection in a creditable state of cleanliness and order, allowance being made for the obstructions caused by the insane, well ventilated, generally free from damp, and adequately supplied with water; the heating apparatus is now effective, as is also the sewerage, and the stock of clothing, bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., is sufficient for the requirements; some of the bed-ticks, however, were

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

worn and ragged. No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, and consequently the defects detailed in former Reports still exist, the most prominent of which applies to the debtors, there being but one marshalsea in common to masters and paupers, and there being no provision for females of either of these classes, although the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, is mendatory in both these particulars. The store-rooms, the laundry, which is stalled, and the drying-room, are satisfactory. Cells also are set apart for the reception of both sexes on committal; and there are warm and cold baths in their respective sections, and in the hospital. The separate system is enforced among the *tried* males, subject to the exception of attendance on lunatics, of the performance of shot-drill, and of exercise. The two latter, however, are carried out under the strict superintendence of officers, the prisoners being placed at sufficient intervals of space to prevent oral communication. The *untried* males, on the other hand, are in association, except at night (occupying, as they do, single cells), and at meal times.

The females of *both* denominations are individually kept separate, when not required for the charge of the insane, and when not engaged in schooling, which is conducted in one of the open day-rooms.

The Governor usually attends the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained at night in the males' quarter by the turnkeys in rotation; but their vigilance is inadequately tested by a *single* tell-tale clock, two, at least, being indispensable for this object.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	8	3	Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	4

The punishments, the records of which is laid before the Board at each meeting, and is duly signed by the Chairman for the day, were all awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, no necessity having arisen for magisterial intervention.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill and tread-wheel,	8 males.
Attending lunatics and shot-drill,	2 „
Total,	10 „

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking and tailoring,	2	Prison duties,	2
Prison duties,	4	Knitting stockings,	2
Cooking,	1	Sewing,	3
Whitewashing and painting,	2		
Pumping water,	4		
Total,	13	Total,	7

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	–
Industrial labour,	13	7
Unemployed (nursing),	–	1
Lunatics,	7	2
Brought up for trial at Newtown Petty Sessions,	1	–
Brought up for trial at Bray Quarter Sessions,	2	–
Total in custody,	33	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Punitive labour is enforced by shot-drill and by the tread-wheel, the power of which is not, however, rendered applicable to any reproduction. Industrial employment is limited to making up clothing and bedding, &c., for intern use and consumption, and does not extend to the manufacture of any article to be disposed of to the public outside. One of the turnkeys is a painter, and two others are shoemakers; but there is no tailor, a want which, I trust, will be supplied, whenever a vacancy shall arise, as this trade is especially available within the walls, and of great utility to those, who have acquired it, upon their discharge. This department, as well as that of educational instruction, is unfavorably affected by the presence of the lunatics, and the consequent withdrawal of their sane attendants.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	118	50	171	71
Average daily number of pupils,	19	5	21·1	6·4

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

Both sexes are taught daily for two hours, the males (in the chapel, which is stalled) by two turnkeys allocated to this duty, and the females by the matron and assistant-matron in the day-rooms, which are unpartitioned. None of the teachers have received regular training in tuition; but, upon examining some of the males who had been confined for long periods, I found that considerable proficiency had been attained.

The form of registry approved by the Inspectors-General is in use here, and the Protestant Chaplain visits the schools from time to time, and makes an entry of his opinion of their conduct and progress.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, or 4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, or 3½ lbs. of potatoes, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, or 1 lb. of potatoes.

One pint of oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner only, on two days, with intervals, in each week.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month are supplied with a pint of oatmeal gruel each, daily, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, ½*d.* under Dublin price; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; potatoes, per stone, 4½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, summer half year 7*d.*, winter half year 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; candles, per lb., 6¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 4·19*d.* | 1862, . 4½*d.* | 1863, . 2·98*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually, with regard to the diet. I found such of the provisions, as I tasted, to be of excellent quality, and the testimony of the Chaplains, who have adopted the approved form of inspection and record, is almost uniformly favorable.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and the several books and forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are observed here. The Chaplains are provided with journals (which are submitted to the Board and signed, in accordance with the Amended Prisons Act), as are also the Medical Officer and the Governor. There are, however, no *general* bye-laws in force in this prison, and I would therefore suggest to the Board to compare those which have been most recently framed, so as to embrace modern legislation, and to prepare a code for the approval of the Grand Jury, and for the sanction of the Executive.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,299 16*s.* 5*d.* | 1862, . £1,399 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . 1,328 9*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £37 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, . £34 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £33 4*s.* 2·9*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1861, . £62 10*s.* 11*d.* | 1862, . £139 2*s.* 7*d.* | 1863. . £89 7*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
William Nolan, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	96	18	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	18	5½
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	18	5½
Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon, ...	65	0	0
Resident.			
Robert Barry, Governor, .	150	0	0
Edwd. Storey, Clerk, Storekeeper, and Turnkey, *Shoemaker*, . . .	35	0	0

Turnkeys.	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Quin, *capable of teaching Tailoring*,	40	0	0
Robert Graham, School Teacher, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
John Manly, *Painter and Whitewasher*, .	30	0	0
Wm. Roberts, Sup. of Shot-drill, *Nailer*, .	30	0	0
Chas. Dickenson, School Teacher, . . .	22	0	0
Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,	40	0	0
Miss Eliz. M'Phail, Dep. do.,	25	0	0
Agnes Taylor, Hospital Nurse, at 10*s.* per week when employed.			

Two vacancies, which occurred in the staff of turnkeys since the last inspection, have been filled by fresh appointees. None of the intern officers receive food or rations; but the Governor and the matrons are supplied with fuel and light throughout the year. The turnkeys are furnished with coals (during six months only), and with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	124	113
Protestant Chaplain, . .	174	234
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	179	201
Surgeon, ...	169	168

Hospital.

The defects of the hospital in point of position, structure, and requirements, which have been frequently specified in former reports, remain unremedied. The Medical Officer, however, by carefully watching the symptoms of incipient disease, has been able to dispense, almost entirely, with the occupation of this imperfect building, and to treat the cases of his patients in their cells, the prison being generally free from epidemic and contagious diseases.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861,	1	58	0·16	12 13 6	–
1862,	4	102	0·28	19 19 11	1
1863,	3	89	0·24	7 15 0	–
1864 (to day of Inspection),	2	62	0·17	—	1

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1863, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

No inquest in the year 1863. William Heney (lunatic), aged seventy-seven years, having died on the 15th April, 1864, an inquest was held on the 18th, which found that he died from old age and debility, brought on by a painful disease.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Thomas S. Dennis, esq., J.P.	Rev. John Drought.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	Henry Carroll, esq., D.L., J.P.	Robert Truell, esq.
James W. De Butts, esq.	Robert D. Barry, esq.	William Magee, esq., J.P.
Rev. Thomas Green.	Major Gun Cuninghame, D.L., J.P.	Richard Ellis, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate officers and the smaller liabilities are discharged. The superior officers and the contractors are paid at each assizes, when the accounts are audited.

Bridewells.

The subjoined tabular synopsis is compiled from the notes of the Inspector-General, and the Local Inspector at their respective visits.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of Wicklow.

Bridewells.

——	Baltinglass.		Tinahely.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, ...	50	16	23	21
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	12	2	1	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	12	1	2	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	–	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In fair order.		Satisfactory.	
Security, . . .	*Imperfect; the chevaux-de-frize being useless.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation, . .	Adequate.		Improved.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, ...	Supplied by a force-pump.		A pump in the yard.	
Sewerage, . . .	*Imperfect.*		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Tolerably clean; *but very dark and damp in some portions of the building.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3½*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for males; 4*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£50; £25, Turnkey; £20, Matron.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, ...	Nine males in custody.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 10TH, 17TH, AND 26TH DECEMBER, 1864.

State, &c., on 10th December, 1864.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Imprisonment,	13	5	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	4	–	4	3	–	3
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	9	3	12	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	1	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	8	15	7	8	15
Total,	59	27	86	11	9	20

Juveniles.

Summarily convicted, above 10 and under 16 years of age, . 3 males.

One of the above was under sentence to a reformatory.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 99 | 1862, . 92 | 1863 . 112 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 86

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2 | 1862, . 4 | 1863, . 2 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 15 | 1862, . – | 1863, . 5 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 1

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences,	1862.		1863.		1864. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	1	–	5	1	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	4	–	1	2	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	4	–	5	–	4	–	4	–
Bigamy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	69	26	53	20	34	18	1	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	44	15	28	12	66	27	2	2
Other assaults,	1	1	2	–	6	4	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	7	–	6	1	12	1	4	1
Robbery,	26	10	17	13	15	6	3	5
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	1	–	7	1	2	–
Larceny,	63	42	81	50	74	34	13	5
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	–	1	9	1	1
Embezzlement,	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Obtaining money byfalse pretences,	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	10	3	7	2	11	1	2	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	24	3	15	6	9	5	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	2	2	–	1	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	7	–	3	–	6	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	19	–	13	–	16	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Offences,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Seamen refusing to work vessel,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Detaining postbag with letters,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–
Breach of agreement,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the person,	3	11	4	15	9	13	1	–
Absconding from, and offences in Reformatory School,	3	5	–	11	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	5	2	6	2	6	7	–	–
Against property with violence,	1	–	4	–	6	1	–	–
Against property without violence,	56	18	58	39	37	15	3	1
Affecting the public peace,	60	133	62	121	52	154	1	2
Vagrancy,	97	50	105	64	47	32	1	–
Drunkenness,	77	75	81	80	76	81	–	–
Lunacy,	15	7	12	11	14	8	7	8
Debt,	62	7	60	5	51	7	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	63	17	74	21	83	17	–	–
Total,	743	435	727	477	673	446	59	27

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	60	5	Debtors,	51	7
Criminals,	469	317	Criminals,	481	318
Vagrants,	105	64	Vagrants,	47	32
Drunkards,	81	80	Drunkards,	76	81
Lunatics,	12	11	Lunatics,	18	8
Total,	727	477	Total,	673	446

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	551	266	Once within the year,	473	217
Twice ,,	32	25	Twice ,,	47	24
Thrice ,,	13	16	Thrice ,,	14	9
Four times ,,	2	7	Four times ,,	2	5
Five times ,,	1	4	Five times ,,	1	3
Six times ,,	–	5	Six times ,,	–	6
Seven times ,,	–	–	Seven times ,,	–	3
Nine times ,,	–	1	Nine times ,,	–	1
Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	–
Eleven times ,,	–	1	Eleven times ,,	–	–
Twelve times ,,	–	–	Twelve times ,,	–	1
Fourteen times ,,	–	–	Fourteen times ,,	–	1
Twenty times ,,	–	–	Twenty times ,,	–	1
Total,	599	326	Total,	537	271

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.			From 1st January, 1864, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	63·15	32·19	—	53·32	30·54	—
Highest number at any one time,	114		27th Oct.	97		15th June.
Lowest ditto,	77		26th April.	66		22nd April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	76		6th Sept.	68		15th June.
Ditto, of females,	43		17th Sept.	43		6th August.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	49		13th July.	42		17th March.
Ditto, of females,	23		16th Feb.	21		3rd June.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864 :—

1st September, 1857,	158	18th June, 1861,	110
20th September, 1858,	124	9th October, 1862,	119
23rd September, 1859,	99	27th October, 1863,	114
28th June, 1860,	89	15th June, 1864,	97

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Convictions,	59	52	59	65	61	79	72
Acquittals,	58	44	62	65	36	36	48
Total,	117	96	121	130	97	115	120

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Males, . . .	77	59	51	77	81
Females, . . .	152	135	90	75	80

Area, 222,709 acres ; population, 410,264 inhabitants.

The preceding tables show a large number of recommittals, especially of females, during the year. Thirteen women represent 112 committals, and 49 were convicted upwards of 200 times previous to my visit in 1864. On looking over the general register I observe what may be expected in a metropolitan county, that the great majority of the committals to this gaol are of strangers from the different parts of Ireland, and very few are of natives of the County Dublin.

I found in custody on the day of my visit, besides debtors and lunatics, 42 males and 18 females criminally committed. One man, charged with the murder of his two sisters, was waiting for trial at Commission ; and another, who had attempted suicide, lay in one of the hospital wards in a very desponding state of mind. Four prisoners acquitted by juries on the grounds of insanity were in the gaol. One of them, who had shot a bailiff when levying a distress for rent, was in a cell of the criminal prison ; the rest were in the lunatic wards of the hospital ; including a man who had escaped from the District Lunatic Asylum at Maryborough, and had been arrested when driving stolen cattle on the road ; there are, however, some grounds for believing that he only feigns insanity, and it is in contemplation to have him tried before a jury at next Commission.

Amongst the criminal prisoners under former rules 4 had been convicted of rape, or attempts at rape, and had received sentences, 1 of 2 years, 2 of 18 months, and 1 of 12 months' imprisonment. The other grave offenders in custody were for crimes against property—viz., burglary, cattle stealing, receiving stolen goods, and larcenies. Four were under sentences of 12 months, and 1 of 18 months' imprisonment ; 4 were for terms of 9, and 3 of 6 months' imprisonment. The remaining male prisoners had been summarily convicted before Magistrates—2 for fighting cocks, 2 for assaulting and obstructing the police, a few for trifling larcenies, and 2 as vagrants—one for feigning epilepsy, the other for begging.

Female crime is confined in the County Dublin to few individuals, who are again and again recommitted. I found several of this class inmates of the gaol. Six were under sentences for terms varying from 6 to 12 months ; but notwithstanding that some had been many years in crime, none had ever been sentenced to penal servitude. I believe it would be a mercy to the women themselves, as giving them a chance of reformation, to sentence offenders of this class to penal servitude ; and certainly it would be a considerable saving to the public, at whose cost they live when at large by plunder, and who have to pay for their frequent prosecutions and convictions, besides their support after committal. The other females in custody had been summarily convicted by the Magistrates, and had received short sentences of imprisonment for trifling larcenies, being prostitutes, &c.

Three males in custody were known to have been returned convicts ; and 3 others were suspected to be of the same class, but had not been identified. As has already been observed, there was no female returned convict in custody ; and comparatively few convict women return to crime.

Sixty (49 master and 11 pauper) male and 5 female debtors were lodged in this gaol in 1863 ; 9 males and 1 female remained in custody at the close of the year ; and 51 males and 7 females were committed previous to my inspection in 1864.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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On the day of my visit 6 master, 1 pauper male, and 1 mistress debtor were in custody. One of the master debtors, who is upwards of eighty years of age, is under arrest for contempt of a Chancery order, and the mistress debtor has been more than three years an inmate of the prison. The accommodation for female debtors consists of two rooms, one for each class, with an exercising yard common to both classes. The marshalsea for males contains two apartments for pauper and four rooms for master debtors. A prisoner belonging to the latter class complained to me when I made my inspection that the glass of the window of his room had been obscured and the sash fastened down, ventilation being only had by perforated zinc ventilators inserted into the sash. I inquired into the matter, and ascertained from the Governor, that being close to a cell window of the female prison allotted for criminals, and looking into the yard where female debtors take exercise, it had been closed before the complainant had been committed to the gaol, in consequence of the misconduct of a former master debtor, the occupant of the room, who had been detected holding communication with female prisoners. I suggested to the Governor that by placing an opaque glass louver outside the window, and by having the sash made to open wide on hinges, an abundance of air and light would be thus freely admitted, and at the same time all danger of irregularity occurring would be prevented.

As has already been observed in former reports, the flagging in the corridor of the marshalsea for males is uneven and much worn. It should be removed, and replaced by boards. The flags would be useful for other purposes.

Juveniles.

Sixty-two juveniles (48 males and 14 females) were committed to this gaol in 1863. Several were twice and three times recommitted; so that the whole number of committals of juveniles during the year amounted to 73. None were wholly illiterate, and 35 could both read and write; 23 were strangers. All but 2 were summarily convicted before the Magistrates, 6 as vagrants.

Fifty-one prisoners under 16 years of age were committed in 1864; 5 were females, 3 of whom were wholly illiterate. One girl and 12 boys were sentenced to reformatories during 1864. I found 3 boys in custody, 1 under sentence to a reformatory. I suggested to the Governor that it would be desirable not to permit to attend school juveniles who had been ordered to be sent to a reformatory, and were in gaol under the sentence of imprisonment as a punishment previous to being sent to the institution. All juveniles of this class ought to be instructed in their cells, and kept as separate as possible, so that their reminiscences of a prison should be disagreeable, to give them a horror of returning to it.

Lunatics.

Eleven lunatics, committed as dangerous, were in custody at the commencement of 1863; 23 were lodged in the gaol during the year; 7 were found insane by juries—making altogether 41 insane inmates of the gaol in 1863. Thirty-one were in custody at the commencement of 1864, and 26 were committed previous to my inspection at the close of the year. Eleven males and 8 females then occupied the lunatic wards of the hospital, and besides 1 male acquitted as insane was confined in a cell of the criminal prison.

The insane here, who are kindly treated, are located in the hospital under the care of criminal prisoners sentenced for long periods. They receive a diet of which animal food forms a part on two days of the week,

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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and are given daily a third meal of bread and milk for supper. Their sane attendants partake of the same food as the lunatics with whom they are placed, as it is considered that persons guilty of grave crimes, who are necessarily in charge of the insane, might otherwise not hesitate to appropriate to their own use the animal food provided for the patients, many of whom are incapable of lodging a complaint which could be relied on; and I am of opinion that the medical officer acted wisely in making the order. It is, however, to be regretted that the sentence of the Judge, which condemned these criminals to hard labour and a prison diet, is thus rendered nugatory, and grave offenders receive during the period of supposed punishment a much better food than they would most probably be able to procure if at large. The men in care of the insane on the day of my visit, had been convicted of rape or attempts at rape. This is one of the many evils resulting from the Act 1st Vict., chap. 27, which authorizes lunatics being committed to prison.

The hospitals of this gaol are the only places in the establishment where lunatics can be located; they are nevertheless very unsuitable for the treatment of persons labouring under diseases of the mind. The buildings are cheerless, and surrounded by high walls; the exercising grounds limited in extent, damp, and gloomy, and in every way different from the extensive gardens and pleasure grounds provided for the same class in the lunatic asylum of the district; it is therefore evident that the insane so situated, without employment, or means to occupy the mind, or divert them from the subject of their delusions, must be most unfavourably placed for the successful treatment which the skill and experience of the Medical Officer of the gaol would, under more favourable circumstances, be able to effect. Dr. Connolly, the highest authority on this subject, observes—"No external influence could be devised more calculated to depress the mind and sink it into inactivity than monotonous gravel courts surrounded by high walls, without a tree, shrub, or blade of grass."

I found in the hospital amongst the other lunatics two who appear to me to be harmless idiots, committed as dangerous from the Rathdown Union Workhouse. One, C. R., committed 23rd September, 1861, has never (as I am informed by the Governor) exhibited any tendency to violence beyond occasionally snatching the food from other lunatics, and sometimes he will refuse to take the food which is placed before him. This man was discharged on medical certificate as harmless, and sent back to the workhouse by the committing Magistrate on the 2nd February, 1864, and four days afterwards he was again recommitted to this gaol from the workhouse as dangerous. The Governor reports that since then he has never shown any symptoms of violence. The other idiot, M. O'N., committed from Rathdown Workhouse in November, 1862, is stated to have always been perfectly quiet since his committal to this gaol. On the 5th February, 1864, he was discharged from custody, and admitted into the workhouse, but on the 2nd April he also was recommitted here as dangerous, but since then he has continued perfectly harmless.

T. B., lunatic, male, committed September, 1862, died 3rd February, 1863, of bronchitis. P. M., lunatic, male, committed 9th November, 1863, died 14th November, 1863, of ulceration of the bowels. M. B., lunatic, male, committed June, 1861, died March, 1864, of diarrhœa. M. B., lunatic, female, committed August, 1861, died March, 1864, of diarrhœa.

Five males and 4 females known to have been returned convicts were committed to this gaol in 1863, and 9 males and 3 females in 1864. Eleven prisoners (8 males and 3 females), received sentences of penal

servitude in 1863; 3 others were sentenced to eighteen and 13 to twelve months' imprisonment during the year; 39 also to periods varying from six to nine months.

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Mr. Price, the Governor, uses photography for the detection of crime with considerable success. I have been furnished with a list of 19 criminals never previously committed to this gaol, who have been identified as old offenders through its means by Governors of other gaols. The antecedents of these men being unknown here, they would have otherwise escaped with short sentences, although they had been living for many years in crime elsewhere. One prisoner was ascertained to have been fifteen times previously convicted, and 2 others thirteen times. An innocent man, also accused of stealing a mare, was recognised through his photograph by the authorities of the city gaol at Limerick, and from the facts adduced by the Governor of that gaol, and his knowledge of the character of the accused, he was at once acquitted.

The Governor (or in his absence the deputy) attends unlock and lock-up. He makes a final inspection of the cells at ten o'clock, P.M., when the guard is set for the night. The prisoners are unlocked at seven o'clock in the morning and locked up at five in the afternoon, when gaslight is supplied to the cells until seven o'clock during the short days of winter. There are now three detector clocks on the premises, so as to insure the perfect regularity of the rounds of the night-watch. One clock is placed in the guard-room, the second in the central hall, and the third in the exercising yard of the marshalsea; by this means all parts of the prison are visited every two hours during the night. The detector clock lately purchased cost only £2 10*s*., and when so satisfactory a test of vigilance can be purchased at so small a cost no gaol should be without it.

Since last inspection the solitary cells have been heated and the floors boarded. The laundry has been fitted up for separation, and rotatory *chevaux de frize* placed on the cross walls of the gaol where required.

Much care and attention has within the last few years been bestowed on this gaol; the alterations in the buildings and the other improvements having been well planned and judiciously carried out, the establishment is gradually assuming in all its details, under efficient management, a most satisfactory aspect, and many of the defects in the original construction have been as far as possible remedied; but unfortunately the space within the high boundary walls is very confined, and notwithstanding that the gaol is well situated it must always be gloomy, and the exercising yards small and damp.

During very severe weather, when prisoners cannot be brought into the open air, the males take their exercise in the large central hall of the new prison (marked B on the ground plan). It is forty feet wide, and is found very convenient for the purpose in this wet climate. As the exercising yards are not well exposed to the rays of the sun, and damp, it would be desirable to have a narrow flagged path laid in them on which prisoners could march when taking exercise; this path would mark the line they should walk, and it should be double the inner circle to be used by such prisoners as cannot march at the same quick pace as the rest. The flags now in the corridors of the debtors' prison might be used for the purpose when taken up and the corridors are boarded.

I would wish to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the fact, that it is absolutely necessary, for many reasons, that there should be but one entrance to a gaol, and that all the buildings should

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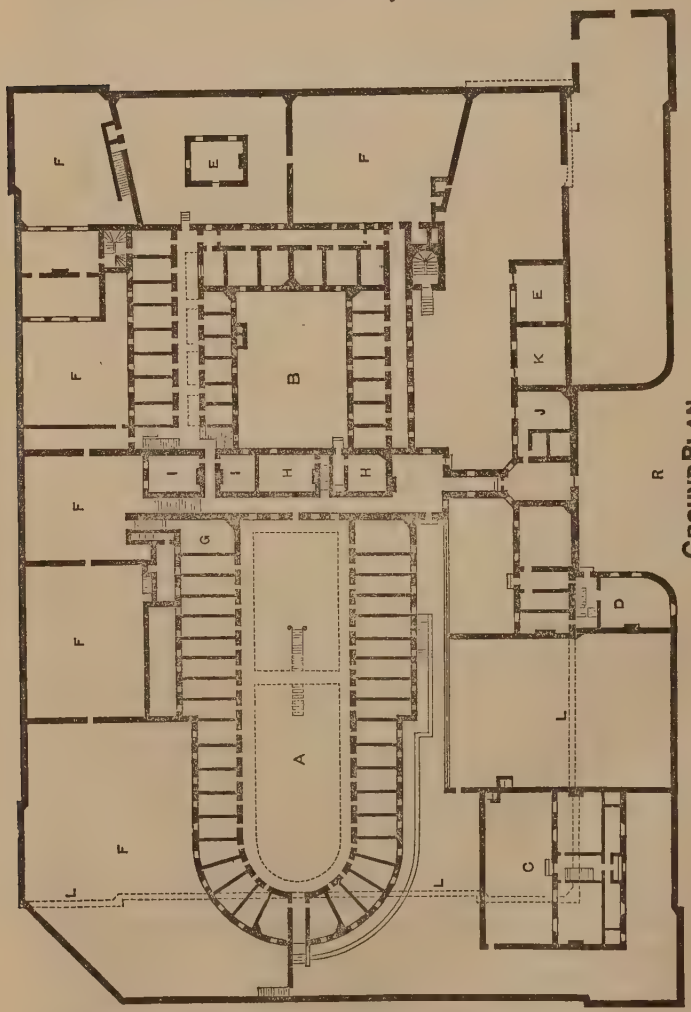
be enclosed within one gate. At present the prison hatch, the Governor's house, and the yard opposite, have each separate doors which open on the public road; this is most objectionable; besides, when prisoners are being removed to and from the prison, strangers can come close to the door of the gaol and round the prison van. I would therefore strongly recommend that the space between the two wings of the gaol be enclosed by a strong and sufficient iron railing, at the spot marked R on the following ground plan. This work I look on as of paramount importance, and it should be executed as soon as possible.

Ground Plan of the Gaol.



A, male wing; B, female wing; C, infirmary; D, Governor's house; E, workshop; F, airing yards; G, pauper debtor; H, female debtor; I, matron; J, office; K, day-room; L, old boundary.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Day Room,	1	–	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	96	43	Lavatories,	3	4
			Baths,	7	5
			Water-closets,	16	9
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	2	Pump and Well,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Crank Mill Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Other Machines for Labour,	4	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	128	8	Shirts,	123	–	Caps,	60	–
Sheets, pairs of,	192	–	Jackets,	87	29	Shifts,	59	–
Rugs,	134	8	Vests,	97	39	Gowns,	84	–
Hammocks or Cots,	121	–	Trowsers,	78	28	Petticoats,	107	18
Bed-ticks,	123	–	Caps,	82	52	Stockings, pairs of,	24	–
			Shoes, pairs of,	66	29	Shoes, pairs of,	27	14

I found this gaol on my inspection in a satisfactory state of order and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, secure, clean, and well kept. The heating apparatus works well, and a proper temperature is maintained; that in the female prison by hot-water pipes through the cells, is found to be not only under better control, but more economical in fuel, and more efficient than the apparatus which heats the male prison by hot air. There was, however, in the beginning of the winter, a leakage from the pipes in the female prison, and the marks of damp are still apparent on the walls. The ventilation in all the parts of the gaol is good, and the sewerage is effective.

The prison is supplied with sufficient store-rooms, properly fitted up, in the basement story of the new gaol; there is likewise a suitable fumigating apparatus; and hot and cold baths have been placed both in the prison and in the hospital.

The stock of prison clothing, sheets, blankets, and rugs, is ample, and there is an abundance of water, which is raised by the power of a crank-pump placed in the basement story of the male prison, and from this source all parts of the establishment are supplied. Each prisoner at the pump is isolated, and the crank here used is on a new principle, and free from the danger inseparable from the old plan of crank when worked by prisoners in distinct compartments, which has on several occasions caused loss of life. I subjoin a plan of this one, in order that it may be generally adopted in other prisons.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

[PLAN.

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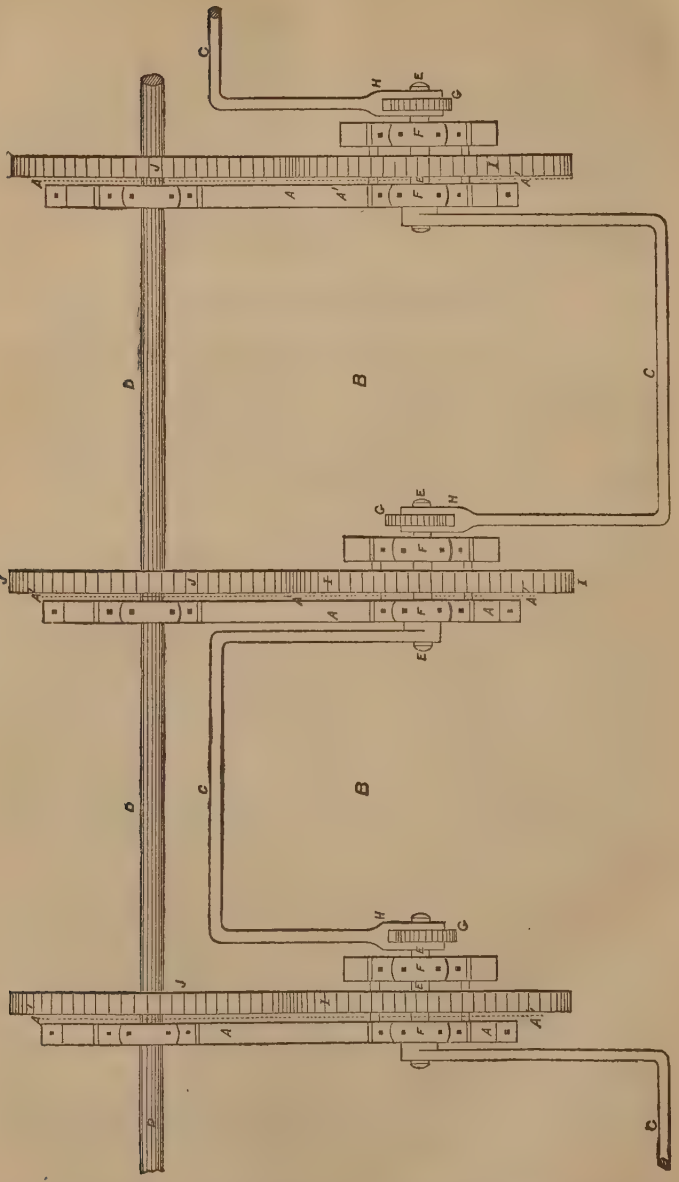
Plan.



A A[1], is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine

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to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of a short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment, B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to to main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any of the men stop work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	67	9	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	27	9

With one exception, all these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. One female, under sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, had been frequently insubordinate—for which she had been punished by the Governor, without effect—it was then considered necessary to bring her before a Magistrate, who had power to award a punishment more severe than the Governor could inflict. This woman is one of 7 sisters who had been tried for a robbery under aggravated circumstances, of which four were convicted.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pumps for two hours daily, ...	12	–
Washing, ironing and mangling, ...	–	6

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking, ...	3	–
Tailoring, ...	1	–
Mat-making, ...	3	–
Picking oakum, ...	14	1
Needlework, ...	–	6
Total, ...	21	7

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	12	6
Industrial labour, ...	21	7
Sick, ...	1	1
Unemployed, ...	1	–
Debtors (unemployed), ...	6	1
Lunatics, ...	11	8
Cooking, ...	2	–
Wardsmen and women, ...	3	2
Tending lunatics, ...	2	2
Total in custody, . . .	59	27

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Shot drill has been abandoned as a punishment in this gaol since 1862, in consequence of several aggravated assaults by prisoners on the Governor, and on a warder who was seriously injured by being struck with a nine-pound shot. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour now work at the crank pump for raising water during two hours daily.

Industrial labour is satisfactorily carried on here. Excellent frieze, with a distinctive stripe, so that it can be identified if stolen, is manufactured in the looms of the prison. Each tradesman works in a cell different from that in which he sleeps. All those prisoners who do not understand skilled labour are engaged in picking oakum. The females are employed at needlework, washing, and mangling. The new laundry is well planned and satisfactory; in it perfect separation is carried out. And the drying room answers remarkably well; but a wringing machine, with a fly-wheel, to be worked by a single prisoner, is required, and should be procured.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £23 8*s.* 5½*d.* | 1862, . £41 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £55 9*s.* 4*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.		From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	62	49	70	91
Average daily number of pupils, . .	9·4	9·6	11·7	8·8

School-hours.—Juveniles—Males, from 11, A.M., to 12, noon; Females, from 12, noon, to 2, P.M. Adults—Males, from 1 to 2, P.M.

The schools of this gaol are satisfactory; they are properly fitted up in separate compartments, and are furnished with maps, black-board, &c. They were placed under the Commissioners of National Education in November, 1863. The teacher appears to be very intelligent and attentive; but he has not been trained, although educated under the National Board.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of newmilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under get one pint gruel for dinner in lieu of milk.

Males and females under fifteen years of age 2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal, with ½ pint new milk, for breakfast; 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel or vegetable soup for dinner; 4 oz. brown bread for supper.

Contracts—Bread, white, per lb., 1¼*d.*; brown do., per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 22*s.* and 27*s.*

I tasted the food prepared for the prisoners on the days I inspected the gaol, and found it good; the milk particularly so. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the supply, and they seldom take exceptions to any, and never to the milk, since the present contractor has supplied the gaol. No complaint was made by any prisoner, except one master debtor, as already stated.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 3·09*d.* | 1862, . 2·83*d.* | 1863, . 2·57*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries in the gaol are kept with praiseworthy care and attention; they are according to the forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench and suggested by the Inspectors General. The Governor's journal is particulary full and satisfactory. All are duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £2,739 8*s.* 10½*d.* | 1862, . £2,698 7*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £3,113 2*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1861, . £28 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1862, . £28 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £30 8*s.* 3¼*d.*

Repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1861, . £278 9*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £234 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £292 7*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Captain Langrishe, Local Inspector, . . .	130	0	0
Rev. Robert Fleming, Protestant Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Wm. Thornhill, esq., M.D., Surgeon, ...	80	0	0
Resident.			
Henry Price, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Head Warder and Clerk, . . .	100	0	0
James Gordon, 1st Class Warder and Storekeeper, .	56	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1st Class Warders—				
Michael Doyle, *Carpenter*,		52	0	0
Richard O'Neill, . .		52	0	0
James Reynolds, 2nd Class Warder and Schoolmaster, *Tailor*, ...		35	0	0
2nd Class Warders.	William Bigger, *Weaver*, ...	30	0	0
	Samuel Wallace, .	30	0	0
	Thomas O'Connor, .	30	0	0
	James Kenny, . .	30	0	0
	Thomas Lucas, . .	30	0	0
John Brien, Hospital Warder,		30	0	0
Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, .		40	0	0
Jane Burland, Assist. Matron,		30	0	0
Esther Tormey, *Laundress*, .		20	0	0
Honoria Kelly, Hospital Matron, ...		20	0	0

The salary of the Governor has been raised by the Board since last inspection, as he is found to be a zealous and deserving officer.

Vacancies.

James Kenny appointed second-class Warder, in room of Thomas Bowles, resigned; Henry Freeman, second-class Warder, resigned (no appointment, staff reduced); Thomas Lucas appointed second-class Warder, in room of William Fullerton, dismissed; Anne Lang appointed Hospital Attendant, in room of Eliza Delaney, resigned; Honoria Kelly appointed Hospital Attendant, in room of Anne Lang, dismissed; Esther Tormey appointed Laundress, in room of Hannah Mooney, resigned.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	106	99
Protestant Chaplain, . .	161	165
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	152	147
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	151	143
Surgeon, ...	147	134

All the subordinate officers receive food rations.

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Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine. £ s. d.	No. of deaths.
1861, ...	98	4,827	13·22	25 18 2	2
1862, ...	93	5,404	14·81	24 3 0	3
1863, ...	63	4,737	12·98	35 16 2	4
1864 (to day of Inspection),	74	5,490	15·91	—	2

The hospitals of this gaol were tenanted by lunatics and their keepers on the day of my visit. There was likewise in the hospital for females 1 sane prisoner, ill of fever; and in that for males, a man who had attempted suicide. Both hospitals have suitable baths and water-closets attached.

Four Coroner's inquests were held in the gaol during 1863, and two previous to day of inspection in 1864, viz.:—

On James Bray and Thomas Kearns, 3rd February, 1863; on John Lenehan, 25th May, 1863; on Patrick Staunton, 14th November, 1863; on Michael Byrne and Mary Bulger, 2nd March, 1864.

Board of Superintendence.

William C. Domville, esq.	H. Jas. M'Farlane, esq.	Robert Chambers, esq.
Ion T. Hamilton, esq., M.P.	Phineas Ryall, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.
Alex. Kirkpatrick, esq.	William Caldbeck, esq.	O'Neal Segrave, esq.
Charles C. Vesey, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.	Alexander Parker, esq.

The Board meets very regularly on the second Monday of each month, when the subordinate officers receive their salaries; these and incidental expenses are included in one cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector. The superior officers and contractors are paid quarterly by drafts, drawn in favour of each individual.

There are no bridewells in this county.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Bridewell (City Prison for Males), at Dublin.—Official Inspection, 29th and 31st December, 1864.

State, &c., 31st December, 1864.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	5	–	5	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	9	–	9	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	45	–	45	4	–	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	14	–	14	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	23	–	23	2	–	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	16	–	16	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	9	–	9	3	–	3
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	22	–	22	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	16	–	16	3	–	3
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Drunkards,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	45	–	45	45	–	45
Total,	225	–	225	59	–	59

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

	Age not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 and under 16.
	M.	M.
Summarily convicted by Magistrates,	3	10
Committed for trial,	–	1
Total,	3	11

Of these 14 juveniles, 4 were for the first time committed, 10 had previously been inmates of this gaol.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 236 | 1862, . 258 | 1863, . 245 | 1864, . 225

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864*; also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864.		In Custody on day of Inspection, 31st Dec., 1864.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	18	–	20	–	14	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	8	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Bigamy,	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	199	–	335	–	327	–	24	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	10	–	6	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	205	–	249	–	277	–	5	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	28	–	23	–	9	–	5	–
Robbery, and attempts at,	18	–	4	–	4	–	5	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	8	–	6	–	1	–
Larceny,	390	–	349	–	362	–	82	–
Receiving stolen goods,	6	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	13	–	10	–	5	–	2	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	5	–	7	–	7	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	9	–	8	–	7	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	26	–	8	–	4	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Forgery,	8	–	3	–	2	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	5	–	11	–	5	–	2	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
Military and Naval offences,	90	–	76	–	71	–	4	–
Under Poor Law Act.	5	–	12	–	11	–	3	–
Revenue offences,	19	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Attempt to commit larceny, illegal possession of goods,	235	–	233	–	225	–	16	–
Indecent assaults,	2	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
Prison breach and harbouring,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Keeping brothels,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Indecent exposure,	1	–	8	–	3	–	1	–
Obstructing thoroughfare, detaining post letters, conspiring to obtain marriage licence, &c., &c.,	1	–	3	–	9	–	2	–
Other offences affecting the public peace,	679	–	937	–	635	–	15	–
Vagrancy,	146	–	182	–	112	–	3	–
Drunkenness,	584	–	830	–	1170	–	3	–
Lunacy,	49	–	43	–	54	–	45	–
Remanded for further examination,	311	–	300	–	276	–	–	–
Total,	3,080	–	3,710	–	3,629	–	225	–

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	M.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.*	M.
Criminals,	2,175	Criminals,	1,860
Vagrants,	182	Vagrants,	112
Drunkards,	830	Drunkards,	1,170
Lunatics,	43	Lunatics,	54
For further examination, discharged, for trial, not convicted, military prisoners, and deserters,	480	For further examination, discharged, for trial, not convicted, military prisoners, and deserters,	433
Total,	3,710	Total,	3,629

Number of Prisoners.

Committed	M.	Committed	M.
Once within the year,	2,905	Once within the year,	2,557
Twice ,,	274	Twice ,,	317
Thrice ,,	45	Thrice ,,	73
Four times ,,	16	Four times ,,	29
Five times ,,	7	Five times ,,	4
Six times ,,	1	Six times ,,	6
Seven times ,,	–	Seven times ,,	2
Eight times ,,	1	Eight times ,,	1
Nine times ,,	1	Nine times ,,	1
Sixteen times ,,	–	Sixteen times ,,	1
Total,	3,250	Total,	2,991

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	277	—	240	—
Highest number at any one time,	391	11th March.	286	27th June.
Lowest number at any one time,	213	20th December.	205	30th October.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

19th May, 1857,	311	25th June, 1861,	286
4th January, 1858,	284	29th September, 1862,	288
8th January, 1859,	239	11th March, 1863,	391
5th March, 1860,	246	27th June, 1864,	286

Convictions and acquittals before juries at Commission and Quarter Sessions last seven years:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Convicted,	232	207	205	250	273	251	236
Acquitted,	193	170	115	104	109	101	88
Total,	425	377	320	354	382	352	324

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Summarily convicted before Magistrates:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Offences against property,	380	411	435	427	390
Assaults, disorderly conduct, &c.,	770	863	1,048	1,485	1,231
Vagrancy,	182	117	146	182	112
Drunkenness,	615	521	584	830	1,170
Deserters; military, naval, and excise offences,	113	106	109	79	74
	2,060	2,018	2,322	3,003	2,977
Committals of lunatics,	47	42	49	43	54
Prisoners remanded and discharged,	293	269	311	300	276
Total,	2,400	2,329	2,682	3,346	3,307

Sentences of prisoners:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Penal servitude,	78	48	34
Two years' imprisonment,	3	3	3
Twelve and eighteen months' do.,	46	42	31
Six and nine months' do.,	71	67	67
Shorter periods,	1,546	2,001	3,371
Total,	1,744	2,161	3,506

Thirty prisoners committed in 1864, were identified as having been discharged convicts, of these 4 were acquitted, ten were sentenced to penal servitude, and 16 to various terms of imprisonment; 1 was three times in custody during the year, and 5 twice; 4 were on licence when committed, but two of them had been convicted in England, and had been liberated on licence in that country; one, however, had previously been sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland. In former years a larger number of discharged convicts found their way into this gaol; 51 were in custody in 1861, 32 in 1862, and 32 in 1863.

Criminal committals to the gaol diminished in number in 1864; 2,175 prisoners were committed in 1863, and 1,860 in 1864. Convictions by juries likewise diminished from 251 in 1863 to 236 in 1864. Summary convictions by magistrates, for larceny and other offences against property, also were fewer in 1864, the numbers being 427 in 1863 as compared with 390 in 1864; assaults and similar offences diminished from 1,485 in 1863, to 1,231 in 1864; and vagrancy from 182 to 112, but convictions for drunkenness increased from 830 in 1863, to 1,170 in 1864.

Table showing number of offenders who paid fines and those committed for non-payment during 1861–2–3 and 4.

	1861	1862.	1863.	1864.
Committed in default,	610	917	1,107	2,060
Of whom paid fines,	122	180	221	239
Number who served full time in gaol,	488	737	886	1,821

Notwithstanding that the number of committals to the gaol diminished in 1864; re-committals increased so that 434 prisoners during the year represent 1,072 committals, showing that the great proportion of crime in the city is confined to a comparatively small number of offenders, the same individuals being constantly re-committed; and, although the number of committals was much larger in 1863 than in 1864, the number of re-committals was considerably less, being only 805 as compared with 1,072.

Table showing the Number of Prisoners Committed within the year 1864, *and how often in this Prison before.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

—	How often in Prison.	*Criminals* Convicted.			For Trial and Discharged.	Remanded and Discharged.	For Drunkenness.	Vagrancy.	Convicts.	Deserters.	No. of Individuals.	No. of Committals.
		16 years and under.	17 years and upwards.	Total.								
Committed within the year 1864, but in prison in previous years.	Once,	18	235	253	43	97	376	34	31	–	834	834
	Twice,	13	223	236	–	4	71	6	–	–	317	634
	3 times,	2	46	48	–	–	20	5	–	–	73	219
	4 „	1	24	25	–	–	3	1	–	–	29	116
	5 „	–	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	20
	6 „	–	4	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	36
	7 „	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14
	8 „	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8
	9 „	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9
	16 „	–	1	*1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16
	Total,	34	540	574	43	101	473	46	31	–	1,268	1,906
Never in prison before,		150	700	850	55	180	553	47	3	35	1,723	1,723
		184	1,240	1,424	98	281	1,026	93	34	35	2,991	3,629
Number of committals,		–	–	1,895	98	285	1,170	112	34	35	–	3,629
Of the number of persons committed in the year 1864, how many were in prison in previous years.	Once,	26	295	321	8	41	110	12	6	–	498	–
	Twice,	6	126	132	9	13	73	3	2	–	232	–
	3 times,	2	77	79	7	9	35	7	5	–	142	–
	4 „	–	43	43	1	5	23	6	3	–	81	–
	5 „	–	36	36	5	3	17	2	2	–	65	–
	6 „	–	26	26	1	5	12	3	2	–	49	–
	7 „	–	16	16	1	1	12	1	4	–	35	–
	8 „	–	18	18	–	2	5	2	1	–	28	–
	9 „	–	18	18	–	2	6	1	–	–	27	–
	10 to 14 times,	–	25	25	4	2	16	4	2	–	53	–
	15 to 19 „	–	13	13	1	1	15	2	3	–	35	–
	20 to 29 „	–	10	10	1	1	2	1	1	–	16	–
	30 to 66 „	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
	Total,	34	710	744	38	85	326	44	31	–	1,268	6,203

Photography has been successfully applied to the detection of offenders committed to this gaol. Through its means strangers from other parts of the kingdom are identified, and returned convicts are at once recognised. This identification is rendered more easy by the fact that the photographs of all males sentenced to penal servitude, are taken, when in custody, at Mountjoy Convict Depôt. The Governor deserves credit for the activity he has displayed in carrying out this branch of his duties, and unless in the cases of juveniles, whose appearance may have changed since their discharge from penal servitude, no Irish returned convict, when committed here, can escape recognition by the authorities.

Lunatics.

Forty-seven lunatics were inmates of the gaol at the commencement of 1863; forty-three were committed during the year; and fifty-three still remained in custody at its close; fifty-four were committed in

* Six, and ten times for drunkenness.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

1864; three prisoners, also committed for criminal offences, were found insane after committal, making altogether one hundred and ten insane prisoners in the gaol during 1864. Forty-five occupied the lunatic wards on the day of my inspection; twelve died in 1863, and nine in 1864. It thus appears that out of the total number of one hundred and forty-seven insane prisoners who passed through this gaol in 1863 and 1864 twenty-one died during that period; and that some must have been committed in a dying state, is evident from the fact of their deaths having occurred soon after their being placed in custody. Lunatics are often perfectly conscious of unjust treatment, and morbidly sensitive; the last moments of those prisoners must therefore have been unnecessarily embittered by their committal to a gaol under such circumstances.

In consequence of the death on the 14th March, 1864, in hospital, of a lunatic who had some days previously received a scald when being given a hot bath by the prisoner placed as wardsman over him, some observations appeared in the public papers reflecting on the authorities of the gaol; I had, however, felt it my duty to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and had ascertained that the scald was accidental, and, according to the evidence, did not accelerate the death of the patient, who was dying from other causes. No coroner's inquest was, however, held in this case; and the friends of the lunatic naturally looked with suspicion on the death of their relative under such circumstances without having the facts ascertained by a coroner's jury, whose verdict would have exonerated the Medical Officer of the gaol, and shown that the patient was treated by him with every care and attention. I find by reference to the prison books that no inquest on any prisoner has been held in the gaol in 1863 or 1864, and only one inquest in 1862, notwithstanding that 31 deaths occurred in it during the three years, and several lunatics had died soon after being admitted. Since, however, the occurrence above related the Coroner has attended at the gaol after each death, and entered the result of his inquiries in a book kept for the purpose.

Every attention which the circumstances of the gaol will permit is paid to the insane confined in this gaol. The Medical Officers are in daily attendance, and the lunatic wards are made as comfortable as possible. The old capstan mill building has latterly been fitted up as a day-room for the lunatic class, who take their exercise in a large yard, and sometimes are employed in the garden of the Governor, which I consider an advantage, as giving occupation to the mind and tending to turn their thoughts from the subject of their delusions.

Juveniles.

Fourteen juveniles were in custody on the day of my visit, ten of whom had been previously inmates of this gaol, and 3 were of an age not exceeding 10 years. Two hundred and seventy-eight juveniles were committed in 1863, but several were re-committed during the year, making altogether 298 committals of juveniles during that period; 273 were committed in 1864. Of the juveniles committed in 1863, 62 were strangers, 50 were wholly illiterate, and 45 only knew the alphabet. The parents of 163 were living, and 130 had lost one or both; one was sentenced to penal servitude, one to six months' imprisonment; 69 to periods varying from one to three months each; 53 were sent to reformatories. The circumstances connected with the case of the boy sentenced to penal servitude are very remarkable. In June, 1853, he was sentenced to 3

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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years' penal servitude for larceny, and during the whole period of his confinement in the Convict Depot at Mountjoy he was constantly under punishment for insubordination. Some months after his discharge, in 1861, he was re-convicted of robbery, and ordered to be sent after imprisonment to a reformatory from which establishment he escaped, and again commenced a system of plunder; but having been convicted of stealing money from the till of a shop in April, 1863, he was a second time sentenced to penal servitude, now for seven years. This boy, although yet only 14 years of age, has already cost the public a large sum for his maintenance and expenses of prosecutions, and it is more than probable that he will be a permanent burden on the state during his life.

Three offenders against the revenue laws were committed to the gaol in 1863 and 3 in 1864.

On the 10th August, 1864, a soldier belonging to the 9th Lancers, a prisoner under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour in the gaol, when engaged at the tread-wheel went into the machinery-room and deliberately placed his hand between the cogs of the two principal wheels, so shattering it that he became unfit for military service, and was discharged from his regiment at the termination of his imprisonment.

The Governor, or in his absence his deputy, attends lock-up and unlock. The prisoners are unlocked at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter. The cells are locked for the night at 5.45, P.M., in summer, and 5.15, P.M., in winter; but gas remains lighting in the cells until eight o'clock at night.

Two watchmen, specially appointed for the duty, patrol at night, and five detector clocks, placed in different parts of the prison, test their vigilance.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Bakery (not worked),	–
Yards,	19	Store Rooms,	28
Day Rooms (corridors),	34	Laundry,	1
Solitary Cells,	13	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Lavatories,	15
		Baths,	7
		Water-closets,	45
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Fumigating Room,	1
No. of Beds in Hospital Wards,	103	Reception Room,	1
Hospital Rooms and Wards,	8	Pumps and Wells,	3
Chapels,	2	Tread-wheels,	2
School Room,	1	Other Machines for Labour,	4
Workshops,	10	Tell-tale Clocks,	5
Kitchens,	2		

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	392	61	Shirts,	750	39
Sheets, pairs of,	630	33½	Jackets,	579	49
Rugs,	421	148	Vests,	424	37
Hammocks or Cots,	235	–	Trowsers,	709	74
Bed-ticks,	156	–	Caps,	446	14
			Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	50	182
			Shoes, pairs of,	407	42

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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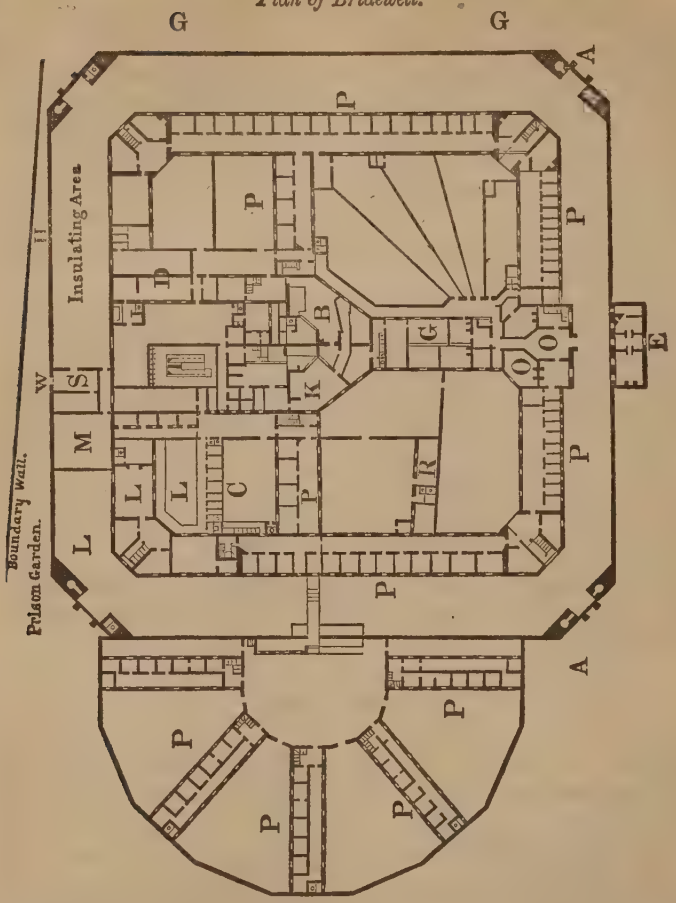
Plan of Bridewell.



A A, Waste ground lately enclosed by iron railing; E, entrance; O O, Governor's house and offices; P P P prison cells; K, kitchen; B, bakehouse; L L L, lunatic wards; M, former capstan mill, now used as a dining-room for lunatics; S, store; W, window; G, Governor's garden; H, prison garden; T, treadwheel; C, punishment cells; R, workshops; D, washhouse.

From the defective construction of this prison a large and expensive staff of subordinate officers is required. In 1863 the sum expended on salaries, rations, and clothing of officers, amounted to £3,131 10*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1864 to £3,151 2*s.* 6*d.* For this reason it should be an object never lost sight of in making improvements or alterations in the prison building, to concentrate as much as possible the cells in which the prisoners are confined, so as to render supervision with fewer officers practicable. I regret therefore to find that the Board have permitted a large sum, amounting to about five hundred pounds, to be expended on buildings in the gaol for workshops and quarters for married officers. This

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work has been executed in express contravention of the 8th sect. of the Act 19 and 20 Vict., chap. 68, which *inter alia* directs that "Before any Grand Jury shall commence to build, alter, or enlarge any gaol, they shall transmit to the Lord Lieutenant the plan and specification of such proposed building, alteration, or enlargement, together with the report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons or one of them, and such other reports or certificates as the Lord Lieutenant shall require and direct, and it shall not be lawful to commence any such building or alteration unless the plan shall have been agreed to and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant." In this case no report was made by the Inspectors-General, no plans or specifications were submitted, and the sanction and approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was not obtained.

I found the prison building when I made my inspection clean and orderly, in sound repair, secure, and properly ventilated, the inmates usefully employed at reproductive works, and discipline well maintained. The stock of bedding, blankets, and prison clothing of good quality and sufficient for the requirements; but I found one prisoner who had been admitted on the previous night in a cell without either shirt or shoes.

The supply of water to the prison from the canal is abundant, and the sewerage is effective. The cells are lofty and well suited for the purposes of separate confinement; but, as has already been observed, they are much too scattered, being ranged along one side only of long corridors, and there is no inspection hall, hence supervision is difficult, and a larger staff of officers is necessarily employed than would otherwise be required.

Since last inspection, besides the buildings already referred to, which should never have been erected, eighteen cells have been fitted up with gongs and other appliances for separation; gas has been introduced into each, and water-closets for the accommodation of the inmates have been provided; a railing has been put up in front of the gaol enclosing spots of waste ground at a cost to the city of £181 14*s.* 11*d.*; new gates have been placed at entrance of east and west ranges, and a wall which separates the passage to the new officers' quarters has been built.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1863.	M.	*From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864.	M.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	460	Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	383
Other Punishments, . . .	38	Other Punishments, . . .	29
Total, . . .	498	Total, . . .	412

Number sentenced to solitary confinement during 1863, . . 1 male.

Three of the above punishments were inflicted by Magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence, the remainder by the Governor; nineteen prisoners were removed from the posts of wardsmen or hospital assistants for misconduct, during the year. Five prisoners, sentenced to punishment for prison offences, were in bad health, and the Medical Officer did not permit the punishment awarded to be inflicted.

In 38 cases, complaints made by officers against prisoners were not substantiated; 273 others were proved, but the offences being slight, the prisoners were merely admonished.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Richmond Bridewell.	Working Treadwheel,	25	Bricklaying,	1
	Washing in Laundry,	3	Carpentry,	4
	Wardsmen cleaning, &c.,	16	Painting and Plastering,	4
	Whitewashing, &c.,	7	Shoemaking,	5
	In solitary confinement,	1	Smith's work,	1
	Labouring,	6	Tailoring,	2
			Weaving Mats and Matting,	14
			Sorting and splicing Coir Yarn,	22
			Weaving Linsey Woolsey,	1
			Matmaking,	9
			Picking Cocoa Fibre,	33
	Total,	58	Total,	96

Summary.

Punitive labour,	58
Industrial labour,	96
Sick,	13
Unemployed (discharged before labour hours),	11
Lunatics,	45
Under examination at police office,	2
Total,	225

Industrial work is carried on in this gaol with much vigour, and the prisoners are for the most part actively employed at remunerative labour; separation has not been established in the laundry or hospital. The principal occupations of the prisoners are making door mats, weaving linsey, and matting, in which they are engaged for 8½ hours daily.

Deserters are not kept in separation.

A mat-clipping machine to be worked by the tread-wheel has been put up in the gaol, during the year, at a cost of £96.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1861, . £463 11*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £378 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £306 8*s.* 3*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	84	91
Average daily number of pupils,	13	12

School-hours—10 to 11½ o'clock, A.M.

The teacher is well qualified, and has been trained in the schools of the National Board: he ranks of the first class. Separation is duly enforced in the schools, but a sufficient number of the prisoners do not receive instruction. The Inspector of the National Board reports favourably of the proficiency of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

Adult Prisoners—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint new milk daily, five days each week: the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk. Adult prisoners whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive the same for breakfast as above, and for dinner 14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of gruel daily.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under, receive 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint

new milk daily for breakfast; and 8 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint vegetable soup for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper. DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, white, 5½*d.*, brown, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb. 5⅞*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 4⅝*d.*; soap, per cwt., 28*s.* *Richmond Bridewell.*

Several prisoners complained to me of the quality of the stirabout with which they had been supplied for some days previous to my visit, and I consider they had reason, as on the day I made my inspection what I examined was badly cooked. More care should be taken in its preparation in future. The quality of the other articles of food was satisfactory. The Chaplains regularly inspect the supply sent in by the contractors, and in general their reports, which are made in the tabular forms recommended for their use, are favourable.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 3·5*d.* | 1862, . 3·36*d.* | 1863, . 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts in this gaol are kept with much care and attention. All those prescribed by the rules of the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors General have been adopted, besides others which the circumstances of the gaol require. All the superior officers have journals: that of the Governor is well and carefully kept, and most satisfactory: each warder is furnished with a report book.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, £6,585 5*s.* 3*d.* | 1862, £7,270 0*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, £7,631 5*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £27 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £27 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £27 15*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners in both the male and female prisons of Richmond and Grangegorman for the years—

1862, £1,368 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, £1,428 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, £1,328 14*s.* 9*d.*

Amount repaid by War Office for maintenance of naval and military prisoners:—

1862, . £125 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £229 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £75 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid by Excise Department for maintenance of offenders against the Revenue Laws:—

1862, . £14 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £7 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £2 5*s.* 0*d.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Officers and Salaries.

Extern Officers.

Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, £150
Rev. James Quinton, Protestant Chaplain, ... 50
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, . £33 6s. 8d.
Rev. T. J. Bentley, R.C. Chaplain, ... 100
Awley Banon, M.D., Physician, . 125
Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon, . 75

Resident Intern Officers.

Dominick Marques, Governor, . 400
Henry J. Philpotts, Chief Warder and Court Attendant, . . 120
John Whitaker, Chief Clerk and Registrar, . . . 135
Michael Meagher, Assistant Chief Warder, ... 65
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper, . 60
John Breslin, Hospital Superintendent, ... 52
Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, . 52
William Sleith, 1st Class Warder, . 52

2nd Class Warders.
- Denis Kelly, . . . £40
- John Gardiner, . . 40
- Michael Connolly, *Shoemaker*, 40
- Bernard M'Darby, . . 40

Daniel Byrne, Watchman, . . 40

Non-Resident Intern Officers.

Edward Rothe, Storekeeper, . 106
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk, . . . 100
William Hogan, Master of Works, 60
John M'Mahon, *Weaving* Master, 75
James Corcoran, Reception Warder, 60

1st Class Warders.
- Patrick Duffy, . . 60
- John Lennon, . . 52
- John Connor, . . 52
- Thomas Foster, . . 52
- John Conway, *Weaver*, . 52
- William Bell, . . 52

2nd Class Warders.
- George Graham, . . 40
- William Gregory, . . 40
- Peter Coleman, . . 40
- Robert Foster, . . 40
- James Gain, *Tailor*, . . 40

Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman, . 40
John Frawley, Carter and Messenger, . . . £22 2s.

The Governor and all officers, except the externs, receive 16 lbs. bread weekly and 1 quart new milk daily, with an allowance of soap, candles, and fuel; and, with the exception of the Governor, Chief Warder, and Chief Clerk, they are each provided with a suit of uniform clothing, value £4, yearly, and a top coat every second year.

Vacancies.

Assistant Chief Warder Lyons transferred to office of Clerk in Grangegorman Prison; Warder Michael Meagher promoted to the office of Assistant Chief Warder; Warder Ternan transferred to Grangegorman Prison as Gatekeeper; Weaving-master John M'Mahon elected in place of Weaving-master Conway, retained as 1st Class Warder in place of Warder Ternan; Warder Blackham resigned; Richard Donnelly superannuated; Warder Connolly, shoemaker, and Warder Gain, tailor, elected to fill the two last-named vacancies; Bernard M'Darby elected in place of Warder Meagher, promoted; Carter Michael Murphy promoted to office of Night Watchman in Grangegorman Prison; John Frawley appointed instead of Murphy.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864.
Local Inspector, . . .	360	361
Protestant Chaplain, . .	154	160
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	154	163
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	358	371
Physician, ...	169	161
Surgeon, ...	190	177

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into Hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861, . . .	435	14,965	47	£80	2
1862, . . .	406	17,155	59	£80	7
1863, . . .	507	24,820	68	£80	15
1864, . . .	527	24,156	66	£80	9

The sanitary state of the sane prisoners in this gaol in 1864 has been satisfactory; nine deaths of prisoners occurred during the year, all of whom were lunatics. As has already been observed, no inquest was held in the gaol in 1863 or 1864.

Board of Superintendence.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

For 1864.	For 1865.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Councillor Peter P. M'Swiney.	The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Councillor John Barrington.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.	Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.	Alderman Richard Atkinson, J.P.
Councillor Robert O'Brien, J.P.	Councillor Robert O'Brien, J.P.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.	Councillor Sir John Gray, J.P.
Councillor Nicholas J. Lalor, J.P.	Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Councillor John Ryan, M.D.	Alderman Peter P. M'Swiney.
Councillor Joseph Sweetman.	Alderman Hugh Tarpey.
Councillor Michael Egan.	Councillor John Ryan, M.D.
Councillor John French.	Councillor Mathew M'Grath.
Councillor Richard Keating.	Councillor Richard J. Devitt.
Councillor William Callan (*dead*).	

The Board of Superintendence which manages this and the prison at Grangegorman, held forty-two meetings in 1864. On twelve occasions they met here, sixteen times in Grangegorman gaol, and fourteen times in the City Hall. Ten members were very regular in their attendance; one died some months after his appointment, and another was incapacitated by ill-health from taking his seat on the Board during the entire period of his office.

All liabilities are discharged at the meetings of the Board by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, signed by three members of the Board and countersigned by their secretary.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL, FOR FEMALES, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 28TH AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1864.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

State, &c., 31st December, 1864.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	–	16	16	–	1	1
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	6	6	–	1	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	–	29	29	–	8	8
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	9	9	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	21	21	–	5	5
In default of Bail,	–	14	14	–	2	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	26	26	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	–	8	8	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	9	9	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	56	56	–	11	11
Total,	–	195	195	–	30	30

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

One summarily convicted—above 10 and under 16 years of age.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 187 | 1862, . 205 | 1863, . 208 | 1864 (day of Inspection), . 195

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1862, 1863, *and* 1864; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1862.		1863.		1864.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Concealing birth of infants, . .	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common), . . .	–	304	–	390	–	324	–	5
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	8	–	5	–	9	–	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	–	3	–	6	–	36	–	2
Other assaults, ...	–	2	–	3	–	8	–	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	–	11	–	3	–	1	–	–
Robbery, ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession, ...	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny, ...	–	452	–	485	–	320	–	56
Receiving stolen goods, . .	–	8	–	3	–	4	–	1
Obtaining money by false pretences, ...	–	9	–	3	–	1	–	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson, ...	–	17	–	6	–	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	5
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	–	45	–	3	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences, . . .	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–
Breaking glass, ...	–	24	–	17	–	37	–	2
Illegal pawning, ...	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	–
Absconding from service, . .	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Night-walking, &c., . . .	–	1,153	–	1,534	–	1,543	–	45
Obstructing footway, . . .	–	33	–	82	–	50	–	–
Attempting suicide, . . .	–	20	–	21	–	24	–	1
Other offences—								
Affecting the public peace, .	–	13	–	14	–	16	–	–
Vagrancy, ...	–	239	–	283	–	123	–	–
Drunkenness, ...	–	1,839	–	2,230	–	2,427	–	9
Lunacy, ...	–	55	–	45	–	40	–	56
Remanded for further examination,	–	156	–	168	–	199	–	10
Total, . . .	–	4,401	–	5,325	–	5,179	–	195

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	F.	*From 1st Jan.,* 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	F.
Criminals, . . .	2,767	Criminals, . . .	2,589
Vagrants, . . .	283	Vagrants, . . .	123
Drunkards, . . .	2,230	Drunkards, . . .	2,427
Lunatics, . . .	45	Lunatics, ...	40
Total, . . .	5,325	Total, . .	5,179

Number of Prisoners.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.*	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	1,636	Once within the year,	1,687
	Twice ,,	484	Twice ,,	445
	Thrice ,,	208	Thrice ,,	205
	Four times ,,	114	Four times ,,	111
	Five times ,,	47	Five times ,,	64
	Six times ,,	47	Six times ,,	43
	Seven times ,,	40	Seven times ,,	30
	Eight times ,,	34	Eight times ,,	23
	Nine times ,,	19	Nine times ,,	–
	Ten times ,,	13	Ten times ,,	11
	Eleven times ,,	7	Eleven times ,,	–
	Twelve times ,,	4	Twelve times ,,	–
	Thirteen times ,,	8	Thirteen times ,,	10
	Fourteen times ,,	3	Fourteen times ,,	–
	Fifteen times ,,	–	Fifteen times ,,	9
	Sixteen times ,,	–	Sixteen times ,,	4
	Nineteen times ,,	–	Nineteen times ,,	2
	Twenty-three times ,,	–	Twenty-three times ,,	3
	Twenty-five times ,,	–	Twenty-five times ,,	1
	Total,	2,664	Total,	2,648

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

F.
City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1863. F.	Date.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	225·43	—	214·56	—
Highest number at any one time,	285	16th Feb.	284	25th July.
Lowest ditto,	182	25th Dec.	175	6th Mar. and 26th Dec.

Return of the Number of Prisoners Summarily Convicted before Magistrates during Four Years respectively.

Classification.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Offences against property,	26	34	25	38
Assaults, disorderly conduct, &c.,	1,825	1,801	2,325	2,106
Vagrancy,	287	239	283	123
Drunkenness,	1,506	1,839	2,230	2,427
Revenue offences,	2	3	1	2
Committals of lunatics,	42	55	45	40
Prisoners remanded and discharged,	164	156	168	199
Total,	3,852	4,127	5,077	4,935
Sentence of prisoners—				
Penal servitude,	32	52	29	42
Two years' imprisonment,	1	–	–	–
Twelve months and eighteen months,	27	19	25	22
Six months and nine months,	61	72	63	81
Shorter periods,	3,645	3,928	4,874	4,703
Total,	3,766	4,071	4,991	4,848
Number of offenders committed for non-payment of fines,	2,510	3,009	3,883	4,023
,, offenders who paid fines,	103	131	192	153
,, who served full time in gaol,	2,407	2,878	3,691	3,870

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1864:—

28th October, 1857,	332	18th June, 1861,	272
2nd January, 1858,	276	23rd September, 1862,	261
20th August, 1859,	280	16th February, 1863,	285
16th May, 1860,	314	25th July, 1864,	284

Convictions and acquittals at commission or assize and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Convictions,	139	165	166	127	178	143	162
Acquittals,	113	119	110	68	91	99	67
Total,	252	284	276	195	269	242	229

These tables point to a remarkable absence in 1864 of the more grave classes of crime from amongst the female population of the city of Dublin. Assaults, although frequent and in nine cases attended with bodily harm, are the only offences against the person recorded in the statistics for that year; and there has been no committal to this gaol for crime against human life, concealing birth, abandoning children, or like offences during 1864. Crimes against property have not been numerous, considering the large population of the city. One woman was committed for burglary, 8 for obtaining money under false pretences, illegal pawning, or receiving stolen goods, 11 for offences against the currency, and 320 for common larceny. Two were committed for offences against the revenue laws, 1 for taking forcible possession, and all the other inmates of the gaol during 1864 were for vagrancy, drunkenness, attempting suicide, obstructing the footpath, or being prostitutes. I regret to observe that committals for drunkenness have increased from 1,839 in 1862 to 2,230 in 1863, and 2,427 in 1864. It appears, however, that this increase in the number of committals is principally owing to the more frequent re-committals of the same persons, who are almost all of the prostitute class, so that 3,391 committals for drunkenness during the year represent but 951 individuals; and the many attempts at suicide by those unfortunates, which each year have become more frequent, show the hopeless state of wretchedness to which they are driven, and the great want which exists in the city of an institution where they could take refuge if so inclined. Committals for attempts at suicide were 20 in 1862, 21 in 1863, and 24 in 1864.

Besides 56 lunatics, 139 prisoners of all classes were in custody on the day of my inspection in December, 1864. Ten were on remand, 9 under committals for assaults, and 1 for an attempt at suicide. Sixty-three had been committed for larcenies and other offences against property, and the remaining for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or for being prostitutes.

Twenty-four discharged convicts were placed in custody here during 1864, 15 of whom were, when re-convicted, sentenced to penal servitude, and 8 to various terms of imprisonment; 1 was acquitted and discharged. Thirty were committed to this gaol in 1863.

Three females were committed for workhouse offences in 1863, none in 1864.

One offender against the revenue laws was committed in 1863, and 2 in 1864.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1863 or 1864.

Prisoners are unlocked in this gaol at 6 30 A.M. in summer, and at

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

7 A.M. in winter. They are locked-up for the night at 6 P.M. in summer, and at 5 P.M. in winter; but gas is kept lighting in the cells until 8 o'clock P.M. Lock-up is attended by the matron or her deputy, and frequently by both. A watchman patrols outside the building, and it is the duty of two female officers to remain on watch within the prison during the night; but there is only one tell-tale clock on these premises, although there are five in the city prison for males. Situated as the gaol hitherto has been, a strict supervision over officers on duty is impossible; but when the new criminal prison is completed, this defect will be remedied.

Juveniles.

I found 1 juvenile in custody under sentence to be transmitted to a reformatory at the end of the imprisonment to which she had been sentenced as a punishment. She had, with her mother, who is, I am informed, a professional thief, been convicted of passing base money. Her young brothers and sisters are in the workhouse; her father is dead.

Eighty-two juveniles were committed in 1863, 11 of whom were of an age not exceeding ten years, 25 were strangers, only 15 could both read and write, 42 were wholly illiterate. The remainder could spell or read more or less imperfectly. Three were sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment each, 4 to 2 months', 14 to 1 month, 8 were discharged. The remainder were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. Thirteen were sentenced to reformatories; 9 were twice convicted, and 1 three times. Fifty-six were committed in 1864, the ages of two of whom did not exceed ten years, 8 were strangers, 7 could read and write, 31 were illiterate; 2 were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, 6 to one month, 8 were acquitted and discharged; 3 were twice, 1 was three times, and 1 five times convicted during the year. Seven had lost both parents, 21 their fathers only, and 13 their mothers.

Lunatics.

Fifty-six insane prisoners committed as dangerous were inmates of the lunatic wards of the gaol on the day on which I concluded my inspection in December, 1864. I found them distributed into two classes, and much attention is paid to their treatment by the medical officers of the gaol. They receive a good and sufficient diet, of which animal food forms a part on six days in the week; but the yards and day rooms in which they remain during the day, and the cells in which they pass the night are not well adapted for persons suffering under diseases of the mind. In consequence of the death from apoplexy of a lunatic who was found in her cell dead on the morning of the 24th of October, 1864, large dormitories for the insane inmates of the gaol are now, at the suggestion of the medical officers, being fitted up, and are much more suitable for patients afflicted with this disease than the cells in which hitherto the insane have been confined at night. I subjoin an extract from the finding of the coroner's jury impanelled to inquire into the cause of death of the lunatic above referred to; in that verdict after stating their conviction that she received every care and attention from the officers of the prison, the jury adds:—"We also desire to record our *opinion and strong conviction* that said lunatic, or any lunatic, should not be sent to or admitted into this institution at all, inasmuch as there are not sufficient arrangements or appliances for *adequate care and protection of life* for such cases within it; and we

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

respectfully call upon the proper local authorities here, and the Government itself, in common justice to the other city prisoners, to provide as soon as possible some other and more *suitable* place for the accommodation of such cases; and we also find a requisition was made last July by the Medical Officers of this institution for the removal of this identical lunatic to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, which was not attended to."

Seven out of the eight deaths in this gaol during the past year (1864) were of lunatics, but some are stated to have been when admitted in a dying state. One, aged sixty, committed on the 10th February, 1864, died on the 21st April, and another, aged seventy, committed on the 9th April, died of chronic diarrhœa, on the 6th August following.

Fifty lunatics were in custody at the commencement of 1863, 45 were committed during the year, and 57 remained in charge at the commencement of 1864. The average daily number in the gaol in 1863 was 46. Forty were committed in 1864. I have extracted the following observations from the report of the Medical Officers of the gaol, with reference to lunatics and their removal to the district asylum:—

"The management of insane patients who suffer from epilespy, or who are subject to paroxysms of dangerous violence, requires more than ordinary precaution, while their treatment within the prison is beset with unusual difficulty. The accommodation is altogether inadequate to admit of the necessary separation of this class from the quiet and harmless patients; nor can the constant and vigilant attention which they demand be insured at the hands of some unpaid and irresponsible prisoner, whose term of imprisonment may happen to expire just at the moment when her services are most urgently needed.

"Our recommendations for removal to an asylum are in some cases influenced by a regard for the bodily health as well as the mental condition of the patients; feeling, as we do, that when individuals of this unhappy class continue to exhibit symptoms of depressed vital power, manifestly attributable to prolonged confinement in a gaol, and tending to react in an unfavourable manner on their mental ailments, they appear likely to derive benefit or be rescued from death by a timely removal to the more healthy asylum."

Accommodation.

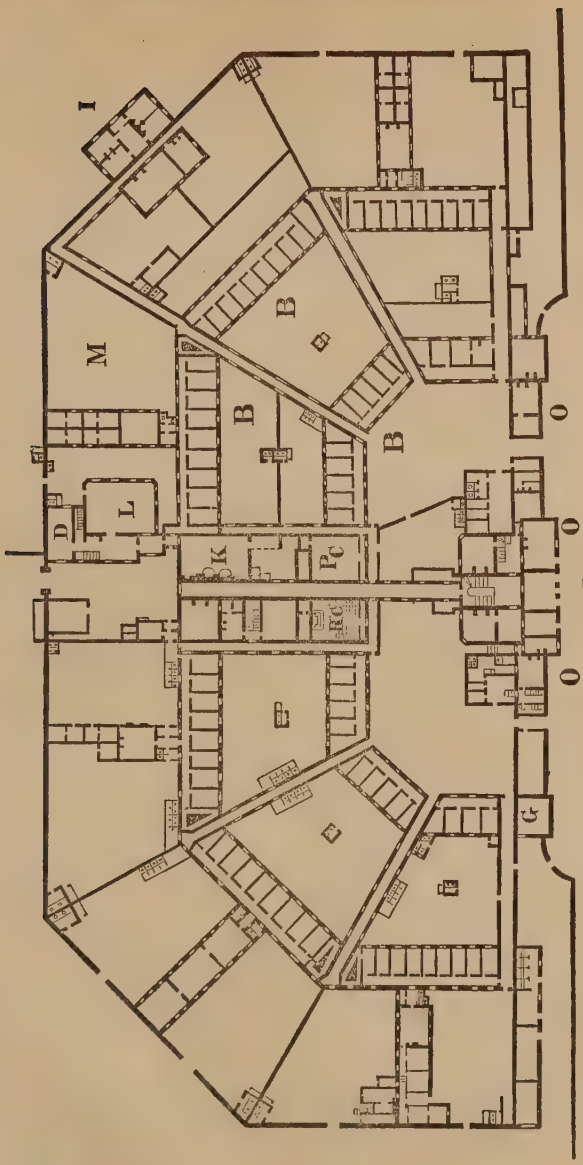
Wards,	13	Store Rooms,	
Yards,	13	Laundry,	1
Day Rooms,	12	Drying Room,	1
Solitary Cells,	2	Lavatory,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	141	Baths,	3
		Privies,	13
		Water-closets,	3
Cells to contain three persons,	2	Fumigating Room,	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	Reception Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Pumps and Wells,	6
School Room,	1	Other Machines for Labour,	3
Kitchen,	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1

The Board of Superintendence and the Municipal Council of the city having decided on re-modelling the buildings of this gaol, passed a presentment for £7,000 at Michaelmas Term, 1863, to carry out this most important object, and they finally adopted the design of Mr. Carson, architect, which has since met the approval of the Executive, and the contract for the building has been taken for the sum of £6,700.

I subjoin the ground plan (taken from my report for 1862), of the prison before the alterations were commenced, which, when compared with the plan of the altered gaol at page 458, will at once make apparent the very great improvements which will be effected.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.



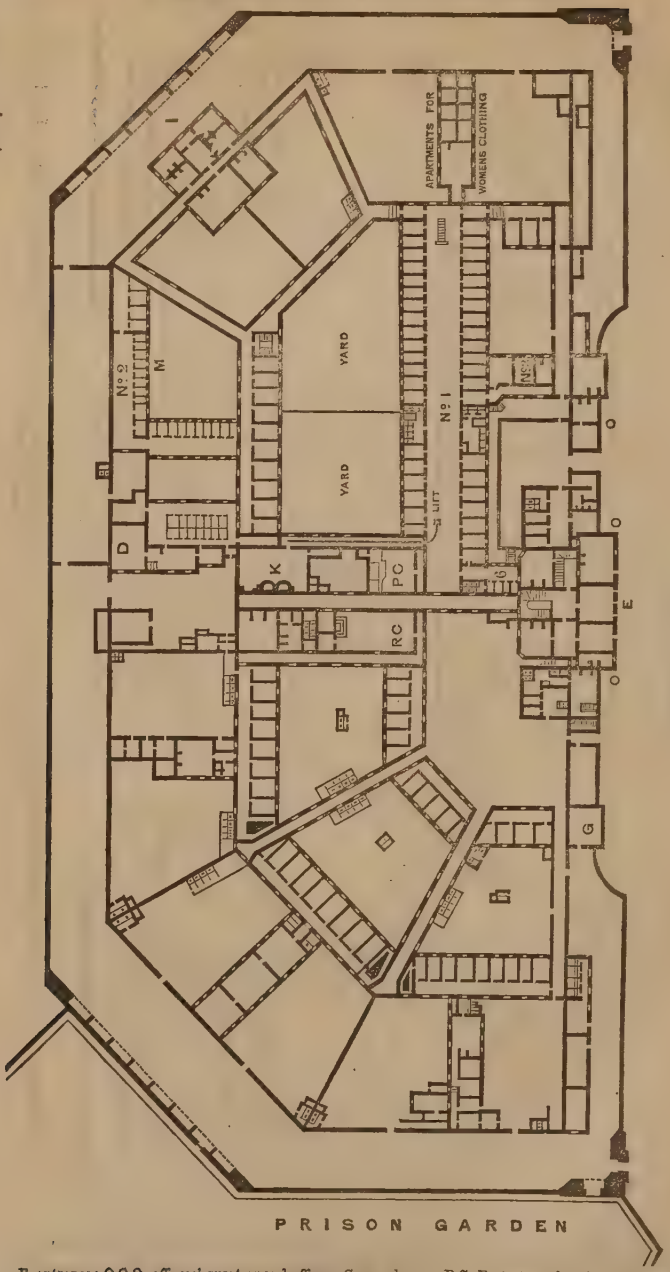
Plan.

E, entrance; O O O, officers' quarters and offices; G, guardroom; R C, Roman Catholic chapel; P C, Protestant chapel; K, kitchen; I, infirmary; L, laundry; M, lunatic quarters.

The following is Mr. Carson's plan, and I am confident that the gaol, when altered, will meet all the requirements of the most improved prison discipline. As the works are now fast progressing, we may hope that before the end of 1865, the city will be in possession of an excellent prison, in every way suited for the purposes of penal repression.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.



E, entrance; O O O, officers' quarters and offices; G, guardroom; P C, Protestant chapel; K, kitchen; I, infirmary; No. 1, new criminal prison, containing 126 cells, lavatories, and water-closets; No. 2, new laundries, to accommodate fifty women, mangling and ironing-rooms; D, drying-room, No. 3, new bath-rooms and fumigating apparatus, school-room over these apartments, off second story; R C, Roman Catholic chapel, enlarged to accommodate 200 women; No. 6, new hall.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

The new building will contain 120 cells for criminal prisoners, each 11 feet by 7 feet and 9 feet 6 inches high. The inspection-hall will be 230 feet long and 20 feet wide; the floors of the cells will be formed of joists, sheeted with inch flooring; the ceilings will be arched with brick, the inspection-hall flagged with granite, and the cell doors made of 2 inch memel. The supply cistern will be placed at the top of the building, and contain 5,000 gallons of water; this sized cistern is considered sufficient, in consequence of the high pressure supply to the city main from the Vartry water-works now in course of completion. A large triple window will be placed at the extreme end of the inspection-hall for the purposes of light and ventilation. It is proposed that the prison be heated by hot water pipes which will pass through the cells.

The laundry is intended to accommodate fifty women at washing and ironing.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	331½	92	Caps,	611	1,603
Sheets, pairs of,	366½	229½	Shifts,	595	739
Rugs,	307	331	Gowns,	451	179
Bed-ticks,	323	54	Petticoats,	553	41
			Stockings, pairs of,	44	72
			Shoes, pairs of,	330	69

On my various inspections during the year, I found the prison buildings in a satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, the prisoners kindly treated, industriously employed, and amenable to discipline. The supply of water from the city main abundant; the ventilation good, and the sewerage effective. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing sufficient for present requirements, and an adequate supply in store; but I found only one sheet on some of the beds in which lunatics sleep; not sufficient straw in another, and a few of the blankets thin and in holes. The heating apparatus of one division was out of order, but under repair.

The classification of prisoners in association under the Act 7th Geo. 4, ch. 74, which has been so frequently objected to in former reports on this gaol, still continues, but will be superseded by the adoption of the separate system in its integrity, when the new criminal prison is completed; and I have no doubt that an efficient discipline will then be maintained under the present staff of female officers, when the improved appliances will be at command.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.		*From 1st January*, 1864, *to day of Inspection.*	
Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	Dark or Refractory Cells,	30
Other Punishments,	70	Other Punishments,	22
Total,	83	Total,	52

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman, two were inflicted by Magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence during the year.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Laundry,	14	Sewing,	29
Cleaning,	16	Nursing,	16
		Cooking,	4
Total,	30	Total,	49

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City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Summary.

Punitive labour,	30	In Reception Ward,	12
Industrial labour,	49	Drunkards,	9
Sick,	19	Infirm,	4
Lunatics (including 11 in hospital),	56		
Untried,	16	Total,	195

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1861, . £233 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, . £178 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £218 3*s.* 11*d.*

Since the contract for washing for the military has expired, and the alterations of the laundry have been begun, the prisoners are principally employed at needlework and knitting.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection,
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	157	308
Average daily number of pupils,	12·76	14·99

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., winter; from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., summer.

The schools are placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and are regularly inspected by their officer, who, in his last report states that "The teacher's acquirements are fair—her character good—her manner of conducting the school pretty fair;" but he adds, "A school like this is most disheartening to a teacher; the pupils have neither time nor inclination to improve; the average time here being only two months, very little improvement can be expected." He also states that he did not leave any suggestions in the Visiting Book; as having done so on a former occasion about teaching geography, it appears they could not be carried out.

The Sisters of Mercy attend on two days in the week, and give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates of the prison.

The forms of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with ¾ pint new milk; 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk to each prisoner for one month and under.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, white, 5½*d.* brown, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 8*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., 4⅝*d.*; soap, per cwt., 28*s.*

The Chaplains report for the most part favourably of the provisions provided for the use of the inmates, with the exception of the milk, their report of which is generally "fair," seldom "good," sometimes "thin," and on a few occasions "bad." They make their observations in the tabular form recommended for their use. The food was good on the day of my inspection; the stirabout better than at the Richmond Bridewell.

No complaint of the food was made to me by any prisoner; but one female in a criminal class, who was evidently a lunatic, and subject to delusions, complained of the officers under whom she was placed. She has since been pronounced insane by the Medical Officers.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 3½*d.* | 1862, . 3½*d.* | 1863, . 2·86*d.*

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers of the gaol—the Local Inspector, Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer—keep journals; and the various books and registries ordered by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use.

It is unnecessary for me to report on some irregularities connected with this department, which occurred in the commencement of 1864, as they have already been detailed by my colleague in his last report on this gaol; but other matters have since come under our notice, to which I shall refer at the conclusion of this report.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £5,479 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1862, . £5,609 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £6,041 4*s.* 2½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1861, . £26 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, . £27 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £26 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners. (See Report on Richmond Bridewell.)

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident Officers.			
Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, ...	150	0	0
Rev. W. Maturin, Protestant Chaplain, ...	50	0	0
Rev. J. J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	33	6	8
Rev. J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	100	0	0
Awley Banon, M.D., Physician, ...	125	0	0
Humphrey Minchin, M.B., Surgeon, ...	75	0	0
Resident Male Officers.			
Thos. L. Synnott, Governor,	200	0	0
Edward J. Gildea, Court Attendant, ...	60	0	0
Lorenzo Lyons, Clerk, .	80	0	0
James Coffey, Hall Porter, .	50	0	0
Edward Ternan, Gatekeeper, ...	50	0	0
Thomas Coogan, Guardsman,	45	0	0
John Donnellan, do., .	40	0	0
John Frawley, do. (supernumerary). . . .	40	0	0
Bernard Kearns, Night Watchman, ...	40	0	0
Joseph Coffey, Messenger, .	26	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Resident Female Officers.				
Mary C. O'Carroll, Matron,		200	0	0
Eliza Crotty, Deputy Matron,		80	0	0
Jane Miles, Store Matron, .		80	0	0
Mary J. Larkin, School do.,		40	0	0
Eliza Dillon, Hospital do.,		50	0	0
Mary Coleman, Kitchen do.,		48	0	0
Frances Moran, Laundry do.,		48	0	0
Elizabeth Murphy "Untried Class" Matron, . . .		48	0	0
Elizabeth Kennedy, Matron of Lunatics, . . .		40	0	0
Maria Hitchcock, do., .		40	0	0
Mary E. Carey, Female Assistant Clerk, . .		40	0	0
1st Class Matrons.	Margaret Sinnott, .	40	0	0
	Mary Colgan, . .	40	0	0
	Emily Yeates, . .	40	0	0
	Anne O'Brien, . .	40	0	0
	Alicia Keshan . .	40	0	0
Eliza Murphy, Recepn. Matron,		30	0	0
2nd Class Matrons.	Mary Bidelia Lardner,	30	0	0
	Teresa Mitchell, .	30	0	0
	Susanna Lambe, .	30	0	0
	Eliza Conry, . .	30	0	0
Bridget A. Brady, Messenger Matron, ...		30	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, Night Matron, ...		30	0	0
Jane J. Wiseman, do., .		30	0	0
Mary Reynolds, Servant, .		12	0	0
Jane Murtha, do., .		12	0	0

Thirty-four intern officers and two servants receive rations and allowances.

Vacancies.

Mrs. Marian Rawlins, a valuable and efficient officer, after thirty-three years' service earnestly devoted to her duties, resigned her office of matron in September, 1861; Mrs. O'Carroll, who has for many years

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acted as her deputy, with the approval of successive Boards of Superintendence and of the Inspectors-General, has been appointed to succeed her.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Mrs. Eliza Crotty, has been appointed Deputy-Matron, vice Mrs. O'Carroll; Mr. Lorenzo Lyons appointed Chief Clerk, vice Mr. Benjamin Warren, superannuated; Mrs. Eliza Dillon, 1st Class Matron, promoted to Hospital Matron, vice Miss Margaret Ryan, superannuated; Miss Mary Carey, Reception Matron, promoted to Female Assistant Clerk; Miss Eliza Murphy, Night Matron, promoted to Reception Matron, vice Miss Carey; Miss Bridget Brady appointed Night Matron, vice Miss Murphy; Miss Jane Wiseman, appointed Night Matron, vice Mrs. Belton, resigned; Edward Ternan, appointed Gatekeeper, vice Thomas M'Dermott, Guardsman, deceased; Bernard Kearns, Night Watchman, promoted to Guardsman, vice John Donnellan, superannuated; Michael Murphy, appointed Night Watchman, vice Bernard Kearns; Joseph Coffey, appointed Messenger; Mr. Edward Dunne, Storekeeper, resigned.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.	From 1st Jan., 1864, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	153	173
Protestant Chaplain,	159	167
Presbyterian Chaplain,	130	117
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	430	390
Physician,	176	159
Surgeon,	174	230

Hospitals.

	No. admitted into hospital.	No. of days therein.	Average daily number.	Cost of medicine.	No. of deaths.
1861,	352	4,916	13·47	£80	6
1862,	325	4,427	12·13	80	8
1863,	340	4,290	11·75	80	3
1864,	266	8,873	24·24	80	9

The great increase in the number admitted into hospital, and the high daily average number of the sick in 1864, which appears in the foregoing table, has not been, as I am informed, the result of a defective sanitary state of the gaol during the year, but because the sick amongst the insane prisoners in custody, who were formerly treated in the quarters assigned for lunatics, are now placed in the general infirmary, under the care of the hospital matron, and included in the returns made by that officer.

There is a good and commodious hospital attached to this prison. The Medical Officers devote much time to their duties, and this branch of the establishment is most satisfactorily managed. Seven of the nine deaths during 1864 were of lunatics. One prisoner committed on remand on the 28th January, died on the 9th February.

Board of Superintendence.

This gaol is governed by the same Board of Superintendence as the Richmond Bridewell for males. They meet regularly every fortnight, or oftener if required, alternately at the City Hall, or at either prison.

General Observations.

The experience of each succeeding year demonstrates the correctness of the opinion at which after mature consideration my colleague and I have arrived, that there are too many male officers in this gaol, which is allocated exclusively for female prisoners. Some of the employments in which male officers are engaged could be better and more suitably

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performed by women; and we consider that the position of Governor, created solely to avoid conflict with the first rule of the 109th section of the Prison Act, is anomalous, and the office unnecessary, inasmuch as the practical supervision and management of the prisoners, and the infliction of punishments, are all vested in the head matron, the action of the Governor being limited to affixing his initials as evidence of approval. We are desirous that the various offices in this gaol should, as far as practicable, be assimilated to those in Mountjoy Female Convict Depôt, in which upwards of 500 convicts are managed without difficulty by women. In that prison the strictest discipline is maintained by a superintendent, who is a female, and a staff composed exclusively of officers of that sex—the only male officers in the establishment being a steward and his clerk, the outside gate-porter and guardsmen.

During the past year, 1864, certain grave irregularities connected with the management of the gaol, in which some of the superior male officers were implicated, have been brought to light. On the 18th March, 1864, an investigation was held by my colleague and myself into these irregularities, which having been fully detailed by my colleague in his report to Parliament for 1863, it is now only necessary for me to add, that since that report was published, the following letter in reference thereto was received from the Executive, and by us transmitted to the Board of Superintendence for their information:—

"Dublin Castle, 13th July, 1864.

"GENTLEMEN,—The Lord Lieutenant having had under his consideration the report of Mr. Connellan on the City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman, in reference to certain matters connected with Mr. Synnott's discharge of his duties as Governor, I am directed to inform you, that his Excellency has been much impressed by the want of supervision and care which it is apparent has prevailed on the part of Mr. Synnott in relation to the conduct of some of the subordinate officers of the prison, and the accounts kept by them; and I am to request that you will call the attention of Mr. Synnott to the necessity of such diligence and firmness in the discharge of the important duties with which he is intrusted as shall not afford occasion for any future complaint of neglect or carelessness on his part.

"I am to add, that his Excellency will feel it his duty to visit any cause of well-grounded complaint in relation to such matters with his severest displeasure.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A. LARCOM.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle."

Before the close of the month (July, 1864) fresh charges against the Governor having been preferred it became my duty as Inspector-General of the Dublin District for the year, and after consultation with my colleague, to hold a second investigation on the 3rd of August, 1864, in which I was assisted by the Board of Superintendence. During that investigation, and subsequently, when I further inquired into the circumstances of the case, some additional irregularities were shown to exist, in which male officers of the gaol and other persons were proved to have participated. I likewise found on reference to the journal of the Governor, that on the days on which my colleague and I had held official investigations on oath into the causes of complaint, the Governor had ventured to make entries in that journal, in which he commented on the conduct of the Inspectors-General, and stated that "he was unjustly and unfairly dealt with." This abuse of the powers vested in him, and the various irregularities which were disclosed by the evidence, have called forth a strong expression of displeasure from the

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Executive, as will appear from a second letter which was forwarded through our office by the Lords Justices to the Board of Superintendence, with the other documents which bore on the case. It is as follows:—

"Dublin Castle, 24th September, 1864.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Lords Justices to inform you that their Excellencies have had under their consideration Mr. Lentaigne's report of the 10th ultimo, from which (amongst other matters) it appears that several guns and pistols, part of the prison property of Grangegorman Prison, were missed in the spring of this year, having been, as it now appears, actually abstracted from the prison, and some of the guns traced to the possession of the sons of Mr. Synnott, the Governor; and that no report in reference to this property was made by Mr. Synnott, and no entry respecting it made in the Prison Journal. These facts disclose on Mr. Synnott's part great irregularity and carelessness, to say the least, and their Excellencies have had under consideration, whether having regard to the serious reprimand recently given to Mr. Synnott by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, they would not be warranted in visiting such conduct on his part with the severest consequences. Their Excellencies have with some hesitation, however, arrived at the conclusion not to do so; but they wish Mr. Synnott to understand distinctly that a similar forbearance will not be exercised, if at any future time he shall be shown to be negligent or remiss in the discharge of his duties as Governor of Grangegorman Prison.

"I am also to state that their Excellencies regard Mr. Synnott's entries in the Prison Journal, of the 18th March and 3rd August, 1864, as a gross abuse of his power and duty to make entries in such journal, and that Mr. Synnott had better be careful lest any entries of a similar character again appear in the journal of the prison.

"The Lords Justices approve of Mr. Lentaigne's suggestions with respect to the permanent closing of the unnecessary gate and doors of the prison, and the discontinuance of the irregular practice of allowing persons, not officers of the prison, to be supplied with wine and meat at the public expense; and their Excellencies request that you will bring these suggestions under the notice of the Board of Superintendence.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A. LARCOM.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons."

The unnecessary gate and doors of the prison here referred to have since been permanently built up, as directed by their Excellencies the Lords Justices.

Towards the close of the year, one of the male officers employed in the clerk's office of the gaol resigned, another died, and a third was superannuated. The Board of Superintendence were in consequence enabled to reduce the staff of male officers; and it is the determination of the Inspectors-General not to permit the present number to be increased. The prison stores are now all placed under the charge of Mrs. Miles, as store matron, with a small increase of salary, to which she is well entitled; and a female clerk is employed in the clerk's office; this I trust is the first step towards an entire reconstruction of the staff of the gaol, in which females will be placed in all the positions which they are qualified to fill. The result of such an alteration would I am satisfied be attended with economy and increased efficiency in the management of the establishment.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, AT DUBLIN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 27TH DECEMBER, 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1863,	37	1	38
Committals from 1st January, 1864, to 27th December, 1864,	234	10	244
	271	11	282
Discharged from 1st January, 1864, to 27th December, 1864,	241	10	251
Prisoners in custody on 27th December, 1864,	30	1	31
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan., 1864, to 27th Dec., 1864,	50	1	51
Lowest number in custody for like period,	24	2	26
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	–	5	–
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	–	1	–
Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1863, to 12th Sept., 1863,	46	6	52
Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1864, to 27th Dec., 1864,	36	3	39
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	19	1	20
Pauper prisoners in custody on 12th September, 1863,	22	3	25
Pauper prisoners in custody on 27th December, 1864,	14	1	15

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 27th December, 1864.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	6	–	6			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	1	–	1			
In unfurnished free rooms, under remand,	1	–	1			
				8	–	8
2.—In furnished common halls,	6	–	6			
In unfurnished common halls,	1	1	2			
				7	1	8
3.—In pauper-building,	9	1	10			
In hospital (paupers),	5	–	5			
				14	1	15
Total in custody,				29	2	31

Prisoners committed to Punishment Cells from 1st January, 1864, *to 27th December*, 1864.

Date.	Names.	Class.	Offence.	Punishment.
				Hours.
March 20,	W. W.	Pauper,	Drunk and disorderly in his room,	24
,, 21,	J. W.	,,	Being disorderly in his room and challenging another prisoner to fight,	14
,, ,,	W. W.	,,	Being disorderly and fighting in his room,	14
,, ,,	P. R.	,,	Being disorderly and fighting in his room,	14
,, 27,	W. W.	,,	Drunk and disorderly,	5
May 7,	W. W.	,,	Being under the influence of drink and scaling intermediate back wall,	3
,, 23,	W. D.	C. Hall,	Being drunk and abusing another prisoner,	6
June 6,	L. M.	,,	Breaking a water jug on another prisoner's head,	3
July 2,	L. M.	,,	Assaulting the letter-carrier,	13
Oct. 25,	W. W.	Pauper,	Being drunk and assaulting Hatchman Semple,	24

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in drink concealed on their persons.

Males, . . 16 | Females, . . 8

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfeild, Marshal, ...	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal, ...	170	0	0
James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building, .	100	0	0
William Semple, Hatchman, ...	52	0	0
John Kirwan, do., ...	52	0	0
Luke Reilly, do., ...	52	0	0
Henry Lilburne, Messenger, ...	35	0	0
Peter Breen, Night Watchman, ...	35	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron, ...	31	10	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coals yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his own use. The storekeeper in charge of pauper department, the matron, the watchmen, for their guard-room, and the hatchmen, for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly. There is a further allowance of 1½lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half-year and ½lb. in summer half-year to the resident hatchman.

Non-resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector, ...	180	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain, ...	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	36	18	5
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	60	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician, ...	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary, ...	30	0	0

Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1864, to 27th December, 1864.

Local Inspector, . .	103	R. C. Chaplain, . .	122
Protestant Chaplain, .	111	Surgeon and Physician, .	136
Presbyterian Chaplain, .	98		

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 3 of which are occupied by the storekeeper who resides in the prison, and 1 by the messenger. This room is furnished by Government. One is appropriated as a temporary common hall. One of the lower rooms has been fitted up as a kitchen for the use of the prison servants. One room is occupied by a prisoner under remand, who pays no rent; and 7 by prisoners paying the Government rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week each—23 rooms being thus left vacant and available for first-class debtors, 6 of which are small inner rooms, accessible only through the outer rooms. Six of the prisoners in the upper yard are supplied with furniture and attendance, provided by Government, for which they pay 5*s.* 6*d.* per week each. Sixteen rooms in this yard are furnished. The guard-room occupied by the night watchman is not included in the above number.

In the lower yard there are 4 common hall-rooms, 2 of which are furnished by the Government, and contain 4 beds each. In these rooms there are 6 male prisoners paying 4*s.* per week each for furniture and attendance. One room is occupied by a male prisoner who provides his own furniture, and 1 is set apart as a visiting-room for females to pauper prisoners.

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The pauper building consists of 6 rooms, 1 of which is allocated as a store-room for this department; 1 has been fitted up as a kitchen; the remainder are furnished to accommodate 6 males each. One of these rooms is unoccupied, and there are 9 male prisoners in the other 3 rooms.

The hospital department, or letter E, consists of 5 rooms, of which 2 are occupied by hospital patients, and 2 by the matron and her family; the other is a store-room for spare bedding, furniture, &c., belonging to the upper yard.

Letter F, the female ward, consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is the dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital; 1 is furnished as a common hall for females, but is at present unoccupied; 1 is appropriated as an unfurnished common hall, in which there is 1 prisoner, who provides her own furniture; 1 is occupied by a female pauper prisoner; and the remainder are vacant.

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners.

Each pauper prisoner receives for breakfast 1½ lb. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 lb. of best-quality bread for dinner, together with 1½ pint of new milk daily; 1 lb. of best white bread in lieu of stirabout if the doctor should order it.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

42, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, January 10, 1865.

The health of the prison during the past year has been, as usual, very good; no fever, no epidemic prevailed. The only affections which the inmates suffer from, in connexion with their confinement, are bronchitis and constipation. The former they take from incautious exposure to currents of cold air; the latter is brought on by the absence of their accustomed food and exercise. Both, however, are in general very easily remedied. But so many of the prisoners come into the establishment in a bad state of health, that there is always a long list of invalids to be prescribed for. Old, debilitated, intemperate, and chronically-diseased persons are often committed in a state requiring immediate attention —some of them labouring under *delirium tremens*, or threatened with it.

It is frequently necessary to admit paupers into the hospital as soon as committed, and to allow them some nourishment in addition to the prison diet. Very many of the paupers leave the prison in much better health than when admitted. Only one death occurred since last report; it was that of an old man, who came into the house in an almost dying condition.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The prison buildings have during the past year been kept in sufficient repair. In some quarters the flooring and other parts of the woodwork have shown symptoms of decay from age; but this has been remedied by the substitution of new work, and the condition of the buildings is now satisfactory. The locality adjoining the racket-court, where a prisoner effected his escape in September, 1863, has been rendered more secure, and other precautions have been adopted to prevent such an occurrence in future. The boundary wall at the proposed new ball-alley, adjoining Croker's-lane, has been raised in order to prevent spirits and other prohibited articles from being thrown into the prison yard. Attempts are still occasionally made to introduce them in bladders thrown from the roof of sheds on the opposite side of this lane, and of Marshalsea-lane; but the amount which finds its way by this means into the prison is inconsiderable, and, it is hoped, will be still further diminished by placing netting in two spots on the outer walls.

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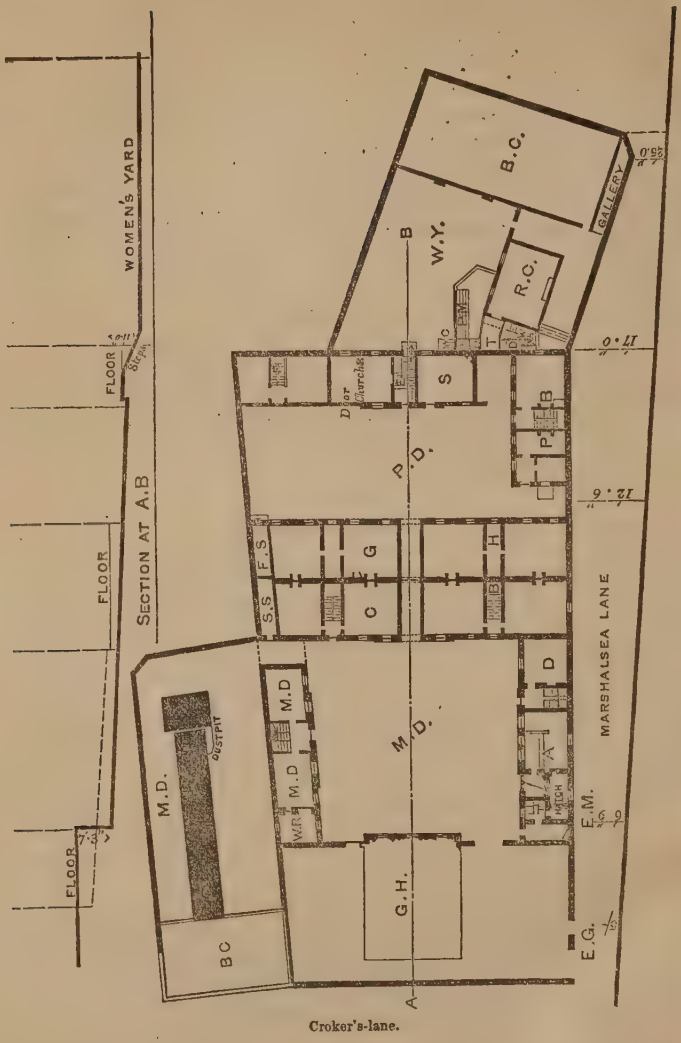
Ground Plan of the Prison.



GH, Governor's house; EG, Entrance to ditto; EM, entrance to prison hatch; MD, yards for master debtors; PD, ditto for paupers; BC, ball-courts, RC, Roman Catholic chapel; SS, stores; WR, watchman's room.

It is proposed to separate the two classes of pauper and master debtors, by restricting the latter to the upper, marked MD, and the former to the lower yard, marked PD, on the preceding ground plan of the prison. By this means some of the requirements of the Act 7 Geo. IV.,

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chap. 68, will be partially carried out and discipline will be more easily enforced, as much disorder heretofore in the prison was attributable to the indiscriminate mixing of the two classes of the inmates, which is unavoidable under present circumstances. In order to carry out so desirable an arrangement it will be necessary to have, for the use of pauper debtors, water-closets and baths, erected as marked on the plan at PM, and a ball-alley for master debtors at BCMD must be fitted up.

These improvements can be effected at a trifling cost, and will conduce much to the preservation of order in the establishment. It is, however, much to be regretted that the construction of this badly-planned prison makes impracticable the separation of the sexes, which the law so imperatively directs to be enforced in every prison, without exception.

The supply of water to the Marshalsea from the Corporation pipes during the year has generally been scanty, and some more satisfactory arrangement for obtaining a sufficient quantity at all times is desirable. The sewerage in the lower yard and racket-court has been defective, but is now being put in order. The Government furniture has been well cared during the year, and is in good repair; no additional supply will be required for some time. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and utensils, is also sufficient for the requirements of the gaol.

At the close of the year, when I made my official inspection, the prison in all its parts (except the kitchen in the pauper building) was in a sufficiently satisfactory state of order and cleanliness. No complaint was made to me by any of the inmates. Thirty-one of all classes were in custody, which is a smaller number than has been in the prison at any one period for a number of years, as will appear from the following table:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection, . .	41	46	36	40	46	38	31
Number of Pauper Debtors in custody on ditto, . . .	25	—	—	22	22	25	15
Average number in custody during the year, . . .	46	44	43	44	48	52	39
Ditto Pauper Debtors, . .	24	25	30	22	21	29	20

I entertain the hope that this diminution in the number of prisoners will be found to be progressive, when the more stringent rules, which received the sanction of the Executive in last February, shall be enforced by an efficient and trustworthy staff. I regret, however, to report that the conduct of some of the subordinate officers during the past twelvemonth has been highly unsatisfactory, so as to render it necessary for my colleague and myself to cause the following order to be issued by the Local Inspector:—

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons have had before them the evidence taken on an inquiry held by me relative to the complaint preferred by Hatchman —— against Hatchman ——, as also the charges made by —— against ——: and, further, have not only weighed fully the facts connected with these two cases, but have taken into their consideration the proofs of the long-continued ill feeling that has subsisted between the hatchmen, who have frequently advanced charges against each other, and have then appealed to the prisoners to sustain or rebut such charges, as the case may be. I have now, therefore, to intimate that the Inspectors-General are resolved that this practice shall not continue, and that if any further complaint shall arise (after this warning), either from neglect of duty within the prison, from frequenting public-houses outside the walls, from quarrels or disputes between each other, or from any cause whatever, affecting the administration of the prison, or the conduct of the staff, that they will deal with such cases, and those already referred to, in a cumulative manner, and recommend a

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general dismissal of the parties implicated, as they consider that such a course of crimination and re-crimination is subversive of all order, and lowers the officers entrusted with the enforcement of discipline in the eyes of those subjected to its influence.

"JOHN F. TEELING, Local Inspector.

In our previous Reports reference was made to the dismissal certain officers—a measure which was imperatively called for by t flagrant breach of trust and violation of discipline, which was established against them; and it is the unalterable determination of my colleague and myself, in all like cases of dereliction of duty, to subm to the Executive the necessity of removing from the service those w shall similarly offend.

In conclusion, the experience of each succeeding year satisfies m of the truth of the observations which I made in a former report, the law with regard to debtor and creditor is defective in this coun I have seen, when making my inspections of the county and borou gaols of Ireland, many cases of hardship and abuses with regard to poor debtors and persons committed for contempt of court, which, I understand, do not exist in England, and which certainly require to be remedied.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*